


At a distance behind *Bonarbashy*, and not in any way connected either with the antiquities there, or with the place itself, are the *Heights*, which recent travellers, and several of the author's particular friends, after the example of *M. Chevalier*, have thought proper to entitle the *Acropolis* of *Antient Troy*. Not having his own mind satisfied upon the subject, he would be extremely deficient in duty to his Readers, if any sense of private regard induced him to forego the stronger claim they have to his sincerity. Having already shewn the nature of the error concerning the source of the *Scamander*, which first induced *M. Chevalier* to adapt appearances at *Bonarbashy* to the history of *ILIUM*, he is now particularly called upon to point out *M. Chevalier's* other misrepresentations. One of the most glaring is that which concerns the temperature of the springs<sup>2</sup>: another is, in describing the heights now alluded to, as a part of the Chain of *Mount Ida*, although separated from it by the whole plain of *Beyramitch*, which intervenes towards the east; and a third, that of representing the heights belonging to the supposed *Acropolis*, as a continuation of the ascent whereon *Bonarbashy* is placed; so that

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Heights  
called The  
*Acropolis*.

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(2) "The one of these sources is in reality warm, &c. and the other is always cold." *Chevalier's Descript. of Plain of Troy*, p. 127.

 the Reader supposes a gradual rise to take place from what he has defined as the relative situation of the lower to the upper city; although a deep and rocky dingle intervenes, never yet subjected to any effort of human labour, that might serve to connect the two places with each other. The antiquities on these heights are certainly very remarkable, and worthy every degree of attention a traveller can bestow upon them. We shall now proceed to describe their appearance.

Proceeding in a *south-easterly* direction from the sloping eminence on which *Bonarbashy* is situate, we crossed the dingle here mentioned; and then began to climb the steep, whereon it has been supposed the *citadel of Priam* stood. Upon the very edge of the summit, and as it were hanging over it, is an antient *tumulus*, constructed entirely of stones, heaped, after the usual manner, into a conical shape, and of the ordinary size of such sepulchres: this, although various, may be averaged according to a circumference, for the base, equal to one hundred yards; and these are nearly the dimensions of the base of this *tumulus*, which has been called the *Tomb of Hector*<sup>1</sup>. That this name has been

Antient  
*Tumulus.*

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(1) It is ninety-three yards in circumference.

inconsiderately given, will be evident from the statement of a single fact; namely, that it stands *outside* of the remains, insignificant as they are, of the wall once surrounding the hill upon which it is placed; although that wall has been described as the antient inclosure of the supposed *citadel*. The evidence afforded by the one is therefore nearly sufficient to contradict the other; for, although *Homer* be not explicit as to the situation of *Hector's tomb*, there is every other reason to suppose it was erected *within* the walls of the city. But there are other *tumuli* upon these heights, equally entitled, by their size and situation, to the distinction so hastily bestowed upon this. It will therefore be curious to ascertain the cause of its present appellation, and to shew how very little foundation it had in reality. This *tumulus* has been formed entirely of loose stones<sup>2</sup>; and the

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(2) Here we found a new species of *Orchis*, which we have called *ORCHIS HEROICA*. *Orchis* *labello emarginato, obcordato lutescente; petalis suberectis ovato oblongis; bracteis germine longioribus, cornu adscendente subulato germine brevioribus; foliis curvatis subensiformibus, bulbis ovatis*. By the side of it grew the Yellow Star of Bethlehem, *Ornithogalum luteum*; and the Grape Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus racemosus*. On other parts of these heights we found, moreover, a new species of *Cardamine*, which has received the name of *Cardamine tenella*. The following is the description of it: *Cardamine foliis simplicibus, ternatis, pinnatisque ciliatis pilosis, foliolis basi inaequalibus subtriformibus; siliquis linearibus longis*. Other plants, interesting only in their locality, were, *Anemone Apennina*, *Teucrium Polium*, *Anemone Hortensis*, and *Sedum Oportum*.

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coincidence of such a circumstance with *Homer's* description of the *Tomb of Hector* was deemed a sufficient proof of the identity of the tomb itself<sup>1</sup>. A little further attention, however, to these monuments would have shewn that they were all constructed after the same manner; the stones of the other *tumuli* being only concealed from observation by a slight covering of soil. From this spot the whole of the *Isle of Tenedos* is in view, and a most magnificent prospect is afforded of the course of the *SCAMANDER* to the sea, with almost all *TROAS*, and every interesting object it contains. This consideration<sup>2</sup>, together with the remarkable character of the hill itself, surrounded by precipices above the river<sup>3</sup>, and, still more, the erroneous opinions entertained of the springs at *Bonarbashy*, superseded every objection urged concerning its distance from the coast, and the utter impossibility of reconciling such a position of the city with the account given by *Homer* of the manner in which *Hector* was pursued around its walls by *Achilles*<sup>4</sup>.

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(1) *Iliad* Ω. See also *Chevalier's Description*, &c. p. 125.

(2) "Est in conspectu Tenedos." —

(3) Whence the *Trojans* were invited to cast down the *Grecian* horses.

(4) *Iliad* X. Some authors, misled by *Virgil*, (*Æn.* I. 487.) have affirmed that *Achilles* dragged the body of *Hector* thrice round the city.



One hundred and twenty-three paces from the *tumulus*, called by *Chevalier*, and by others, the *Tomb of Hector*, is a second; a more regular and a more considerable artificial heap of the same nature, and in every respect having a better title to the name bestowed upon the first. The base of this is one hundred and thirty-three yards in circumference. An hundred and forty-three paces farther on, upon the hill, is a third, the circumference of whose base measured ninety yards. Names have been already bestowed upon them all; the *first* being called, as before stated, the *Tomb of Hector*; the *second*, that of *Priam*; and the *third*, that of *Paris*. After passing these *tumuli*, appear the precipices flanking the *south-eastern* side of the hill above the SCAMANDER, which winds around its base. So much has been already written and published upon the subject, that it is not necessary to be very minute in describing every trace of human labour upon this hill. The extent of its summit is eight hundred and fifty yards; its breadth, in the widest part, equals about two hundred and fifty. The foundations of buildings, very inconsiderable in their nature, and with no character of remote antiquity, may be discerned in several parts of it: the principal of these are upon the most elevated spot towards the precipices surrounding

CHAP. V. its south-eastern extremity; where the appearances, as well of the soil as of masonry, certainly indicate the former existence of some antient superstructure. But the remains are not of a description even to denote the site of a *Roman* citadel: they seem rather to be vestiges of the retreats of those numerous pirates which in different ages have infested the *Hellespont*; and whose dispersion, in the time of *Drusus Cæsar*, gave occasion to the memorial of gratitude before noticed, as inscribed upon one of the marbles we removed from the ruins at *Hadil Elly*<sup>1</sup>. This remark applies solely to the buildings. The *tumuli* upon these heights undoubtedly relate to a very different period; and whether their history may be carried back to the events of the *Trojan War*, or to the settlement of *Milesian* colonies upon the coast, is a point capable of some elucidation, whenever future travellers may have an opportunity to examine their interior.

Probable  
origin of  
the sup-  
posed  
*Acropolis*.

Thus far of *Bonarbashy*, its springs, and its antiquities. During the rest of our residence in the place, we made several excursions into the *Plain*, revisiting the objects before described.

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(1) See the preceding Chapter, p. 111.

We crossed the whole district, in different directions, not less than seventeen times; but have preferred giving the Reader the result of our observations in a continued narrative, rather than in the exact order of their occurrence; as this must necessarily have introduced superfluous and wearisome repetitions<sup>2</sup>. We took the following bearings by the polar star. Due north of *Bonarbashy* stands the Hill of *Tchiblack*. To the west lies *Tenedos*; and in the same line, nearer to the eye, is the *Tomb of Æsyetes*. The springs are towards the south; and the tumuli, upon the heights behind *Bonarbashy*, to the south-east. *Lemnos*, and a line of islands, are seen from the heights, bearing from south-east towards the north-west.

Observations by the  
Polar Star.

On the eighth of *March*, the memorable day when our troops under General *Abercrombie*

Journey to  
the Source  
of the  
*Mender*.

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(2) During these excursions, I collected several plants which deserve notice. True Lion's Leaf, *Leontice Leontopetalum*, flourished in different parts of the plain. The blossoms are yellow, with a tinge of green, in large leafy bunches; the leaves almost like those of a *Pæony*; and the root a bulb, resembling that of the *Cyclamen*, but larger. This curious and beautiful plant is not yet introduced into any *English garden*. Also the Cluster-headed Club Rush, *Scirpus Holoschanus*. This is found in *England*, upon the coast of *Hampshire*, and in *Devonshire*. Solitary-flowered Trefoil, *Trifolium uniflorum*. Dwarf rayed Thistle, *Atractylis humilis*. Beardless horned Cumin, *Hyecoum imberbe*, described by *Dr. Smith* in the *Prodromus* to *Dr. Sibthorpe's Flora Græca*. A non-descript horned Cumin, with very sharp leaves, and much-branched flower-stalks. The Poppy, *Anemone coronaria*, was common every where.

CHAP. V. were landed in *Egypt*, and while that event was actually taking place, we left *Bonarbashy*, determined, if possible, to trace the *Mender* to its source in *Mount Ida*, about forty miles up the country. Distances in *Turkey* being everywhere estimated according to the number of hours in which caravans of camels, preceded by an ass, are occupied in performing them, the Reader is requested to consider every such hour as equivalent to three of our *English* miles. After riding, according to this estimate, an hour and a half towards the *south-east*, we descended to the village of *Arapkar*. We afterwards proceeded through a valley, where we observed, in several places, the appearance of regular *basaltic pillars*. Thence, entering a defile of the mountains, very like some of the passes in the *Tirol*, we were much struck with the grandeur of the scenery. Shepherds were playing their reed pipes among the rocks, while herds of goats and sheep were browsing on the herbage near the bed of the torrent. We passed a place called *Sarmo saktchy cupré*, an old cœmety, on the left-hand side of the road. In this, by way of grave-stone, was placed a natural *basaltic pillar*, upright in the soil, among fragments of others. The pillar was hexagonal; about seven feet in height, and ten inches diameter; of hard black *basalt*, without any horizontal fissures, like those seen in the pillars of the *Giant's Causeway* in *Ireland*,

*Basaltic  
Pillars.*

but as regular in its sides and angles as the finest specimen of crystallized *emerald*. The author, who has attended very particularly to the appearances presented by *basalt* in many parts of the world, in the beds of rivers, in lakes, and in the sea; and has traced them almost the whole way from the north coast of *Ireland*, through all the *Hebrides*, to *Iceland*; is convinced that this regularity of structure in *basalt* is entirely owing to crystallization. The original deposit whence the pillars in this place were derived, does not lie far from the road. The strata on each side consisted, for the most part, of *limestone*; but we observed a subjacent bed of *schistus*, containing greenish *actinolite*: a similar deposit has been found upon the western coast of *Inverness-shire*, in *Scotland*. A wild race of mountaineers appeared occasionally descending the heights into the delf; or seated by the banks of the river, with sandals on their feet, made of undressed bulls' hides, bound with thongs of the same materials around their ankles and insteps. Such was the *caliga*, or military shoe, as we now see it represented by *Grecian* bronzes and medals; and it is probable that from these mountains a costume, might be selected exhibiting the appearance of the people over whom *Aeneas*, retiring up the country, is said to have reigned, after the

*Actinolite.*

CHAP. V. capture of *Troy*<sup>1</sup>. At four hours' distance from *Bonarlashy* we came to the town of *Æné*, the *ÆNEIA* of *Strabo*<sup>2</sup>, situate upon a river falling into the *Mender*, which *Mr. Wood* has described as being itself the *Scamander*<sup>3</sup>. The appearance of the town is very pleasing, being ornamented with cypresses, and backed by lofty rocks and mountains. We were surprised in finding a place of so much consequence so remotely situate. Its remarkable appellation, still commemorating the name of *Æneas*, and having borne the same appellation in the time of *Augustus*, speaks more forcibly the truth of the story of *Troy*, than any written document. It is an existing evidence, against which there is no possible appeal. Its situation exactly corresponds with the position assigned to it by *Strabo*, who relates its distance from *PALE SCEPSIS*, a name also preserved in the modern appellation, *Esky Skúpshu*. Upon the right

(1) *Strab. Geogr. lib. xiii. p. 873. ed. Ox.*

(2) *Ibid. p. 869. Φησι γοῦν τὴν Παλαισκήψιν τῆς μὲν Αἰνείας δίδχιν πωτήκοντα σταδίων. κ. τ. λ.*

(3) *DESCRIFT OF THE TROADE, p. 323.*

(4) Fifty *stadia*, or six miles and a quarter. The Greek word Πάλας and the Turkish *Esky* have the same signification. The *Turks* often translated epithets connected with the names of places into their own language, while they retained the substantive unaltered. Thus the *Pale Scepsis* of *Strabo* still bears the name with them of *Esky Skúpshu*.

land, in the approach to *Æné*, is a most stupendous *tumulus*, called *Æné Tépe*, literally *Ænéas' Tomb*. Some *Jews* called it also *Sov'ran Tépe*, or *Tomb of the King*. The word *Sov'ran* has perhaps an *Italian* origin. *Tépe*, signifying, in *Turkish*, an *HEAP* or *TOMB*, is evidently the same with *Τάφος*: and tradition seems to afford, with regard to this tomb, as good a foundation for believing it to be the sepulchre of *Ænéas*, as *Strabo* found in the authority of *Demetrius of Scepsis* for his royalty in the country. The inhabitants of *Æné* pretend that they find *medals* in considerable number: we could hear of none, however, that had been seen of gold or of silver; therefore the *medals* cannot be of very antient date. In the wall of the *Khan*, or *Inn*, we observed a *marble*, with the following imperfect *Inscription*:

ΑΥΣΙΕ  
ΟΠΑΤΗΡ  
ΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ  
ΗΣΕΔΑΚΡΥΩΙ  
ΓΑΙΟΣ

In a cœmetary close to the road leading from *Æné* to *Turkmanlé*, the inhabitants had used natural as well as artificial pillars for grave-stones. We saw several columns of *basalt* upright in the earth, mixed with others of



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Plain of  
Beyra-  
mitch.

*granite*. There were no less than twelve of the latter, of the *Doric* order. This part of our journey, from *Æné* to *Turkmanlé*, conducted us through part of the beautiful Plain of *Beyramitch*; appearing to the eye one of the happiest territories in nature, cultivated like a garden, regularly inclosed, and surrounded by mountains. The distance between the two places is said to be two hours and a half. We frequently met camels and dromedaries, and we observed buffaloes everywhere used in tillage. The road in some places consisted of *antient pavement*, to a considerable extent. We also crossed an *antient bridge*. Before entering *Turkmanlé*, we observed the appearances of mounds heaped upon the soil, together with a few *granite* pillars, some of which were still standing, and other remains denoting the site of some *antient citadel* or *temple*. Various antiquities may be noticed in the whole of this route: they are very abundant in and about the town of *Turkmanlé*. As we drew nigh to this place, the view of *Gatgarus*, the highest of all the chain of mountains belonging to *Ida*, appeared in great grandeur; but so invested by snow, that we feared we should be unable to reach its summit. The north wind blowing at the same time piercingly; we had reason to apprehend that our difficulties would rather

increase than diminish. We continued our journey, however, and arrived at *Turkmanlé*. Here we experienced that cleanly hospitality, and that homely welcome, which are often found to characterize the inhabitants of mountainous districts. Our host received us into a large and airy room, upon whose spacious hearth he had heaped together the entire trunks of trees, all of which were in a blaze. A sheep was instantly killed, and dressed; not only for our present meal, but to serve as provision for our journey. Instead of torches or candles, lighted splinters of wood were used. The interior of our chamber reminded us of the halls of some of our oldest *English* mansions; in which all the members of the family, from the highest to the lowest, met together. It is very probable that our ancestors borrowed the style of their dwelling-houses from the *East*, during the *Crusades*. The custom of suspending armour, weapons, and instruments for the chase, upon the walls, is quite *Oriental*; so is that of the raised platform for superior guests constituting the upper extremity of the apartment. To these may be added the small panelled wainscot, full of little cupboards; and the latticed windows, nearer to the ceiling than to the floor. Several of the inhabitants came to pay their respects, and welcome the strangers.

CHAP. V. They had never before seen *Englishmen*; but they gave us an account of certain *Frenchmen*, who had endeavoured, without success, to visit the top of *Gargarus*, which they called *Kazdaghy*. From this place a road leads to *Beyram*, antiently *Assos*, upon the *Adramyttian Gulph*, now called *Ydramit*. The Ruins of *Assos* were described to us as sufficient to employ any person two days in a mere survey. Many *Inscriptions* are said to exist there, hitherto unobserved by *European* travellers.

Warm  
Spring.

Half an hour after leaving *Turkmanlé* we came to *Bonarbashy* of *Beyramitch*, the second place we had seen of that name; and so called, like the first, from its vicinity to the fountain-head of some very remarkable warm springs, three of which gush with great violence from artificial apertures, into a marble reservoir entirely constructed of antient materials. This beautiful bason is shaded by the oldest and finest *Oriental* plane-trees. Its waters take their course into the plain, where they fall into the *Mender*. The people of the place relate the same story of these springs as of the others at *Bonarbashy*, the supposed site of *ILIUM*. They affirm, that they are cold in summer, and hot in winter, when it is said smoke ascends from them. The frost was on the ground at the same time we tasted

the water, which was quite warm ; yet buffaloes were swallowing it greedily, and seemed to delight in the draught they made. Its temperature is probably always the same. We found it equal to 69° of *Fahrenheit*. The shafts of two pillars of *granite*, of the *Doric* order, stood, one on each side of the fountains ; and half the *operculum* of a marble *Soros*<sup>1</sup> lay in the wall above them. Some peasants brought to us a few barbarous *medals* of the lower ages, with effigies of Saints and Martyrs.

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An hour after leaving this place we came to *Beyramitch*, a city belonging to the *Pasha* of the *Dardanelles*, and present capital of all TROAS. It is a large place, filled with shops. . The houses seemed better built and more regularly disposed than in *Constantinople*. All the land around belongs to the *Pasha* before mentioned, whom the *Porte* has nearly ruined by extorted contributions. In the yard of the *Khan*, or Inn, is a *marble* column, exhibiting a variety of the *Doric* order, which we had then never seen, excepting in TROAS. Instead of being fluted,

*Beyramitch.*


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(1) The substitution of *Soros* for *Sarcophagus* is not made with the smallest disposition to pedantry, but as it strictly applies to the antient *Greek* Tomb. Some remarks upon this subject will be found in the following Chapter.

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the shaft is bevelled, so as to present a polygonal surface. Others, of the same kind, were among the antiquities lying on the hill at *Tchiblack*. This column stands in the middle of a bason, serving as a public conduit, wholly constructed of antient materials. All these, together with an astonishing quantity of other stones for building, were brought from some *Ruins* lately discovered upon a lofty hill, which we were told we should pass immediately after leaving *Beyramitch*, in our journey towards the source of the *Mender*; the *Pasha* having made very considerable excavations there, in search of *marbles*, and other building materials. In the streets of *Beyramitch* we noticed more than one *Soros* constructed of entire masses of *granite*, which the inhabitants had removed from the same place. One of the inhabitants told us he had lately brought thence several broken pieces of sculpture, to which we should be welcome, if we could obtain permission from the *Pasha* for their removal. This was granted, and we afterwards brought them to *England*<sup>1</sup>.

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(1) They are now in the vestibule of the University Library at *Cambridge*. One of them represents the lower half of a female figure, the drapery of which is exquisitely fine: the other is a bust of *Juno*, in *Parian marble*. See "*Greek Marbles*," &c. p. 38. No. XVI. and p. 48. No. XXVI.

The place where all these antiquities have been discovered is rather a conical mountain than a hill, bearing the name of *Kúshûnlú Tépe*, at two hours' distance from *Beyramitch*, towards *Gargarus*. Indeed it has been so placed by Nature, that it resembles a sort of advanced position at the base of that mountain, immediately beneath its summit. The *Mender*, or *SCAMANDER*, flows at its foot. The river is here generally called *Kasdaghy*, from the name now given to *Gargarus*, the mountain whence it issues. The principal site of the antiquities upon *Kúshûnlú Tépe* is about half way up the side of the immense cone which bears this name; but very remarkable ruins may be traced thence all the way to the summit. Having arrived at the base of the cone, we left our horses by the side of the river, and ascended to the *Ruins*. The first that we noticed was an area, ninety-two yards long and fifty-four wide, covered with fragments of *terra cotta*, and also with pieces of antient glass, such as broken lachrymatories, and other small vessels. On the north side, part of a wall remained, by which the area had been originally inclosed, about fourteen feet in height. The work seemed to be of the age of the *Romans*, from the baked tiles, four inches thick, and the cement used in its construction. On the western extremity

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of the area were considerable remains of baths, whose stuccoed walls and *terra-cotta* conduits were still entire in several places. An excavation had been made by the *Turks*, on the south side, for the stones of the foundation, to the depth of twenty-two feet. By the appearance of the foundation, the walls, on this side at least, had been double, and admitted of a passage between them. Above this area (perhaps that of a *temple*), towards the north, were *tombs*. We entered an *arched vault*, thirteen yards long, and five wide, and saw near to it the remains of a bath, wanting only the roof. Here lay some *columns* sixteen inches in diameter, among pieces of broken *amphoræ*, fragments of *marble*, *granite*, *basalt*, *blue chalcedony*, and *jasper*. The following letters, of the only *Inscription* we could find, on a broken slab of *marble*, afford no other information than that the language in use here was *Grecian*; and even this evidence must not be disregarded :

..... ΟΣ  
 ..... ΑΙΟΝ  
 ..... ΠΙΟΥ

We presently came to the cornice of a *Doric entablature*, of such prodigious size, that our artist, *Mons'. Preaux*, said he had seen nothing



like it in *Athens*. There were other *Doric* remains; and the shaft of one *Corinthian* column, twenty-two inches in diameter, distinguished from the *Doric* in having the edges of the canelure flat instead of sharp. Higher upon the hill we found the remains of another temple: the area of this measured one hundred and forty yards long, and forty-four wide. Here the workmen had taken up about a hundred blocks of stone and marble; every one of which measured five feet eleven inches in length, and eighteen inches in thickness. We afterwards found one of the angular corners of the foundation of this temple; a bath, whose roof was yet entire; and another fragment of the *Doric* entablature before mentioned. The temples of *Jupiter* being all of the *Doric* order, it is very probable, whatever may be the antiquity of these works, that here was the situation of the Temple and Altars of *Idæan Jove*, mentioned by *Homer*<sup>1</sup>, by *Æschylus*<sup>2</sup>, and by *Plutarch*<sup>3</sup>. Their situation, with respect to *Gargarus*, agrees with *Homer's* description. According to *Æschylus*, they were ΕΝ ΙΔΑΙΩΙ ΠΑΓΩΙ; and the highest

Temple and  
Altars of  
*Jupiter*.

(1) *Iliad* ©. 47.

(2) *Æschyl.* in *Niob.* Vid. *Strab.* Geogr. lib. xii. p. 580.

(3) Παράσιται δ' αὖτις ἔχουσι Ἴδην, ἐν ᾗ πρότερον δὲ ἱελαῖον Γάργαρον, ὅπου Ἀφῆς καὶ Μηνεῖς θεῶν βωμοὶ ἐσυχάνοντο. "Adhæret ipsi mons Ida, qui prius vocabatur Gargarus, ubi Jovis et Matris Deorum altaris occurrunt." *Plutarch. de Flav.* p. 44. ed. Tolosa ap. Bosc. 1615.

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V.

point of all the *Idæan* Chain extends itself into the plain, in such a manner, that the hill at its base, upon which these *Ruins* appear, is, in fact, a part of *Gargarus* itself. The *baths* serve to illustrate the history of the place, and there are *warm* springs in the neighbourhood. The original *temple* was therefore, probably, a very antient fane of *Jupiter Liberator*, situate near to the heights of *IDA*, on the site of which, in later ages, these buildings were afterwards raised.

The most remarkable circumstance is now to be related; and it seems to refer us to superstitions connected with the veneration in which the top of *Gargarus* was antiently held, as the seat of the Immortal Gods'. A spacious

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(1) Vibius Sequester, in his treatise *De Montibus*, speaks of *Gargarus* as the summit of MOUNT *IDA*: "*Gargarus in Pnygiâ Idæ montis cacumen.*" And *Maussacus*, in his Notes upon *Ptolemy* (*De Fluv.*), who cites this passage, also observes, as a comment upon the word *Γάργαραν*, "*Non Ida, sed ejus cacumen aut fastigium Gargarus dictum fuit. Hesychius, Grammaticorum princeps, Γάργαραν, ἀνεωρισμένον ἱεὺς*" "Idæ." The fact is, however, that an actual view of the country affords the best comment upon the antient Geographers, who have not clearly pointed out the nature of this part of *PHRYGIA*. The district called *Ida* consists of a chain of different mountains, one of which, separately considered, bore the name of *Gargarus*; and this is higher than any of the rest. *Freinshemius*, in his Supplement to *Quintus Curtius*, affirms, that places thick set with trees were antiently called *Idæ*: "*Nam condensa arboribus loca Idæ antiqui dicebant.*" *Quint. Curt. Suppl. lib. ii. Freinsch.*

In Mr. *Walpole's* Journal, there is the following Note upon this subject:

† *Ida*

winding road, sixteen yards in breadth, leads from the remains of these *temples* to the top of the *Kūshūnlū*. All the way up may be noticed the traces of former works; but upon the summit, there is a small oblong area, six yards in length, and two in breadth, exhibiting vestiges of the highest antiquity. The stones forming the inclosure are as rude as those of the walls of *Tirynthus* in ARGOLIS; and the whole is encircled by a grove of venerable oaks, covering the top of the cone. The entrance to this area is from the *south*: upon the *east* and *west*, on the outside of the trees, are stones, ranged like what we, in *England*, call *Druidical circles*. From hence the view is grand indeed. Immediately before the eye is spread the whole of GARGARUS; seeming,

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“*Ida* is allowed, in *Herodotus*, to mean the summit *Gargarus*. Now, from comparing the above passages with *Strabo*, p. 843. where *Gargara* is said to be a town on *Gargarus*, a height of *Ida*, (see *Casaubon's* note, there;) and p. 872. where it is said to be a promontory of the *Adramyttian Gulph*; and consulting *Hesychius*, where *Gargaram* is a height of *Ida*, and a city of the Trojan district near *Antandros*, we get the following particulars relating to this summit of *Ida*. It was near the coast, for it was near *Antandros*, which was on the coast, in a recess of it (*Strabo*, p. 872.), and the town *Gargara* on the coast was upon this mountain; so that *Xerxes*, on passing by *Antandros*, would pass by this mountain on his left; and on coming into the *Iliac* territory, would have some way to go before he reached *Troy*; for *Alexandria Troas* was thirty-five miles from *Antandros* (*Anton. Itin.*); and *Troy* was still farther.”

*Walpole's MS. Journal.*

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from its immense size and the vastness of its features, as if those who were stationed upon this spot might converse with persons upon its clear and snowy summit. A bold and sweeping ridge descends from its top to the very base of the cone of *Kûshûnlû Têpe*; and this, as a stupendous natural altar, stands before the mountain. Far below is seen the bed and valley of the SCAMANDER, bearing a westward course, from the place of its origin.

As the author descended, he found his companions busied among the *Ruins* before described. They had found a very beautiful column, part of which they discovered buried in the soil, and also a bronze medal of the city of *Corinth*. Mons<sup>r</sup>. *Preaux*, the artist, had also completed some very interesting views. The night was passed at the foot of *Gargarus*, three hours distant from this place, in one of the *Ergillâr*. most wretched villages of *Turkey*, called *Evgillâr*. The arrival of strangers at first excited some suspicion among its inhabitants, who regarded the whole party as so many *French* spies, and even proceeded to alarming menaces; but a *fîrmân* being produced, and the object of the journey explained, these simple and honest mountaineers conducted themselves with hospitality and kindness.

On the following morning, by day-break, the sky being cloudless, we began to ascend towards the summit of the mountain. During the greatest part of the year, *Gargarus*, like *Ætna*, is characterized by a triple zone; first, a district of cultivated land; afterwards, an assemblage of forests; and lastly, toward the summit, a region of snow and ice. Passing through the first on horseback, we ascended by the banks of the *Scamander*. The scenery was uncommonly fine; it resembled the country in the neighbourhood of *Vietri*, upon the *Gulph of Salerno*, where *Salvator Rosa* studied and painted the savage and uncouth features of Nature, in his great and noble style. During the first hour, we passed the remains of some small *Greek* chapels, the oratories of ascetics, whom the dark spirit of superstition, in the fourth century of the Christian æra, conducted, from the duties of civil society, to the wildest and most untrodden solitudes. Secluded from scenes of war and revolutionary fury, these buildings remain nearly as they were left when the country became a part of the *Turkish* empire; nor would it have been marvellous, if a mouldering skeleton, at the foot of a forsaken altar, had exhibited the remains of the latest of its votaries. One of them, indeed, placed above the roaring torrent, in a situation of

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the Sum-  
mit of  
*Gargarus*.Oratories of  
Hermits.

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uncommon sublimity, was so entire, that a painting of the *Virgin*, upon the stuccoed wall of the eastern extremity, still preserved its colours.

We now began to traverse the belt of forests, and were enabled to get half-way through this part of the ascent upon our horses: the undertaking afterwards became more tedious and difficult, and we were compelled to proceed on foot. Half-congealed snow lying among the rocks, and loose stones, rendered the way dubious and slippery. In this region of *Gargarus* there are many *wild-boars*, the traces of whose ploughing were very fresh in many places. Higher up, our guides shewed to us marks left by the feet of *tigers*.<sup>\*</sup> They find also *leopards* in these wilds; and are obliged to take their skins, when they are killed, to the *Pasha* of the *Dardanelles*. The extensive survey we should enjoy from the heights was occasionally disclosed by partial openings in this scene of forests. Already the whole Island of *Tenedos* was in view, and all the *Trojan Plain*. Our guides began to talk of the impossibility of reaching the top of the mountain, and murmured alarms of chasms and precipices in the glacier above: at this we did not wonder, having often been accustomed to such treatment in similar

enterprises. We expected to be deserted by them in the end, and it proved to be the case; although we were not prepared for what we encountered afterwards. At length we cleared the zone of forests: all above was icy, bleak, and fearful. Our little party, by the number of stragglers, was soon reduced to a small band. Neither the *Jewish* interpreter, whom we had brought from the *Dardanelles*, nor the artist, would go a step farther. One of the guides, however, with Mr. *Cripps*, and our *Greek* servant, remained with the author. We were reduced to the necessity of advancing upon our hands and feet, neither of which made the smallest impression upon the icy surface of the snow. Soon afterwards we found ourselves hanging over the brink of a precipice, so tremendous, that the slightest slip of one of our feet would, we perceived, afford a speedy passage to eternity. Here our servant refused to proceed, and the guide was only prevented from following his example by brandy. The author therefore prevailed on Mr. *Cripps*, much against his inclination, to remain behind; and, by making holes for the hands and feet, advanced with the guide. The mountain has four points of eminence toward the summit, which rise successively, one higher than the other. Our progress led us to the third of these; the lowest,



CHAP. V. except one; and this point we attained in the manner described. From hence the transition to the base of the second point, over the frozen snow along the ridge of the mountain, was made without difficulty; although the slope on each side presented a frightful precipice of above a thousand feet. At the base of the second point, viewing the sheet of ice before him, the guide positively refused to proceed; and finding the author determined to make a further trial, he began to scream with all his might, breaking off with his feet some nodules of the frozen snow, in order to prove that the smallest fragment, if once set in motion, would be carried into the gulph on either side. The ascent was, to be sure, somewhat critical, because it could only be effected by a ladder of ice\*. The author cut holes for his hands and feet, his face touching the surface of the steep as he continued climbing. The north wind blew with a degree of violence that made the undertaking more difficult; for his fingers, almost frozen, lost their feeling. A tiger, when the snow was fresher, had left an impresson of his feet'; and these marks proved a valuable guidance' in shewing the direction to be pursued. In this manner the

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(1) The author has only the authority of the natives for the resort of tigers to this mountain, and the marks of their feet in the snow.

author reached the second point. Still a long and laborious track was before him; but the greatest difficulty was over. He advanced with eagerness over an aerial ridge, toward the highest point of all, where no vestige of any living being could be discerned. Here the ascent was easier than before; and in a few minutes he stood upon the summit. What a spectacle! It seemed as if all *European Turkey*, and the whole of *Asia Minor*, were really modelled before him on a vast surface of glass. The great objects drew his attention first; afterwards he examined each particular place with minute observation. The eye, roaming to *Constantinople*, beheld all the *Sea of Marmora*, the mountains of *Prusa*, with *Asiatic Olympus*, and all the surrounding territory: comprehending, in one survey, all *Propontis* and the *Hellespont*, with the shores of *Thrace* and *Chersonesus*, all the north of the *Ægean*, Mount *Athos*, the Islands of *Imbrus*, *Samothrace*, *Lemnos*, *Tenedos*, and all beyond, even to *Eubœa*; the entrance to the *Gulph of Smyrna*, almost all *Mysia*, and *Bithynia*, with part of *Lydia* and *Ionian*. Looking down upon *TROAS*, it appeared spread as a lawn before him. He distinctly saw the course of the *Scamander* through the *Trojan Plain* to the sea. This visible appearance of the river, like

View from  
the highest  
Point of  
the Moun-  
tain.

CHAP. V. a silver thread, offered a clue to other objects.

He could now discern the *Tomb of Æsyetes*, and even *Bonarbashy*. At the base of the mountain, and immediately below his eyes, stood the conical hill of *Kúshúnlú Tépe*, upon whose sides and summit are the *Ruins* before described. Nothing can be better calculated to shew the erroneous nature of all the maps published of the country, than the view from this place. The *Adramyttian Gulph* is so close to the mountain, that it may be said to skirt its base; inclining towards the *north-east*, and bearing so much round upon the *north-eastern* side, that the extremity of it is concealed by that part of the *Idæan Chain*. Thus it would seem impossible for any one to pass in a direct line from the end of the *Gulph* to the *Dardanelles*, without leaving not only the *Chain of Ida*, but even *Gargarus*, upon the *left* hand. This information had before been obtained from the people of the country; and if the ascent had been impracticable, the fact would have been tolerably well ascertained. The satisfaction, however, of confirming the truth by actual observation, was now obtained; and the difficulties raised, of reconciling the history of *Xerxes'* march from *Adramyttium* to *Alydus'*, with the real

Errors  
in the Geo-  
graphy of  
the Coun-  
try.

geography of the country, were done away. CHAP.  
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 The fact is, that an ordinary route of caravans, }  
 from *Ydramitt* (*Adramyttium*) to the *Dardanelles*,  
 now confirms the accuracy of the historian.  
 In the observance of this route, *Gargarus*, and  
 all the Chain of *Ida* towards *Lectum*, are upon  
 the left. A statement of this route, and the  
 several distances, have been subjoined in a  
 Note below<sup>a</sup>. There is yet another singular  
 appearance from the summit of this mountain;  
 and as this is pointedly alluded to by *Homer*,  
 it seems to offer a strong reason for believing  
 that the poet had himself beheld it from the  
 same place. Looking towards *Lectum*, the tops  
 of all the *Idæan Chain* diminish in altitude by a  
 regular gradation, so as to resemble a series  
 of steps, leading to *Gargarus*, as to the highest  
 point of the whole. Nothing can therefore  
 more forcibly illustrate the powers of *Homer* as  
 a painter, in the display he has given of the  
 country, and the fidelity with which he deli-  
 neates every feature in its geography, than his

Appear-  
 ance of the  
*Idæan*  
*Chain*  
 towards  
*Lectum*.

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		Hours
(2)	Ydramitt to Ballia — —	9
	Ballia to Carabé — —	7
	Carabé to Baſar Keuy —	6
	Bazar Keny to Kiriské —	8
	Kiriské to the Dardanelles —	8
	Total — —	38

**CHAP. V.** description of the ascent of *Juno* from *Lectum* to *Gargarus*<sup>1</sup>; by a series of natural eminences, unattainable indeed by mortal tread, but presenting, to the great conceptions of poetical fancy, a scale adequate to the power and dignity of superior beings.

Upon all the points of this mountain, former adventurers have raised heaps of stones, as marks of their enterprise<sup>2</sup>. These were now nearly buried in snow. The author availed himself of one of them, to ascertain the temperature of the atmosphere, by placing his thermometer in the shade. It was now mid-day, and the sky was without a cloud. The mercury soon fell to the freezing point, but it did not sink lower during the time he remained. As he descended, not a vestige of his ascent could be discerned; and he unfortunately passed without noticing the particular part of the steep leading to the third point of the mountain,

Dangerous  
situation of  
the Author.

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(1) *Iliad* x. 283.

(2) During the heat of summer, the glacier on this mountain is dissolved, and the ascent rendered thereby much more easy. The *Earl of Aberdeen*, as he informed the author, afterwards succeeded in visiting the summit without difficulty, by choosing a more advanced season of the year. The guides, however, thought proper to relate that they never had been able to reach the highest point; perhaps to avoid the trouble to which the attempt would expose them.

whence he had gained the height. In this manner he lost his way, and wandered about, for three hours, over dreadful chasms and icy precipices, in a state of painful anxiety; until at last, overcome with excessive fatigue, thirst, and cold, he sank down upon a bleak ridge, and moistened his mouth by eating snow. To his unexpected comfort, he experienced both refreshment and warmth; his benumbed fingers recovered their sensation, and he again endeavoured to walk. Looking down towards the south-west, he perceived, at an immense depth below, the very guide who had deserted him, endeavouring to climb towards the third point of the mountain, but always returning back, and at last giving up the attempt. Exerting every effort, he succeeded in making this man hear him; who then remained as a mark, directing him to the ridge by which he had ascended. When he came to this fearful place, all his resolution forsook him. He could not persuade himself that he had climbed an icy steep so terrible; but presently perceived the holes before made for his feet. Upon this, striking his heels into the hardened snow, so as to form a stay for his support, he sat down; and by slow degrees ventured off the declivity; sliding sometimes for a yard or two, and then stopping, so as not to acquire a greater velocity

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than he could check, by forcing in the staff of his pipe' and one of his heels at the same time. A slip to the right or to the left would infallibly have carried him over a precipice on either side; the ridge whereon he descended resembling, in its form, the roof of a house. The guide was now heard, bawling to him to steer this way or that, as he inclined too much either to one side or to the other, and acting as a beacon for his course, until he reached the spot where this man stood; when, having caught him in his arms, he cried out with great joy, "*Allá! Allá!*" There remained still much to be done; and this was happily got over. About a mile lower down they found their companions. Having in vain endeavoured to kindle a fire, they had collected themselves into a sheltered cavity near the higher boundary of the second region of the mountain, waiting with the utmost inquietude. Here a flagon of brandy was soon emptied; and the guide, who had accompanied the author, proving that old customs still existed in the country, vowed to sacrifice a fat ram, for the events of the day, as soon as he should reach the village. It was two hours after dark before the party arrived at *Evgillar*.

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(1) The Turkish pipe is sometimes fashioned to serve also as a stout walking staff. It is then tipped with horn.





*Vaults discovered among the Ruins of Alexandria Troas.*

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### DISTRICT OF TROAS.

*Second Excursion upon Gargarus—Greek Chapels—Source of the Scamander—Journey to Alexandria Troas—Bergas—Chemalé—Decomposition of Granite—Stupendous Column—Hot Baths—Form of the Sepulchre called SOROS—Alexandria Troas—Splendid Remains of Public BALNEÆ—Other Vestiges of the City—Votive Tablet to Drusus Cæsar—Udjek—Tomb of Æsyetes—Erkessy—Interesting Inscription—Sigeum—Antiquities—Mount*

—Mount Athos—Tombs mentioned by Strabo—Return to the Dardanelles—Summary of Observations made in TROAS.

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Second  
Excursion  
upon Gargarus.

Great  
Chapel

ON the eleventh of *March*, having collected our guides and horses as upon the preceding day, we set out again from *Evgillar*, and proceeded up the mountain, to visit the *Cataract*, which constitutes the source of the *Mender*, on the north-west side of *Gargarus*. Ascending by the side of its clear and impetuous torrent, we reached, in an hour and a half, the lower boundary of the woody region of the mountain. Here we saw a more entire Chapel than either of those described in our excursion during the preceding day, situate upon an eminence above the river. Its form was quadrangular, and oblong. The four walls were yet standing, and part of the roof: this was vaulted, and lined with painted stucco. The altar also remained, in an arched recess of the eastern extremity: upon the north side of it was a small and low niche, containing a marble table. In the arched recess" was also a very antient painting of the *Virgin*; and below, upon her left hand, the whole-length portrait of some *Saint*, holding an open volume. The heads of these figures were each encircled by a *nimbus*. Upon the right-hand side of the *Virgin* there

had been a similar painting of another *Saint*; but part of the stucco, upon which it had been painted, no longer remained. The word ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΝ, written among other indistinct characters, appeared upon the wall. The dimensions of this building were only sixteen feet by eight. Its height was not quite twelve feet, from the floor to the beginning of the vaulted roof. Two small windows commanded a view of the river, and a third was placed near the altar. Its walls, only two feet four inches in thickness, afforded, nevertheless, space for the roots of two very large fir-trees, that were actually growing upon them. As we advanced along the banks of this river, towards its source, we noticed appearances of similar ruins; and in some places, among rocks, or by the sides of precipices, we observed the remains of several habitations together; as if the monks, who retreated hither, had possessed considerable settlements in the solitudes of the mountain. Our ascent, as we drew near to the source of the river, became steep and stony. Lofty summits towered above us, in the greatest style of *Alpine* grandeur; the torrent, in its rugged bed below, foaming, all the while upon our left. Presently we entered one of the sublimest natural amphitheatres the eye ever beheld; and here our guides desired us to alight. The noise

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of waters silenced every other sound. Huge craggy rocks rose perpendicularly, to an immense height; whose sides and fissures, to the very clouds, concealing their tops, were covered with pines; growing in every possible direction, among a variety of evergreen shrubs, wild sage, hanging ivy, moss, and creeping herbage. Enormous plane-trees waved their vast branches above the torrent. As we approached its deep gulph, we beheld several cascades, all of foam, pouring impetuously from chasms in the naked face of a perpendicular rock. It is said the same magnificent cataract continues during all seasons of the year, wholly unaffected by the casualties of rain or of melting snow. That a river so ennobled by antient history should at the same time prove equally eminent in circumstances of natural dignity, is a circumstance worthy of being related. Its origin is not like the source of ordinary streams, obscure and uncertain; of doubtful locality and indeterminate character; ascertained with difficulty, amongst various petty subdivisions, in swampy places, or amidst insignificant rivulets, falling from different parts of the same mountain, and equally tributary: it bursts at once from the dark womb of its parent, in all the greatness of the divine origin assigned to it by *Homer*<sup>1</sup>. The

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(1) *Iliad*  $\Phi$ . 1.

early *Christians*, who retired or who fled from the haunts of society to the wildernesses of GARGARUS, seem to have been fully sensible of the effect produced by grand objects, in selecting, as the place of their abode, the scenery near the SOURCE OF THE SCAMANDER; where the voice of Nature speaks in her most awful tone; where, amidst roaring waters, waving forests, and broken precipices, the mind of man becomes impressed, as by the influence of a present Deity<sup>2</sup>.

The course of the river, after it thus emerges, with very little variation, is nearly from east to west. Its source is distant from *Evgillar* about nine miles; or, according to the mode of computation in the country, three hours: half this time is spent in a gradual ascent from the village. The rock whence it issues consists of *micaceous schistus*, containing veins of soft *marble*. While the Artist was employed in making drawings, ill calculated to afford any adequate ideas of the grandeur of the scenery, we climbed the rocks, to examine more closely the nature of the chasms whence the torrent issues. Having

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(2) *Præsentio rem et conspicimus Deum,  
Per invias rupes, fera per juga,  
Clivosque præruptos, sonantes  
Inter aquas, nemorumque noctem* '.

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reached these. we found, in front of them, a beautiful natural bason, six or eight feet deep, serving as a reservoir for the water in the first moments of its emission, and before its fall. It was so clear, that the minutest object might be discerned at the bottom. The copious overflowing of this reservoir causes the appearance, to a spectator below, of different cascades, falling to the depth of about forty feet; but there is only *one* source. Behind are the chasms whence the water issues. We passed through one of these into a cavern. Here the water appeared rushing with great force beneath the rock, towards the bason on the outside. It was the coldest spring we had found in the country; the mercury in the thermometer falling, in two minutes, to 34°, according° to the scale of *Fahrenheit*. When placed in the reservoir immediately above the fall, where the water was more exposed to the atmosphere, its temperature was three degrees higher. The whole rock about the source is covered with moss. Close to the bason grew hazel and plane trees; above were oaks and pines; all beyond was a naked and tremendous precipice<sup>1</sup>.

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(1) Upon GARGARUS we found a beautiful new species, both of *Crocus*, and of *Anemone*. The first we have called *Crocus candidus*, and the second *Anemone formosa*. They may be thus described :



About one hundred and fifty yards below the source, is a warm spring, close to the bed of the river, exactly of the same temperature as those before described at *Bonarbashy*. We returned from this expedition to *Evgillar*; and leaving the village, went again to *Kûshûnlû Têpe*, to complete our survey of the Ruins there. We were told that the *Pasha* of the *Dardanelles* had built a mosque, the tomb of a *Dervish*, a bridge of three arches, and all the new works at *Beyramitch*, with marbles and other materials

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*Crocus foliis lanceolato-linearibus, flore brevioribus stigmatibus antheras subæquantibus profundissimè multipartitis, radicum tunicâ fibroso-costatâ; corollâ lacunis ellipticis.*

*ANEMONE* scapo aphyllâ, foliis crassis profundissimè tripartitis subrotundis laciniis flabelliformibus subtrilobis acutè dentatis; folio superiore tripartito, laciniis bis trifidis angustis: involucri tripartito laciniis lanceolatis inferiori unidentato, petalis lato-ovatis majusculis. We also observed upon this mountain the *Anemone Apennina*, *Lichen articulatus*, *Fragaria sterilis*, *Crocus aureus*, and *Crocus Vernus*. At the source of the *Scamander* grew "Mountain Shepherd's Purse," *Thlaspi montanum*; "Woolly-leaved Marjoram," *Origanum Onites*; "Bulbous Fumitory," *Fumaria bulbosa*; "The narrow-leaved Garden Anemone," *Anemone coronaria*; "Common Spleenwort," *Asplenium Ceterach*; and a beautiful species of *Ruscus*, a shrub, hitherto unnoticed by any author, with leaves broader and more oval than those of the Broad-leaved Alexandrian Laurel, and the fructification covered by an oval leaflet, as in the *Ruscus Hypoglossum*. To this we have given the name of *RUSCUS TROADENSIS*—*Ruscus foliis lanceolato-ovalibus, supra floriferis, sub foliolo*. The leaves are about two inches broad, and from three, to three and a half, in length: the lowermost grow in whorls, the uppermost alternate; the leaflet covering the fructification is nearly half an inch broad, and about three fourths of an inch long: the fruit of the size of a small cherry. We did not see the flowers.

Immediately above the source grew the "Purple-blossomed Alyson," *Alysum deltoideum*.



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from this place. As we passed through this last town, a *Turk* offered for sale, a sardonyx, exhibiting three distinct layers of brown and of white chalcedony: upon the upper layer was an intaglio, representing the well-known figure of *Mercury* with the purse; a subject extremely common upon gems found, in *Constantinople*<sup>1</sup>. It was well executed, but the price exorbitant, therefore we declined the purchase. We here visited the Intendant of the *Agha*, and travelled the same day as far as *Turkmanlé*, where we passed another night with the hospitable owner of the mansion who entertained us so well upon a former occasion.

From *Turkmanlé* we returned by the way of *Æné*; and thence, intending to visit *Alexandria Troas*, took the road to *Bergas*<sup>2</sup>, distant two hours from *Æné*, where we halted for the night. By the public fountains along this route, and

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(1) The peculiar locality of certain mythological subjects, as represented upon the gems of *Antient Greece*, has not perhaps been noticed; yet the subjects of the gems are almost as local as those upon the medals of the country. Figures and symbols of *Ceres* are found in *CYPRUS*; in *ATHENS*, the triple bust of *Socrates*, *Alcibiades*, and the *Sicilian* physician *Raucondas*; in *CONSTANTINOPLE*, representations of a *Crescent* with one or three stars, of *Mercury* with the purse, heads or whole lengths of *Esculapius*, *Apollo* with the *Chariot of the Sun*; in *ALEXANDRIA* and other parts of *EGYPT*, *Scarabei*, with various hieroglyphic figures, &c.

(2) Πέγγος.

where stone has been used in building, may be seen the capitals or shafts of columns, and other fragments from antient ruins. The next morning, *March* the 14th, we passed through *Chemalé*, distant one hour from *Bergas*. *Chemalé* is full of antiquities'. In the cœmety we copied several Inscriptions; but they are too imperfect for insertion. Some *granite* columns were lying about, whose surfaces exhibited a very advanced state of decomposition. We had observed similar appearances at *Ené*; proving that the *granite* had been exposed to the action of the atmosphere during a very long period; and also confirming a fact of importance; namely, that the durability of substances employed for purposes of sculpture and architecture, is not proportioned to their hardness. *Marble*, which is much softer than *granite*, is capable of resisting longer the combined attacks of air and moisture. The cause of decomposition in *granite* columns cannot have originated in their interment; since nothing tends more to preserve *granite* than exclusion from external air. Of this we had satisfactory evidence, when our troops in *Egypt* subverted the cumbent obelisk near *Alexandria*. The hieroglyphical sculpture, upon the side which had

*Chemalé.*Decompo-  
sition of  
*Granite.*


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(3) Dr. Chandler believed this place to have been the *Colona* of the Antients. See "*Travels in Asia Minor*," p. 34.

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been buried in the soil, appeared in the highest state of preservation; but the surface, so long exposed to the atmosphere, was considerably decomposed. Of all natural substances used by antient artists, *Parian marble*, when without veins, and therefore free from extraneous bodies, seems to have best resisted the various attacks made upon *Grecian sculpture*. It is found unaltered, when *granite*, and even *porphyry*, coëval as to their artificial state, have suffered decomposition. *Terra cotta* is yet more durable than *marble*. Works executed in baked clay have been preserved during a period of near three thousand years, as fresh as when they issued from the hands of the artificer; and when any nation is desirous of transmitting a lasting memorial to posterity, it cannot employ a better substance for this purpose.

Suspicious  
Column.

After leaving *Chemalé*, in the road leading to a place called *Lydia Hamam*, distant about three quarters of an hour, our *Greek* servant, who was before us on horseback, and had wandered among some thickets, returned, laughing immoderately, and saying, "As you are pleased with the sight of columns, here is one large enough to gratify your utmost expectations." He then led us to a short distance from the road, where, concealed among trees, lay the

largest *granite* pillar in the world, excepting the famous Column of *Alexandria* in *Egypt*, which it much resembles. It is of the same substance, and it has the same form: its astonishing length, as a mere shaft (without base, or capital) of one entire stone, equalled thirty-seven feet eight inches, and it measured five feet three inches in diameter<sup>1</sup>. It may perhaps serve to throw some light upon the origin of the *Egyptian* Pillar. Its situation<sup>2</sup> is upon a hill above *Alexandria Troas*. A paved road led from the city, to the place where it either stood, or was to have been erected. We have therefore the instances of two cities, both built by Generals of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, in consequence of his orders; and each city having a pillar of this kind, upon an eminence, outside of its walls. These pillars may have served to support statues in honour of the founder of those cities; or they may have been intended for sepulchral *Stelæ*, in memory of illustrious persons. The author's subsequent observations upon the *Alexandrian* Column rather induced the latter of these two opinions.

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The hot baths, called *Lydia Hamam*, have been so ably described by Dr. Chandler<sup>3</sup>, that

Hot Baths.

(1) Its diameter is five feet three inches at the base; and four feet five inches at the summit.

(2) *Travels in Asia Minor*, p. 33.

CHAP. VI. it is not necessary to detain the Reader with any new observations upon them. The water has the colour of whey; it is impregnated with iron, and with salt; and its temperature, when ascertained deep in the crevices whence<sup>\*</sup> it issues, equals 142° of *Fahrenheit*. These baths are much resorted to, for the cure of rheumatism, leprosy, and every cutaneous disorder.

Form of the  
Sepulchre  
called  
*Soros*.

Journeying hence towards *Alexandria Troas*, we observed, upon a granite *Soros*, part of an Inscription, of some importance in determining the particular nature of the sort of sepulchre whereon it was inscribed; namely, one of those huge stone sepulchres used, in all parts of *Turkey*, as cisterns, beneath the public fountains'. The *Romans* began to call them *Sarcophagi* about the time of *Pliny*, owing to a peculiar kind of stone used in their construction, found at *Assos* upon the *Adramyttian Gulph*, and supposed to have the property of hastening the decomposition of the human body. *St. Augustine*

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(1) *Sandys* mistook them for ancient cisterns. In his description of the Ruins of *Alexandria Troas*, (See *Relation of a Journey*, &c. p. 24.) he describes them as "ample cisterns for the receipt of rain," the city "being seated on a sandy soil, and altogether destitute of fountains." They generally consist of two immense masses of stone; one of which, being hollowed, served as the coffin, and the other as its *operculum*. They vary considerably in their dimensions. That to which allusion is here made, was nearly seven feet long, and above three feet wide; and this is the common size.

relates, that the *Greek* appellation of this kind of tomb was *Soros*<sup>2</sup>: his remark is forcibly illustrated by this *Inscription*, although so small a part of it be now remaining: CHAP.  
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ΑΥΡΗΑΙΟΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΕΘΗΚΕ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΕΑΤΤΩ ΚΑΙ . . . . :

"AURELIUS SOTER CONSTRUCTED THIS SOROS FOR HIMSELF AND" . . . .

Other instances, of the same nature, occur in the account given of our subsequent Travels, where the legend is more entire.

The remains of ALEXANDRIA TROAS have long served as a kind of quarry, whither not only *Turks*, but also their predecessors, during several centuries, have repaired, whenever they required either materials for ornamental architecture, or stones for the common purposes of building. Long before the extinction of the *Greek* empire, the magnificent buildings of this city began to contribute the monuments of its antient splendour towards the public structures of *Constantinople*; and, at present, there is scarcely a mosque in the country that does not bear testimony to its dilapidation, by some costly token of *jasper*, *marble*, *porphyry*, or *granite*, derived from this wealthy magazine. Alexandria  
Troas.

(2) "Quia enim arca in qua mortuus ponitur, quod omnes jam ΣΑΡΚΟΦΑΓΟΝ vocant, ΣΟΡΟΣ dicitur Græce." *St. August. de Civitate Dei*, l. xviii. c. 5. See also *Johus Pollux*, X. 150

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Splendid  
Remains  
of Public  
Baths.

After all that has been removed, it is truly wonderful so much should remain. The ruins of the place, although confused, are yet considerable. The first object, appearing in approach towards the city from *Chemalé*, is the *Aqueduct* of *Herodes Atticus*, formed of enormous masses of hewn stone. The walls of the city exhibit the same colossal style of masonry. Part of one of the gates yet remains, on the eastern side, whose ruins have been mistaken for those of a temple: it consists of two round towers, with square basements, supporting pedestals for statues. Immediately after passing this entrance, and entering within the district once occupied by the city, we observed the ruins of *baths*, with the reticulated work of the *Romans* upon the stucco of the walls. Broken marble *Soroi* lie about, of such prodigious size, that their fragments seem like rocks among the *Valani* oaks now covering the soil. But in all that exists of this devoted city, there is nothing so conspicuous as the edifice vulgarly termed by mariners *The Palace of Priam*; from an erroneous notion, prevalent in the writings of early travellers, that *Alexandria Troas* was the *Ilium* of *Homer*<sup>1</sup>. This building may be seen

(1) *Belon*, *De La Valle*, *Lathgow*, and others, fell into this strange mistake. It is an error, however, which prevailed before they lived. *Lathgow* caused his own portrait to be represented in the midst of the



from a considerable distance at sea. It has three noble arches in front, and behind these there are many other: the stones are placed together without any cement. Large masses of sculptured marble, being the remains of a cornice, appear above and on each side of the arches in front. The whole structure was once coated over with marble, or with plates of metal: and holes for the metal fastenings may yet be seen over all the work. Of the three front arches, the center arch measured forty-eight feet wide at the base, and each of the other twenty-one. The stones in this part of the work were five feet ten inches long, and three feet five inches thick. Behind the center arch there is a square court, having four other arches; one on each side. A noble flight of steps conducted to the center arch in front: and upon each side of this there was a column of the prodigious diameter of eight feet: the marks of their bases are still visible upon the two pedestals. Those columns were not of entire blocks of stone; for we saw their disjointed parts among the ruins below the flight of steps. The back part of the building, and the two sides, were surrounded by walls supported upon open arches: twelve of these arches remain on the northern side, almost entire. The

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the Ruins of *Alexandria Troas*, as a frontispiece to his work; calling them the Ruins of *Ilium*, with the *Tombs of Priam and Hecuba*. See *Nineteen Years' Travels, &c.* by *W. Lithgow*. 4to. *London*, 1614.

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front of the building faces the west: behind, that is to say, upon the eastern side, were three magnificent arched portals. The walls here, on each side of the center arch, were supported upon a vault containing six arches, which yet remain entire. From this description, it is evident that a plan of the building might be delineated, exhibiting its original form. No very accurate representation has yet been engraved of any part of it. We were inclined to believe, with *Chevalier*, that it was intended for *baths*, as a grand termination of the *Aqueduct* of *Herodes Atticus*<sup>1</sup>. The opinions of *Pococke* and *Chandler*, that it was a *Gymnasium* for the instruction of youth, are thereby rather confirmed than confuted. The *balneæ* of the Antients, particularly among the *Romans*, were often colleges of science and martial exercise: such were the structures erected by *Diocletian* and by *Caracalla*; and by the Emperor *Adrian*, according to *Pausanias*, as an ornament to the city of *Corinth*<sup>2</sup>.

Other Ves-  
tiges of the  
City.

On the south side of this building, and very near to it, we found the remains of a circular edifice, resembling those structures at *Baiæ*, in *Campania*, now called *temples*, but primarily *baths*. Half of this edifice remained in an entire

(1) *Plain of Troy*, p. 10.

(2) *Pausan.* in *Corinth*. c. 3.

state. It had a small corridor round the base of the dome with which it was originally covered. Farther on, towards the sea, to the south-west, we found the ruin of a small oblong temple, and afterwards observed another of considerable size, whose foundations remain unbroken. Then, turning towards the west, we came to the foundation of a very large building, but could comprehend nothing of its former history. At present it consists only of a series of vaults and spacious subterranean chambers, one beneath another, serving as sheds for tenders and herds of goats<sup>3</sup>. Again pursuing a south-western course, we arrived at the immense *Theatre* of the city, still in a state of considerable perfection. The semicircular range of seats is vaulted at either extremity: the diameter, taken from one side to the other, where the vaults remain, measured two hundred and fifty-two feet. Like almost every *Grecian* theatre, it was constructed by making the slope of the hill itself subservient to the sweep necessary for accommodating spectators. It commands a noble view of the sea, with the whole Island of *Tenedos* as the principal object immediately in front. Lower down, towards the port, were marble *Soroi*, and other antiquities of less importance. The few Inscriptions discovered here by

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

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*Chandler*, and by others, have been removed; and it is not necessary to introduce what has already been published: but perhaps, even in this brief description of the confused and desolated ruins which denote the site of *Alexandria Troas*, it has not been altogether possible to avoid a repetition of observations made by preceding travellers<sup>1</sup>.

We arrived again at *Bergas*, and, taking a northern route, turned towards *Udjek*, with an intention of visiting the *Tomb of Æsyetes*. As we left the village, we saw, near an old cemetery, a large square slab of *Parian marble*, lying upon the soil, and broken in two pieces.

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(1) " From Bournabashi, I set off, April 8, 1806, to a village called *Aistambol*, for the purpose of examining the ruins of *Alexandria Troas*. I procured a small hut for myself and servants; and leaving the baggage there, rode to *Alexandria*, at the distance of an hour. The Ruins there; the different fragments of marble from *Paros*, and *Marmora*; the blocks of granite; all attest the former magnificence of this city. The Theatre faced the sea, as seems to have been the custom whenever the situation allowed it. It is a mile from the shore; and commands a view of *Tenedos*, and the islands adjacent. To the north of this is a spacious oblong building, constructed with stone, and its work strong and massive. A herd of goats, guarded by some large dogs, who much molested the guides, was feeding by this place. The black felt tents of some wandering *Turcomans* were pitched at a small distance. A little to the east of the above building are the great ruins of the Baths, of Roman work. In the wall are some of the earthen pipes, through which the water was conveyed. To the north-west of these are granite columns, lying on the ground; one of which measured twenty-seven feet in length, and in diameter more than four feet. By the Port were columns of still greater dimensions. To the north-east of the Baths are many sarcophagi of stone; some of the lids of which resemble those represented in the drawings of the *Necropolis* of

Owing to its form, we suspected that some *Inscription* might be concealed upon its lower surface, and this proved to be the case. We had no sooner raised the two fragments, than there appeared the highly interesting tribute to the memory of *Drusus Cæsar*, son of *Germanicus* and *Agrippina*, which is now in the Vestibule of

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Votive  
Tablet to  
*Drusus*  
*Cæsar*.

of Telmessus. Mottraye, when on the spot, caused one of these tombs to be opened; and found in it two skulls, which crumbled to dust on being touched. The Antients used to deposit in them different persons of the same family, as may be seen by inscriptions found on them. I measured a sarcophagus here, eleven feet in length, and six in breadth. But I did not observe any splendid monuments, of this kind, to be compared with those which I observed at Aphrodisias, where are many sarcophagi, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and figures, in excellent preservation. The antiquities of this place (now called *Geyra*, a few days' distance to the south-east of Smyrna), which I visited in December 1805, have not been examined as they merit; and would, from their great magnificence and quantity, fully repay the pains and trouble of any one who would explore them.

"All the ground within the walls of Alexandria is covered with the *valant* (βαλαντι), producing the *valantida*, the cup of which is used for dyeing, by the Orientals, and some nations of Europe. An English vessel was taking in a load of this, when I passed by, some months after. A beautiful slope of two miles, covered with this tree, and small bushes, among which are lying pieces of marble, and remains of the antient city, carries you to the sea. Here, on the shore, is an oblong hollow spot, artificially formed, which was perhaps connected with the Port; and this last had a canal about two hundred yards in length, which joined it to the sea. The communication of the canal on one side with the sea, and on the other with the circular basin which formed the Port, explains well this passage of Vitruvius: '*Fœtus ductus, sit aqua exiit ad litus; et ex mari tempestatibus aucto in paludes redundantia motuque excitatur.*' Lib. i. c. 4.

"On a small rise of ground, without the walls of the town to the east, is a hot spring of mineral water, which supplies two basins at a small distance; one of which I found extremely warm. The people

**CHAP.** the University Library at *Cambridge*<sup>1</sup>. Arriving  
**VI.** afterwards at the village of *Udjek*, distant two  
 hours from *Bergas*, we copied another *Inscription*  
 from a smaller piece of *marble*: this we left in  
 the country. The legend is as follows:

SPLENDIDISSIMVS  
 POPVLVS  
 COL · AVG · TROADENS  
 AVRELIVM · IOBACCHVM  
 CVRATOREM  
 . . . IDIOMENOGEN

Tomb of  
*Æsyetes*.

We then proceeded to *Udjek Têpe*, or the  
 immense *Tumulus* of *Æsyetes*, whose situation  
 precisely agrees with the account given of that  
 monument by *Strabo*. It is of all others the  
 spot most remarkably adapted for viewing the  
*Plain of Troy*, and it is visible in almost all parts

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in the neighbourhood come there to obtain relief for different diseases. Pococke says, some have thought this to be *Larissa*. This conjecture, I think, is very much strengthened by a reference which I find *Athenæus* makes, among other hot waters, to those at *Troic Larissa*. See *lib. ii. c. 5*.

"Near the hot baths may be seen specimens of the netted building (*opus reticulatum*, as *Vitruvius* calls it) of the antient Alexandrians, or Larisseans. A small rivulet runs in the plain below.

"I returned to *Kistambol*, with the remains of a lamb, which were to serve for our supper, and which the guide had bought at *Alexandria* for the value of three shillings, English. While I examined the Ruins, it was killed, skinned, and roasted on the spot by a large wood fire." *Walpole's MS. Journal*.

(1) See an account of it in a description of the "*Greek Marbles*," &c. No. XXIII. p. 45. published at *Cambridge* in 1809.

of TROAS. From its top may be traced the course of the *Scamander*; the whole chain of *Ida*, stretching towards *Lectum*<sup>2</sup>; the snowy heights of *Gargarus*; and all the shores of the *Hellespont* near the mouth of the river, with *Sigeum*, and the other *tumuli* upon the coast. From this *tumulus* we descended once more into the *Plain of Troy*, and came in half an hour to a village called *Erkessy*. In the street of this village there is a marble *Soros*, quite entire. This was

Erkessy.

(2) Mr. *Walpole* crossed the *Idæan Chain*, as appears by the following extract from his *Journal*, relating to an excursion he made from *Alexandria Troas* to the *Adramyttian Gulph*.

“ From the village of *Kistambol*, where on a stone sarcophagus, by the hut in which I lived, were the letters *POSTUMIA VENEREA*, I set off to cross the part of *Ida* which separated the road from the *Adramyttian Gulph*. This ridge of mountains is called, by *Strabo*, ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ Λικτοῦ ἰσχυρὴ ἀνατίνασσα πρὸς τὴν Ἰδὴν. p. 871. In an hour's time I reached *Yalagick*, where, on a stone by a fountain, I read the words *Signifer, Imperator, Decurioni*, well cut. The rocks near the road are of granite. I continued my route S.E. and E.S.E. for seven hours, passing small streams running down from the mountains: by the sides grew the *Nerium* (which *Hasselquist* asserts is the tree referred to by *David*, Psalm i. 3.) and the *Plane*. The *Terebinthus* grew above, on the rocks. I then reached a hamlet, *Sunovassi*, encircled by mountains. here we procured a shed for our party to pass the night, which consisted of myself, a servant, a guide, and a black soldier who was to accompany me to *Adramyttium*. We were able to find some bread, which the Turks eat unleavened; some *petmez*, and some rice. The inhabitants of the village, who were Turks, shewed no disposition to annoy us, nor any impertinent curiosity, although in that recess of *Ida* they could see but few European travellers. Corn, olives, cotton, and maize, the ears of which are eaten roasted, were the produce of their fields. From the mountain side they got fir, and the wood of the *arbutus*, to supply their hearths. At half past eight the next morning I left *Sunovassi*: at nine, I began to ascend *Dikili-Dah*, part of *Ida*.

Nothing



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Inscrip-  
tion.

brought from *Alexandria Troas*, and it is now used as a public *cistern*. It is of one piece of stone, seven feet in length, three feet and a half wide, and, without including the *operculum*, rather more than three feet in depth. The following *Inscription* upon it, in *Greek* characters, is beautifully cut, and in a very perfect state. It serves to confirm what the author lately stated concerning the nature of the *Grecian*, and *Egyptian*, *Soros*. In the chamber of the great *Pyramid of Cheops* there is a conditory of *granite* of the same form and size; and another, once the *Soros* of *Alexander the Great*, mentioned by *Herodian*, is now in the *British Museum*.

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Nothing could exceed the beautiful scenery which I beheld on all sides, as I continued my ride, occasionally casting my eye downwards upon forests of pines, and on villages hanging on the side or placed at the feet of the mountains. On reaching the summit, the *Sea* and *Island of Mitylene* presented themselves; and in three hours' time, from the moment of ascending, I reached the shore, along which I continued to ride till a quarter before four, when I turned up to the N.E. On the sea side were pieces of fir, cut down from *Ida*, for ship building. At half past four I arrived at *Avgilar*, a small village, where I slept. There is a *Greek Inscription* placed sideways in the outer wall of the *Mosque*. The next day, at the distance of an hour and a half, I passed some warm baths, which I was not able to examine, as some *Turkish* women were there bathing. These may be the hot waters to which *Galen* says an invalid, who lived not far from *Pergamus*, was sent, (*De Sim. Med.* p. 296. v. 13.) ἰατρικὰ ὕδατα. In two hours and a half from the baths is *Adramyttium*, now called *Edrenit*, distant more than an hour from the sea. From that place, going first west, and then south-west, I came to *Chemar*, in two hours. From *Chemar*, passing *Karagatch*, you reach in seven hours *Aiasmata*, distant two miles from the sea."

*Walpole's MS. Journal.*

[Name wanted] ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΔΟΣ ΘΟΝΙΑΚΟΥ ΥΙΟΣ ΔΕ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ  
 ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΠΑΓΚΡΑΤΙΑΣΤΟΥ· ΟΥ·  
 ΚΑΙ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΜΙΝΘΕΙΩ ΕΣΤΙ ΚΕΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΝ ΘΑΔΕΕΝΤΩ  
 ΑΣΚΛΗΠΕΙΩ· ΕΘΗΚΑ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΕΜΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΓΩ ΜΟΥ  
 ΠΑΤΡΙ ΤΩ ΠΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΕΝΩ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩ ΠΑΥΛΕΙΝΩ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΚ ΤΟΥ  
 ΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΜΟΥ· ΕΙΔΕΤΙΣ ΤΟ ΛΗΨΗ Η ΑΝΟΙΞΑΙ ΤΑΥΤΗΝ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΝΕ  
 ΚΡΟΝΑΛΛΟΤΡΙΟΝ Η ΟΣΤΕ ΑΤΙΝΟΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΤΑΘΕΣΘΑΙ ΔΩΣΕΙ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΕΙ  
 ΜΟΥ ΤΗ ΤΡΩΑΔΕΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΙ ΧΒΦ· ΚΑΙ ΤΩ ΙΕΡΩ ΤΑΤΩ ΤΑ ΜΕΙΩ ΧΒΦ

..... AURELIUS AGATHOPODOS OTHONIACUS, AND THE SON OF AURELIUS PAULINUS, WHO ALSO WAS A PANCRATIAST, OF WHOM THERE IS A HOLLOW STATUE IN THE TEMPLE OF SMINTHEUS, AND HERE IN THE TEMPLE OF ÆSCULAPIUS, I HAVE PLACED THIS *SOROS* FOR MYSELF AND MY DEAREST FATHER THE MOREWRITTEN AURELIUS PAULINUS, AND TO MY DESCENDANTS. BUT IF ANY PERSON SHALL DARE TO OPEN THIS *SOROS*, AND LAY IN IT THE DEAD BODY OF ANY OTHER, OR ANY MAN'S BONES, HE SHALL PAY, AS A FINE TO THE CITY OF THE TROADENSES, TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DRACHMAS, AND TO THE MOST SACRED TREASURY AS MUCH MORE.

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The characters of this *Inscription* cover one side of the *Soros* at *Erkessy*, precisely as the hieroglyphical characters cover those of the *Alexandrian*. Both one and the other have been used by the moderns as *cisterns*; and it may reasonably be presumed, the repugnance of a very few of our English antiquaries, to admit that such *cisterns* were originally designed as receptacles for the dead, will, in the view of satisfactory evidence, be done away.

*Sigeum.*

We were one hour and a quarter going from *Erkessy* to *Sigeum*, or, as it is now called, *Yeny Cheyr*. The promontory on which the present village is situate bears the name of Cape *Janissary*. Its inhabitants are all *Greeks*, living with great cleanliness in their little cottages, and retaining the manners of their forefathers, in their hospitality to strangers. Many valuable antiquities have, at different times, been discovered here by the inhabitants. They brought to us an extremely rare bronze medal of *Sigeum*; on this the letters **ΣΙΓΕ**, with the square *Sigma*, were very perfect. The stone with the famous *Sigean Inscription* had been removed, a short time before, by the *British* ambassador; and more recently a marble had been found at *Koumkeuy*, a village in the neighbourhood, with an inscription of the age of the *Seleucidæ*: this they

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ties.

permitted us to copy. It is, perhaps, nearly as antient as the well-known *Inscription*,  
 now placed in the vestibule of the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge, which was brought from *Sigeum* by *Edward Wortley Montague*; although, in the uncertainty which involves the series of the *Syrian* kings, it be impossible to determine its precise date. ANTIOCHUS, in the year 196 A.C. went into the *Thracian Chersonesus*, to establish a kingdom there and in the neighbouring country, for SELFUCUS, his second son<sup>1</sup>. It is, however, difficult to discover any particular incident, in the history of the *Seleucidae*, alluded to by the first part of the *inscription*. ANTIOCHUS was wounded in some battle; and METRODORUS probably afforded him assistance. The purport of the *inscription* is not very clear, until we arrive at the eighth line: we there see that "*Metrodorus of Amphipolis, the son of Timocles, is praised by the senate and people, for his virtue and good-will towards the kings Antiochus and Seleucus, and the people: he is deemed a benefactor to the state; is to have access to the senate; and to be inscribed into the tribe and fraternity to which he may wish to belong.*" No attempt, except in a letter or two, has been made towards the restoration of the first part of the *Inscription*; the

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(1) *Liv. lib. xxxiii. Appian. in Syriacus. Pridcaur, Part 2.*

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characters are given as they appeared upon the marble throughout the whole; and the learned reader will perceive where the words require correction.

ΙΟΣΙΔΗΟΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣ . . . .  
 ΑΛΚΕΝΟΤΕΤΡΑΥΜΑΤΙΑΣΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΣ  
 ΕΝΤΗΙΜΑΧΗΙΜΤΟΝΤΡΑΧΗΛΟΝ  
 .. ΡΑΓΕΥΟΙΧΗΥΓΟΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΥΤΟΥ  
 ΑΤΡΟΥΛΙΝΛΥΝΟΣΕΦΕΣΛΑΚΕΝ  
 . ΕΡΙΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΜΕΛΕΑΓΡΟΣΟΣΤΙ . . .  
 ΤΗΓΟΣΠΡΟΟΡΩΜΕΝΟΣΤΟ . . . ΣΤ . .  
 ΩΣΣΥΜΦΕΡΟΝΔΕΔΟΧΘΑΙΤΗΒΟΥΛΗ  
 ΚΑΙΤΩΙΔΗΜΩΙΕΓΓΑΙΝΕΣΑΙΜΕΝ  
 ΜΗΤΡΟΔΩΡΟΝΤΙΜΟΚΛΕΟΥΣΑΜΦΙ  
 ΡΟΛΙΤΗΝΑΡΕΤΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝΚΑΙ  
 ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΤΗΣΕΙΣΤΟΥΣΒΑΣΙΛΕΑΣ  
 ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΝΚΑΙΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΝΚΑΙ . . . Ν  
 ΔΗΜΟΝΕΙΝΑΙΔΕ . . ΤΟΝΚΑΙ . . . . .  
 ΟΝΚΑΙΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣ  
 ΔΕΔΟΣΘΑΙΔΑΥΤΩΙΚΑΙΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΝ  
 ΛΙΤΙΚ . ΝΣΙΝΚΑΙΕΦΟΔΟΝΕΡΙΤΗΝ  
 ΒΟΥΛΗΝΚΑΙΤΟΝΔΗΜΟΝΠΡΩΤΩΝ  
 ΜΕΤΑΤΑΙΕΙΑΣΞΕΙΝΑΙΔΑΥΤΩΙΚΑΙ  
 ΕΙΣΦΥΛΗΝΚΑΙΦΡΑΤΡΙΑΝΗΝΑΝΒΟΥ  
 ΛΗΤΑΙΕ . . . . .

*Chandler*, who has written an interesting account of the antiquities of *Sigeum*, says that the *Athenæum*, or *Temple of Minerva*, stood upon the

brow of the high and steep hill on which the church belonging to the present village is now situate<sup>1</sup>. From the scattered *marbles*, described by him as its remains, we obtained a small *bas-relief*, now in the Collection at *Cambridge*, representing two persons, one of whom is in the military garb of the Antients, and the other in the civic habit, addressing a Figure of *Minerva*<sup>2</sup>. Over the head of the Goddess is the word *ΑΘΗΝΑ*.

*Homer* does not mention either the *Promontory* of *Sigeum* or of *Rhœteum*: indeed, the latter can hardly be called a *promontory*. These names rather referred to cities, which were built after the time of *Homer*. The two *promontories*, one on either side of the *Grecian fleet*, as it was stationed to the east of the Mouth of the *Scamander*, were two necks of land, whose distance might well admit of the possibility of *Agamemnon's* voice, when he called from the centremost ship, being heard to the two extremities<sup>3</sup>. The objection therefore, which, with reference to this circumstance, was urged against the distance of *Sigeum* from *Rhœteum*, is superseded. Whenever the account given by an antient author is irreconcilable with

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(1) *Travels in Asia Minor*.

(2) See "*Greek Marbles*," No. XXIX. p. 51.

(3) *Iliad* c. 22.

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our preconceived and imperfect notions of the geography of a country, we are too apt, either to doubt the truth of the description, or to warp the text so as to accommodate an interpretation the measure of our own ignorance. This has given rise to almost all the scepticism concerning *Homer*, and has also characterized the commentaries upon other authors. When, for example, *Æschylus* relates the instruction given to *Io*, for her march from *Scythia*, the river he so happily designates by the title of *Hybristes*<sup>1</sup>, owing to its great rapidity, and which is evidently the *Kuban*<sup>2</sup>, has puzzled his Editors, who have endeavoured to prove it to have been the *Don*, the *Dnieper*, or even the *Danube*, with about as much reason as if they had supposed it to be the *Rhine* or the *Thames*. An actual survey of the district of *Caucasus*, and of the course of the rivers, would have removed every difficulty, and proved the peculiar accuracy with which the Poet attended, in this instance, to the features of Nature. When indeed he conducts his heifer “down the *Indus* to the Cataracts of

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(1) *Æschylus* in *Prometh. Vinc.* 742. p. 56. ed. C. J. Blomfield, Cantab. 1810. “Τῆπειρής. Dubitatur nam in hoc loco *Æschylus* *Arazem* fluvium innuat, vel *Istrum*, vel *Tanaïm*, vel *Alazona*, vel *Borysthenem*, quod sentit *Butlerus*, vel denique fluvium cui nomen *Hybrista*, &c. &c.” *Ibid.* in *Glossar.* p. 144.

(2) The *Hypanis* of D’Auville, and *Vardanus* of some authors.