

the *Nile*," he is supposed to rave in good earnest; and "to have reference to worse documents than modern maps;" because the *Indus* of *Æschylus* is immediately confounded with the *Indian* river of that name, to which it was impossible he could refer. *India* was unknown to the *Greeks* until the age of *Alexander*; and the inhabitants of *Æthiopia* were considered as *Indians* by the *Romans*, so late as the time of *Augustus*. *Strabo* expressly tells us, that *Homer* was ignorant of *India*. *Æschylus*, who died a full century before *Alexander* was born, had no means of being better informed respecting that country; but there existed other rivers with the same appellation. *Pliny* mentions an *Indus*, nearly opposite to the *Nile*, in *ASIA MINOR*. Experience may at last teach us to ascertain, at least, the geography of *Homer* and of *Æschylus*, before we venture to dispute their accuracy.

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In the evening of our arrival at *Sigeum*, we had proof of the possible extent of vision in the

Mount
Arnos.

(3) Τὰ μὲν οὖν Ἰνδικὰν οὐκ ὀδὸν Ὀμηροῦ. *Strab. Geog. lib. i. p. 56. Ed. Oxon.*

(4) "Annis *Indus* in Cybistatarum jugis ortus, recipit LX pereuntes fluvios, torrentes verò amplius centum." *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. v. c. 28, L. Bat. 1635.* There is, however, a different reading noticed in this edition; *Nivus* being substituted for *Indus* in some copies: "Alii *Nivus* ex *Alexand. et Hermol.*" *Vid. Var. Lectiones, p. 641. Not. 17.*

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Tombs
mentioned
by Strabo.

clear atmosphere of this country, which would hardly be credited in any other. Looking towards the *Archipelago*, we plainly discerned Mount *ATHOS*, called by the peasants, who were with us, *Agionoros*¹, the *Holy Mountain*; its triple summit appearing so distinctly to the eye, that we were enabled to make a sketch of it. At the same time, it seemed that its relative position, as placed in all our maps, with respect to *Sigeum*, is too far towards the north. The distance at which we viewed it could not be less than a hundred *English miles*: according to *D'Anville*, it is about thirty leagues from shore to shore, and the summit of the mountain is at some distance from the coast. We visited the two antient *Tumuli*, called the *Tombs of Achilles and Patroclus*. They are to the north-east of the village. A third was discovered by Sir *W. Gell*², near the bridge for passing the *Mender*; so that the three *Tumuli* mentioned by *Strabo*³ are yet entire. He describes them as the *monuments*⁴ of *Achilles*,

(1) "Attamen *Atos mons* Macedoniæ *Hugionoros* proprio nomine vocatur." *Mabillon. Acta Sanctor. Ord. Benedict.* tom. IV. p. 374. Not. 6. *L. Par.* 1672.

(2) It now serves as a *Turkish* cœmètery. See the Engraving made from Sir *W. Gell's* beautiful drawing of it, Plate XVI. *Topography of Troy*, p. 45.

(3) *Strab. Geogr.* lib. xiii. p. 859. ed. *Ox.*

(4) *Μνημεία.*

Patroclus, and *Antiochus*. So much has been published concerning them, that it will not be necessary to add much to, and still less to repeat, what has been said before. The two nearest to *Sigeum* are conspicuous objects in the view of persons passing the *Hellespont*⁵; and, in their form,*they are similar to others described in the preceding part of this work. It is remarkable, that none of the authors who have written upon the subject, have noticed *Strabo's* allusion to three Tombs. The largest was opened by order of *Monsieur de Choiseul*. We were acquainted with the Jew employed as agent in the undertaking. He appeared to be an honest and a respectable man; but we rather doubted the truth of the story relating to the discovery of the antiquities sent to his employer, as having been found in this tomb. There was no confidential person appointed to superintend the work⁶. It was performed by night, with scarcely any witness of the transaction. In the zeal to gratify his patron, and to prevent the disappointment likely to ensue from an expenditure of money to no purpose, it is at least probable that his *Jewish*

(5) See the *Vignette* to the next Chapter.

(6) See a narrative of the transaction, published by Mr. Thornton, in his account of Turkey.

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brethren of the *Dardanelles* substituted other antiquities, in the place of relics which they had been told they might find in the tomb¹. The Ruins of *Parium*, and of other ancient cities in their neighbourhood, and the usual traffic carried on with *Greeks* who pass through the Straits from all parts of the *Archipelago* and *Mediterranean*, might easily have furnished them with the means of deception. We have not the smallest hesitation in affirming, that we believe these *tombs* to be coëval with the time of *Homer*, and that to one of them, at least, he has alluded in the *Odyssey*². Many authors bear testimony to the existence of the *Tomb of Achilles*, and to its situation, on or by the *Sigean Promontory*³. It is recorded of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, that he anointed the *Stèle* upon it with perfumes, and ran naked around it, according to the custom of honouring the manes of a Hero. *Ælian* distinguishes the *Tomb of Achilles* from that of *Patroclus*, by relating, that *Alexander*

(1) A cast from the bronze figure of *Isis*, said to have been excavated upon that occasion, is now in the possession of the *Earl of Aberdeen*. It certainly represents very ancient workmanship. The inverted position of the wings is alone proof of its great antiquity, whatever may have been its real history.

(2) *Odyss.* II. 73.

(3) *Dionysius Siculus, Strabo, Ælian, Philostratus* in *Vit. Apollon*, &c.

(4) *Diod. Sic.* lib. xvii.

crowned one, and *Hephaestion* the other⁵. It will not therefore be easy to determine, at the present day, which, of the *three* Tombs now standing upon this promontory, was that formerly venerated by the inhabitants of *Sigeum* for containing the ashes of *Achilles*⁶. The same degree of uncertainty does not attach to the *Tomb of Ajax*; upon the *Rhætean* side there is only a single *tumulus*.

From hence we descended once more to *Koum-kalé*; where we embarked for the *Dardanelles*. And now, having finished the survey of this interesting country, it may be proper to add, by way of postscript to this Chapter, a brief summary of the principal facts concerning it, for the use of other travellers, and as the result of our observations in *TROAS*⁷.

Return to
the *Dar-
danelles*.

(5) *Ælian*. Var. Hist. lib. xii. c. 7. The distinction is also made by *Strabo*, and by other writers. This difference between *Homer's* record and the traditions of the country, respecting the *Trojan War*, seems to prove that the latter were not derived from the former. Dr. *Chandler* has discussed this subject, in his interesting *History of Ilium*. See p. 138.

(6) It should also be observed, that to the south of *Sigeum*, upon the shore of the *Ægean*, are yet other *Tumuli*, of equal, if not greater size, to which hardly any attention has yet been paid; and these are visible far out at sea. The opening all of them will, it is hoped, one day throw some light upon this curious subject.

(7) The Reader is requested to consult the engraved *Vignette* of the Fourth Chapter; as a map of reference for the observations which follow.

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VI.Summary
of Observa-
tions made
in Treas.

I. The river *Mender* is the SCAMANDER of *Homer*, *Strabo*, and *Pliny*. The *amnis navigabilis* of *Pliny*¹ flows into the *Archipelago*, to the south of *Sigeum*².

II. The ΑΙΑΝTEUM, or *Tomb of Ajax*, still remains; answering the description given of its situation by antient authors, and thereby determining also the exact position of the naval station of the *Greeks*.

III. The THYMBRIUS is yet recognised; both in its present appellation *Thymbreck*, and in its geographical position.

IV. The spacious plain lying on the north-eastern side of the *Mender*, and watered by the

(1) *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib. v. p. 277. ed. L. Bat. 1635.*

(2) "The following passage of *Pliny* is attended with some difficulty; but the expression *Amnis navigabilis*, applied to the *Scamander*, may be well explained by *Plutarch*, in two passages to which I shall refer: by these it appears that the epithet *navigabilis* was given by the Antients to small streams. The word ποταμός, as well as *amnis*, was used by them, when speaking even of torrents. *Strabo*, lib. ix. 6, 8.

"*Scamander, amnis navigabilis; et in promontorio quodam Sigeum oppidum: dein portus Achæorum, in quem influit Xanthus, Simoëntis junctus; stagnumque prius faciens Palæscamander.*"

"*Plutarch* speaks thus, in two places, of the river *Melas*, in *Phocis*; a part of *Greece* which he knew most intimately, from being born there. 'The *Melas*, spread out into *navigable* marshes and lakes (ἐλὴ πλωτὰ καὶ λίμναις), makes the plain impassable.' Again: 'The *Melas* is *navigable* at its sources (πλωτὸς ἐν ἀρχαῖς).' *Vit. Pelop. et Syllæ*. The marshes on the *Plain of Troy*, made by the river, are mentioned by *Strabo*, p. 859. We have, then, the *Melas*, a small river, *navigable* at its sources, and with *navigable* marshes."

Walpole's MS. Journal.

Callifat Osmack, is the SIMOÏSIAN; and that stream the SIMOÏS. Here were signalized all the principal events of the *Trojan War*. CHAP.
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V. The Ruins of *Palaio Callifat* are those of the ILIUM of *Strabo*. Eastward is the *Throsmos*, or *Mound of the Plain*.

VI. The Hill near *Tchiblack*, if it be not the *Callicolone*, may possibly mark the site of the *Village of the Ilieans*, mentioned by *Strabo*, where antient ILIUM stood.

VII. *Udjek Têpe* is the TOMB OF ÆSYETES. The other tombs mentioned by *Strabo*, at *Sigeum*, are all in the situation he describes. The *Tomb of Protesilaus* also still exists; it is on the *European* side of the mouth of the *Hellespont*.

VIII. The springs of *Bonarlashy* may possibly have been the ΔΟΙΑΙ ΠΗΓΑΙ of *Homer*; but they are not sources of the SCAMANDER. They are, moreover, warm springs.

IX. The SOURCE OF THE SCAMANDER is in *Gargarus*, now called *Kasdaghy*, the highest mountain of all the *Idæan Chain*.

X. The ALTARS OF JUPITER, mentioned by *Homer*, and by *Æschylus*, were on the hill called *Kûshûnlû Têpe*, at the foot of *Gargarus*; where the ruins of the temple now remain.

XI. PALÆ SCEPSIS is yet recognised in the appellation *Esky Skûpshu*.

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XII. *Æné* is the *AINEÏA* of *Strabo*; and *Æné Têpe*, perhaps, the *TOMB OF ÆNEAS*.

XIII. The extremity of the *Adramyttian Gulph* inclines round the ridge of *Gargarus*, towards the *north-east*; so that the circumstance of *Xerxes* having this mountain upon his left, in his march from *Antandrus* to *Alydus*, is thereby explained.

XIV. *GARGARUS* affords a view, not only of all the *Plain of Troy*, but of all the district of *TROAS*, and a very considerable portion of the rest of *ASIA MINOR*.



Sigean Promontory

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FROM THE HELLESPONT TO RHODES.

Transactions at the Dardanelles—Public Sports—Inscriptions—Voyage down the Hellespont—Tenedos—Lectum Promontory—Lesbos—Erythraean Straits—Chios—Straits of Samos—Burning Vapour—View of Patmos and the Cyclades—Pirates—Cos—Plane Tree—Inscriptions—Fountain of Hippocrates—Greek Manuscripts—Beautiful Piece of Antient Sculpture—Voyage from Cos to Rhodes—Ruins of Cnidus—visited by Morritt—and by Walpole—Carpathian Isles—Rhodes.

WE were detained some time at the *Dardanelles*, waiting for the vessel from *Constantinople*. This

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VII.Transactions at the
Dardanelles.

came at last, so deeply laden with stores, for the supply of our army in Egypt, that we were almost afraid to venture on board. She had the name of *Taurida*, and was literally nothing more than a covered boat. Mercantile speculations make bold adventurers. Few persons would have volunteered in an expedition across the *Mediterranean* in such a bark; but our good captain comforted us with the assurance, that *Columbus* sailed across an unknown ocean in a skiff of less promise. He had cast anchor higher up the Straits, towards the *Sea of Marmora*, where vessels from *Constantinople* lie secure from all winds, and find better ground. There is no good anchorage at the *Dardanelles*. Captain *Castle* had fitted up a small apartment in the stern, to serve as a cabin; and had placed one enormous gun in the prow, to intimidate pirates; observing dryly to us, as we surveyed it, that we should be lucky if it did not carry the gib-boom under water, in rough weather. It was amusing to notice the sort of speculation, which occupied not only the hold, but every part of the vessel, where it had been possible to cram any article of food or of merchandise. Barrels of *Adrianople* tongues, candles, tea, sugar, cheese; butter of the *Ukraine*, already in an oily state, and oozing through the sides of the casks; wine, onions, cordage, iron, biscuit, cloth, pens, paper, hard-ware, hats, shoes, tobacco,

and fruit. A few live sheep were, moreover, huddled together close to the gun in the fore-castle.

During our stay at the *Dardanelles*, we had lived in the house of the *Neapolitan* Consul. This respectable old man put in force a stratagem which may serve to shew the extraordinary power of imagination over diseases of the body. The author, being troubled with an intermitting fever, brought on during his journey in *Troas*, had been observed by the Consul to go frequently to a clock, in the antechamber of our apartment, watching for the hour when the paroxysm would begin. This had hitherto occurred exactly at noon. One morning he put back the clock a full hour. At *twelve*, therefore, as the index pointed to eleven, there was no apprehension of the fever; and at one, although the hour seemed to be present, the paroxysm did not take place. Unfortunately, pleased by the success of his experiment, he boasted of it; and the consequence was, that, after the usual interval, the fever again returned. In the same manner, the *charms* used among the lower order of people in *England*, and in other countries, operate in healing agues. The *Tomb of Protesilaus*, as related by *Philostratus*¹, was antiently resorted to for the cure of a quartan fever.

(1) *Philostrat.* in *Heroicis*.—See also *Chandler's Ilium*, p. 142.

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VII.Public
Sports.

We received great civilities from the *Pasha*. He sent one of his officers, with our *Greek* servant, to collect some *marbles* which we wished to remove from *Troas*; a work generally attended with difficulty, owing to a notion the *Turks* have, that *Christians* can extract gold from such stones. The ceremony of his daughter's marriage with the son of an *Asiatic* Viceroy, called, by way of eminence, *The Pasha of Asia*, and said to be Lord over a hundred villages, took place during the time we remained. Upon this occasion, public sports were exhibited; and we had an opportunity of seeing a magnificent celebration of the game of *Djericid*, the tournament of the *Turks*. This very antient pastime might possibly have given rise to tilts and tournaments. It is difficult to reconcile a passion for this martial exercise with the natural habits and indolence of the *Turks*. The two old *Pashas* fought against the young bridegroom, each party being at the head of a numerous band. The contest was often so severe, that we expected to see their eyes, if not their lives, sacrificed. The manner of the engagement has been often described. It consists chiefly in a charge at full speed, and in an attack, made by hurling short thick sticks, ^{as} javelins¹. Great

(1) According to the Chevallier *D'Arvieux*, (*Voy. dans la Palestine*, p. 62. Par. 1717,) it is from this kind of weapon that the game derives its

dexterity is shewn, both in parrying off these darts, and in the display of equestrian skill. Upon the day following that in which the combat took place, male camels were brought to fight with each other, during a concert of *Turkish* music. In this exhibition there was nothing curious nor diverting, except the extraordinary strength shewn by these animals, when a female camel was brought before them. One of the camels, with half a dozen strong *Turks* endeavouring to restrain it, set off in full speed, overtook the female, and threw her down, notwithstanding all their efforts to the contrary. The festivity of the day ended with a scene of intoxication in the palace of the *Pasha* of the *Dardanelles*, who was much addicted to drinking. When commotions arose, or there was reason to fear a visit from the *Capudan Pasha*, who came occasionally to levy contribution, he retired to his little villa in the recesses of *Mount Ida*: here he gave full scope to his love of drinking; having conveyed with him his concubines, musicians, dancers, and game-keepers, being much attached to the sports of the field.

its appellation; *Djerid* being an Arabic word, which signifies the branch of a *Palm-tree* stripped of its leaves. Sometimes, canes or reeds, or common sticks, are employed for the same purpose. A representation of this sport is given in *Niebuhr's Description of Arabia*, tom. I. tab. XV. Copenhagen. 1773.

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Inscriptions.

The late Mr. *Willis* left at the *Dardanelles* two marbles, with *inscriptions*, which are now in the possession of the Custom-House officer. These were offered for sale to us. Mr. *Willis*, it is said, found them in *Troas*; probably in *Alexandria Troas*. One of them had been the capital of a pillar, and was converted by the *Turks* into a mortar: the other exhibited only a broken mass of marble, of an irregular form. Upon the first we read,

FORTISSIMOETINVICTISS
IMOCAESARIDNGALER
AVR · VAL · MAXIMIANO
PRINCIPI IVBENTVTIS

This inscription belongs to the latter end of the third century; *Galerius Maximianus* having been Consul in the year 294. The title of *Cæsar* was conferred upon him by *Diocletian*. The letters DN are the usual abbreviation of *Dominus*. The title *Princeps Iuventutis*, or *Juventutis*, was used in the time of the Republic; and we find it continued through almost all the Emperors, until the time of *Constantine*: "SYMBOLUM FUTURÆ SUCCESSIONIS," as it is expressed by *Spanheim*¹.

In what remains of the other inscription, we find mention made of the *Tribunus Militum* of the third

(1) *De Præst. et Us. Num. Diss. 7.*

Legion; of the *Præfectus Fabrûm*²; and of the *Præfectus Equitum*. The latter part relates, perhaps, to the conquest of forty-four States in *Africa*. The following are the only legible characters upon the stone : CHAP.
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TRIB · MILLEGIIIAV
PRAEFFABR · TEST
PRAEF · EQVITUMALA
NVMIDIVIPRONI
CIVITATES XXXXIII
EXPROVINCAFRICA

We saw no other antiquities at the *Dardanelles*; nor were we able to procure any antient medals. If these be found, the Consuls of the different nations reserve them as presents for their respective ambassadors at *Constantinople*. Captain *Castle* had, however, obtained several among the Ruins of *Parium*; where he also observed curious mosaic pavements, and other remains of that city:

Having all our things on board, we weighed anchor, and took leave of Monsieur *Preaux*, who returned to *Constantinople*. As we sailed down the Straits, a very conspicuous *Tumulus* appeared, crowning the hills upon the *European* side³. Voyage
down the
Hellespont.

(2) Vid. *Cic. ad Attic. Ep. 1.*

(3) Perhaps the Tomb of *Protesilaus*, near *Eleus*.

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Leaving the *Dardanelles*, we again passed the interesting land of *TROAS*, once more viewing the *Rhœtean* Promontory, the *Tomb of Ajax*, the *Grecian* harbour, the *Sepulchre of Æsyetes*, and the mouth of *Xanthus*, tinging the dark waters of the *Hellespont* with its yellow torrent. Our course was along the *European* side of the channel; as in coasting *Sigeum* there is a shoal, whereon vessels are often stranded. In order to escape this, ships from the *Archipelago* avoid bearing up the Straits until they are able to see all the windmills, stationed upon the brow of the promontory¹. Two of the tombs mentioned by *Strabo* appear very conspicuously in that point of view. The house of a *Dervish* is situate in the side of one which is the nearest to the windmills, and to the village of *Yeni Cheyr*; and this was the 'sepulchre opened by order of *Monsieur de Choiseul*². Having doubled the cape, two other *Tumuli* appear upon the coast towards the south³. These are very large, and stand close to the cliff above the shore.

Tenedos.

We sailed on towards *Tenedos*. The soil, as we approached, seemed bleak and barren; but the

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

(2) See the *Vignette*; although, with reference to the *Tomb of Achilles*, there is a passage in *Strabo* which seems to assign for it a position to the south of *Sigeum*. He is evidently proceeding from *Sigeum* towards *Lectum*, when he says "Ἐστὶ δ' ἡ μὲν τὴν Σιγιάδα ἀπὸ καὶ τὸ Ἀχιλλεύου, &c. &c." *Strab. Geog. l. xiii. p. 869. Ed. Oxon.*

(3) See the preceding Note.

island produces the finest wine in the *Archipelago*. The *Egyptian Expedition* had raised its price to eight *parás* the oke: the more usual demand was only from four to six. This wine will keep fourteen or sixteen years; after that time it loses its red colour, and becomes white, but retains its strength and flavour to a much longer period. The wind and sea were so turbulent, that we could not land: we fired a gun, and remained near the town; this is situate in a low and sheltered spot. A boat came towards us upon our signal, but found such a sea running, that she was compelled to return, and we continued our course. Perhaps we surveyed the island better from our deck than we could have done on shore; for we saw the whole extent of the town, with the vessels lying in its port, and the land on either side. There is upon the island but one object to attract strangers, excepting its wine. It was antiently famous for its earthenware; fragments of which we had seen in *Troas*. But the *Soros* of *Atticus*, father of *Herodes Atticus*, is in the market-place; and this, with its *operculum*, is said to be entire. It stands in the *Agora* of the town, serving as a *cistern*. The inscription upon it is already published*. *Tournefort*, who has anticipated every thing it might have

(4) See *Chandler's Inscriptiones Antiquæ*, No. IV.

CHAP. VII. been proper to state concerning the antient history of *Tenedos*; and who published, at the same time, a very accurate Plan of the island, with a view of the town; was told that no remains of former times existed¹. The bronze medals of *Tenedos* are however not uncommon. If the interesting monument now mentioned be hereafter noticed, its removal will not be difficult. The Jewish Consul at the *Dardanelles* might at any time effect the undertaking; but this could not be done without considerable expense.

Continuing our course towards the south, after passing the town of *Tenedos*, we were struck by the very grand appearance of the antient *Balneæ*, already described, among the remains of *Alexandria Troas*. The three arches of the building make a conspicuous figure, from a considerable distance at sea, like the front of a magnificent palace; and this circumstance, connected with the mistake so long prevalent concerning the city itself, gave rise to the appellation of "*The Palace of Priam*," bestowed by mariners upon these ruins. Thence we sailed to the Promontory of *Lectum*, now Cape *Bakç*, at the mouth of the *Adramyttian Gulph*; the south-western extremity

Lectum
Promon-
tory.

(1) *Voyage du Levant*, tom. II. p. 92. *Lyon*, 1717.

of that chain of mountains of which *Gargarus* is the summit. This cape presents a high and bold cliff, on whose steep acclivity the little town of *Baba* appears, as though stuck within a nook². It is famous for the manufacture of knives and poignards: their blades are distinguished in *Turkey* by the name of *Baba Leeks*. Afterwards, crossing the mouth of the Gulph, we passed round the western point of the Island of *Mitylene*, antiently called the *Sigrian* Promontory. It is uncertain at what time the island changed its antient name of *Lesbos* for that which it now bears: but *Eustathius* says it was so called from *Mitylene*, the capital town. Its situation, with regard to the *Adramyttian* Gulph, is erroneously delineated in maps and charts: some of these place it at a distance in the *Ægean Sea*³.

We had surveyed the whole of this island, *Lesbos*, with considerable interest, from the Peak of *Gargarus*; and now, as the shades of evening were beginning to conceal its undulating territory,

(2) A very accurate view of it is engraved in Sir *William Gell's* "*Topography of Troy*," p. 21. from his own drawing. The place was called *Baba*, from a Dervish (*Baba*) buried there, "who always gave the *Turks* intelligence when any rovers were in the neighbouring seas." *Egmont and Heyman's Travels*, vol. I. p. 162.

(3) Our geographical documents of the *Archipelago* are a disgrace to the age; the very best of them being false in their positions of latitude, and in the respective bearings of the different islands, as well as remarkable for their unaccountable omissions.

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a vain wish of enjoying a nearer view was excited. The consciousness to a traveller of the many places he cannot visit, often counterbalances the satisfaction derived from the view of objects he has been permitted to see¹. Few

(1) Some amends for the author's deficiency, with respect to *Mitylene*, will be made by communication of a different nature; namely, by those extracts from the *MS. Journal* of his friend Mr. *Wulpole* which relate to his Travels in Asia Minor. They begin with his Journey from *Pergamus* to *Smyrna*.

"The antiquities of Pergamus are very deserving of a minute examination; particularly those on the Acropolis; on one part of which, towards the south, is a wall of granite, a most stupendous work, eighty or ninety feet in perpendicular depth. Vast cisterns and decayed towers, (in one of which I copied a Greek Inscription relating to a decree ratified by the people of Pergamus, and inscribed in the Temple of Bacchus,) are to be seen there. The Acropolis was adorned with a temple of the Corinthian order, whose pillars, of nearly four feet in diameter, are lying prostrate among other parts of it. This temple, I conceive, was erected to Minerva: we know, from Vitruvius, that her temple was built '*in excelsissimo loco*' (lib. i. c. 7.); and the silver money of Pergamus bears her image constantly. games also were, as Polybius informs us, celebrated here, in honour of her, by Attalus, (lib. iv.) Below, to the south, is the town; and to the west of it was the Stadium, and a theatre above it. The relative situation of these two buildings at Tralles in Asia was the same, according to Vitruvius, (lib. v.) '*Trallibus porticus ex utraque parte scenæ, supra stadium.*' Farther on to the west, are the remains of an amphitheatre or Naumachia: there is water dividing the two semicircles; so that if the building was used for the first, it must have flowed beneath, in a channel, whenever the sports were represented.

"There is no part of the Turkish dominions where you may travel with greater safety, than in the district under the family of Kara Osman Oglou. The two capitals, as they may be called, are Pergamus, and Magnesia. In coming from the former place to Smyrna, I passed through part of their territory. The country was, for Turkey, well cultivated; most of it laid down in cotton and corn land. They plough,

literary strangers will pass the shores of *Lesbos* CHAP.
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with indifference. Its land was peculiarly dignified by genius, and by wisdom: *Æolian lyres*

as I was told, with a pair of oxen, more than an acre a day; and the manure they use is burnt weed. The whole country was now (April) wearing a beautiful appearance. the anemone, ranunculus, and hyacinth, were seen in the fields, and by the road side. Having slept one night in the open air, by a fire which the driver of the caravan kindled with dried horse-dung, I arrived the next day at the banks of the *Hermus*, winding, and muddy; daily adding to the land, which it has already formed on the north side of the Gulph of Smyrna. I crossed it at the ferry, and reached *Menomen*; whence I sailed to *Smyrna* in an hour. From *Menomen*, boats come daily to *Smyrna*, in the season, laden with water-melons (the *Cucurbita Citrullus*), called, by the Greeks, *Angouria*. From the seed, a liquor is made, which is sold about the streets of *Smyrna*.

“The fields and gardens about *Smyrna* are planted with almond, olive, fig, and pomegranate trees. The little village of *Narli-keui* takes its name from the abundance of the pomegranate-trees there. Some of the plants, birds, and insects, found at *Smyrna*, are described by *Hasselquist*. The *francolin* (a kind of partridge, and called by *Belon* the *ἀρράβη* of the Greeks, and *beccafico*, are found in abundance: the latter I have heard called by a name not unlike the antient, *Συναλίδις* (says *Athenæus*) are taken in the fig-season.” lib. ii. 69. Woodcocks, and a species of plover, are seen in December. Wild-boars are frequently shot here in the mountains. I saw also a quantity of the *ἰχθὺς* (the sea-egg), which is eaten by the Greeks in their fasts; and called now by the same name. ‘It defends itself by its prickly shell.’ *Athenæus*, lib. iii. 41. The *octopodion*, as the modern Greeks call it, is also eaten by them in Lent; it is a cuttle-fish, with eight rays, or tentacula, as the name indicates. The hills round *Smyrna* are of granite. At a village to the south of it, called *Bujaw*, is a very fine grove of cypress-trees. this tree, so great a favourite with the Turks in their burying-grounds, is there planted on account of its balsamic smell: its wood, as well as that of the *Ficus Sycomorus*, was always prized in the East for its durability. The Egyptians made their mummy-chests of it; and the Athenians buried those who had fallen in war in coffins of this wood. Between *Smyrna* and *Bournabat*, a village seven miles to the north-east of it, is a very large cemetery,
with

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were strung in every valley, and every mountain was consecrated by the breath of inspiration'. While more antient records tell of an *Alcæus*, a *Sappho*, and a *Pittacus*; of *Arion*, and *Terpander*; with all the illustrious names of *Lesbian* bards and

with remains of antiquity in it, and Greek Inscriptions. The Turkish burying-grounds are in general extensive, as they never put a body where one has been already deposited; and are also offensive, as they do not put them deep in the ground. In the mosque at Bournabat, I copied a Greek Inscription from a pillar sixteen feet in length: it commemorates the river Meles: the last part of the inscription is a Senarian Iambic. This river, before it comes to Smyrna, is crossed by two aqueducts, to the south-east of the city; one of which may be 300 feet from one hill to the opposite; and the other about 200 feet. The Meles flows now through part of the town, turning a few mills; and empties itself in the sea to the north-east. In going out of the Frank-street, at the north end, and towards the careening-ground, you walk over soil which has been gained from the sea. The arrow-headed grass of Sweden, which Hasselquist found here, and which grows where the earth has remains of sea-salt, proved to him that the earth had here been covered with the sea. This circumstance makes it difficult to arrange the present topography, in some respects, with the antient.

"The remains of antiquity, which the Acropolis of Smyrna presents, are few: the chief are, part of the castle-wall, perhaps of the time of Lysimachus; the cisterns; and the site of the Stadium, built as that at Ephesus was, with one side on vaults, and the other on a natural declivity; exhibiting now sports of a less cruel kind than it did formerly. In 1806, I saw cricket-matches played here by some of the merchants. A Kân and Bazar were built with marble brought from the Theatre; and the only specimen of antiquity which was discovered while I was there, was a colossal marble foot. After Constantinople, there is no town in the Levant which presents a more beautiful and interesting prospect than that which is beheld from the castle-hill, extending over the city beneath; the bay with the shipping; the mountains beyond; the winding Hermus on the north side of the Gulph; and the highly-cultivated plain adjoining to the city of Smyrna."

Walpole's MS. Journal.

- (1) Where each old poetic mountain
Inspiration breathed around.

sages and poets and historians; *Cicero* and *Vitruvius* expatiate on the magnificence of its capital'. Such was the flourishing state of the Fine Arts in the city of *Mitylene*³, when *Marcellus*, after the battle of *Pharsalia*, retired thither to end his days in literary ease, that a modern traveller, after the lapse of seventeen centuries, could behold nothing but proofs of the splendour to which they had attained⁴. The medals of *Lesbos* are less known than of any other island in the *Archipelago*; because those which have been described as its antient silver coinage, properly belong to *Macedonia*⁵. Yet the island itself has never been fully examined in modern times; probably from its being so completely under the *Moslem* dominion. *Tournefort*, who has given us the best account of it, with that industry and erudition which characterize his writings, had little opportunity for its investigation. According to his own confession, he was, for the most part, confined to the shore at *Petra*⁶;

(2) *Cic. De Leg. Agr. Vitruv. lib. i. c. 6.*

(3) *Ἡ μινίστη πόλις. Strab. Geogr. lib. xiii.*

(4) "Aussi n'y voit-on que bouts de colonnes, la plupart de marbre blanc, quelquesunes gris-cendré, ou de granit, &c. Il n'est pas croyable combien dans les ruines dont nous parlons, il y reste de chapiteaux, de frises, de piédestaux, de bouts d'inscriptions," &c. *Tournef. Voy. du Lev. tom. II. p. 81. Lyon, 1717.*

(5) See *Combe's Account of Hunter's Medals, Num. Vet. Pop. et Urb. &c. Tab. 33. Fig. 1. &c. p. 171.*

(6) *Voyage du Levant, tom. II. p. 86.*

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lest the captain, with whom he had contracted for a passage to *Constantinople*, should sail without him. Next to the work of *Tournefort*, rank the Travels of *Egmont* and *Heyman*, who saw more of the actual state of the country: but still very little is known of the interior of the island; although, according to the observations of these gentlemen, it is fertile, and well cultivated; yielding seventy thousand quintals of oil annually to the port of *Mitylene*¹. The site and remains of the ancient towns of *Eressus*² and *Methymna*³ were known in the time of *Tournefort*; the former of which still preserves its original name, almost unaltered, in the modern appellation of *Eréssos*; and the ruins of the latter are yet to be seen⁴. Excepting *Eubœa*, this is the largest island in the *Ægean Sea*. It was the mother of many *Æolian* colonies. Its happy temperature conspired with the richness of its soil to produce those delicious fruits, and those exquisite wines, which are so highly extolled by ancient writers⁵. The present state

(1) Beef was then only one penny the pound in the market of *Mitylene*.

(2) Famous for the births of *Theophrastus* and *Phanias*, the most renowned of *Aristotle's* disciples.

(3) Famous for the birth of *Arion*.

(4) *Voy. du Lev.* tom. II. p. 84.

(5) Vid. *Horat.* lib. i. Od. 17. *Virgil.* Georg. lib. ii. 89, 90. *Aul. Gell.* lib. xiii. c. 5. &c. &c.

of its agriculture does not however entitle its products to the high encomium once bestowed upon them. Its wine is said to have lost the reputation it formerly gained⁶; probably owing entirely to the ignorance and the indolence of its *Turkish* masters, and to the disregard shewn by them to the cultivation of the vine.

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Early on the following morning, passing the Promontory of *Melana*, and the mouth of the *Hermean* Gulph, or Gulph of *Smyrna*, we entered the Straits, between *Chios*, now *Scio*, and the main land. All this voyage from the *Hellespont*, between the continent and adjacent islands, was considered by our Captain as mere river sailing; but pirates lurk among the Straits, in greater number than in the more open sea. Being always in sight of land, and often close in with it, the prospects are in the highest degree beautiful.

In the channel between *Chios* and the opposite peninsula of *Erythræ*, the scenery is perhaps

(6) Travels of *Egmont* and *Hervey*, vol. I. p. 158. Lond. 1759.

(7) The Ruins of *Erythræ* are at a place called *Rytropoli*, by the little river *Aloës*, near *Tchesmé*. When Mr. *Walpole* was there, a number of very beautiful little bronze medals were discovered, all of *Erythræ*. He kindly presented some of them to the author. They have in front

the

unequalled by any thing in the *Archipelago*; not only owing to the grandeur, the height,

the head of *Hercules*; and for the obverse, the letters EPT, with the name of a magistrate. An Extract from Mr. *Walpole's Journal* will here communicate the result of his remarks in *Asia Minor*, made subsequently to his arrival at *Smyrna*.

"During my journey in Asia, I took up my abode for the night in the khâns or caravanserais, choosing a room to myself in these bad substitutes for inns, rather than the private houses of the Turks, where my Janissary procured me admittance. For although the Turks are quiet and inoffensive, yet any thing is preferable to sleeping in a small room with half-a-dozen of them; or to a cross-legged posture at meals, round a low table, eating spoon-meats, of which their repasts generally consist. As the road I travelled was not much frequented, I was forced to stop at the houses of individuals; and arriving generally at sun-set, I found them beginning their supper. their dinner is at ten in the morning, as they rise at break of day. Sometimes a village afforded a small hut of mud and straw, purposely built for travellers half of this was raised about two feet from the ground, for men to lie on; the other half accommodated three or four horses. In the great towns it was necessary to go first to the Governor, with some present, accompanied by my Janissary. At Guzel-hissar I waited on the Aga, who, after some conversation with my Janissary, ordered a Greek (his tailor) to receive me into his house, where I remained some days. Presents to the servants are always given. At Melasso, I waited on the Governor it was the time of the fast of the Ramadan. I found him sitting on his divân, counting his beads of thick amber: a pipe was brought to me, but not to him, as he did not smoke, eat, nor drink, from sun-rise to sun-set. He shewed me guns and pistols made in England. these some Englishmen had brought to Melasso, coming to buy horses for the army on the Egyptian Expedition. This fast of the Ramadan I found was most strictly observed. My Janissary was not so scrupulously abstemious as my guide, who never even took snuff until the sun was below the horizon. I passed the evenings writing my journal, and reading some books of travels I had with me. The Turkish peasants would sometimes bring medals: these they found in the fields. The conversation of the Turks turned generally, as I found from my interpreter, on the affairs of the village and its neighbourhood. The women never appeared.

and the magnitude, of the gigantic masses on the coast, but from the extreme richness and

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Chios.

appeared. I saw some by the road side; and in the villages, young children made their appearance, with strings of copper money around their heads; and the nails, both of their hands and feet, dyed of a reddish colour, with henna, the leaves of which are powdered and formed into a paste, and then applied. This is a custom of great antiquity. Hasselquist says he saw the nails of some mummies dyed in this manner. Although the Turks, in their intercourse with each other, strictly adhere to the practice of taking off their slippers in a room, (a custom of the Ancients; see Martial, lib. iii. '*deponit soleas*,') yet they dispense with it frequently in the case of European travellers.

" Besides rice and fowls, it is possible to procure, at many of the villages and towns in Asia Minor. *Yourt*, or sour milk, called in Greek *ὑγρόγαλα*, *Catmac*, or coagulated cream, in Greek *ἀφρόγαλα*; and soft cheese, *χλωρό τυρί*, a literal translation of the *caseus viridis* of Columella. Mutton is universally preferred to beef, this, in general, is coarse and bad tasted: the former is double the price of the latter, and is two-pence the pound.

" A Greek labourer receives from thirty-five to forty paras a day, nearly fifteen pence: he works only two-thirds of the year; the other third consists of holidays. During the four fasts, of which that in Lent is the most strictly observed, he eats shell-fish, caviar (the roe of sturgeon), pulse, and anchovies.

" I observed but few Greek villages in Asia Minor: the Greeks all seek the great towns, to avoid more easily the different means of oppression resorted to by the Turkish Governors; whose short residence in their provinces is spent, not in countenancing or furthering any improvement or plans of amelioration in the condition of those subject to them, but in exacting every thing they can, to repay themselves for the sum which the Porte takes from them; and in carrying away what wealth they are able to amass. It is difficult to ascertain what sum any given province pays annually to the Porte. but a year conjecture may be made, by adding the *Haratch* (capitation-tax) to the sum which the Governor stipulates to pay every year.

" The Turks, as far as my experience carried me, shew no disposition to molest or offend a traveller. Something contemptuous may at times be observed

fertility of the island, filled with flowery, luxuriant, and odoriferous plants, and presenting a magnificent slope, covered with gardens from

observed in their manner. But a great change for the better, in their general deportment, is to be attributed to their never being now exasperated by the attack of corsairs or pirates on the coast.

“ No people living under the same climate, and in the same country, can be so opposite as the Greeks and Turks. There is in the former a cringing manner, and yet a forwardness, disgusting to the gravity and seriousness of the latter. The Turks treat the Armenians, who conduct themselves generally with great propriety and decorum, with much less harshness than they show to the Greeks. Their present condition is certainly not the most favourable point of view for considering the character of the Greeks; and their faults, which are those of their unfortunate situation, would disappear under more favourable circumstances, and a different government. When in office and authority, they are not so devoid of insolence to their countrymen as might be wished. The *codjabashis* in the Morea are, many of them, tyrannical to the other Greeks. The treatment which the Jews experienced at their hands, in the time of the Greek empire, is that which the Greeks now meet with from the Turks. ‘ No one,’ says Benjamin of Tudela, ‘ dares to go on horseback, but the Imperial physician; and the Jews are hated in the town by all the Greeks, without any regard to their good or bad character.’ p. 30. as cited by Niebuhr.

“ Neither hay nor oats are known to the Turks; nor has any nation in the East ever used them for their horses. ‘ They brought barley also and straw for the horses.’ 1 Kings iv. 28. Homer may be consulted, *Il. E.* 195; and Juvenal, *Sat. viii.* (*‘jumentis ordæa lassis’*). Niebuhr says, he saw no oats in Arabia. I did not observe tobacco so much cultivated as corn and cotton. The tobacco-plantations require much attention, but are very productive. After gathering the leaves, the stalks stand and rot, and, by the salt which they contain, ~~purify~~ ^{fertilize} the earth. The crop from a tobacco-plantation is esteemed worth twice as much as the product of the same land sown with corn. An acre of moderately good ground is said to yield about two hundred oke of cotton: an oke is two pounds and three quarters; and the cotton may be worth nearly two piastres an oke.

“ The

the water's edge. Trees bending with fruit—
 the citron, the orange, the lemon, the mulberry, and the *Lentiscus* or Mastic-tree—are seen

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"The olive-tree flourishes in a chalky soil. In summer, a hollow is dug round the tree, to receive water: the fruit is beaten off with long sticks, and not gathered. The olive-presses, which I saw, consist of a circular basin, of twelve feet in diameter; and from the centre rises a tall strong piece of wood, to which a large stone, like a mill-stone, is attached. A horse goes round the basin, and, as he moves, the perpendicular piece of wood receives a rotatory motion; this is communicated to the stone.

"Locusts are called by the Greeks *κατάρα* (*a curse*). They had laid waste the country about Adramyttium and Pergamus. Proceeding in a straight line, and stopped by no impediment, they devoured every kind of vegetation. all means used to destroy them were fruitless; if some part were killed by smoke and fire, kindled expressly, still however, multitudes escape. In July the Archipelago was covered for some distance with swarms, which the wind had driven into the sea. They were larger than grasshoppers, with legs and body of a yellow colour; their wings were brown, and spotted. The Turks have not learned to eat them; but with the Arabs, the locust is boiled or roasted, and eaten with salt. Europeans are surprised at this; as the Arabs are, when they hear that we eat crabs, oysters, and lobsters.

"The storks, while I was in the Troad, were building their nests on the houses at Bournabashi. The veneration paid to these birds by the Mosometans is well known. The Thessalians (says Plutarch, *de Iside et Osiride*) esteem them, because they destroyed serpents. The noise made by the upper and under parts of their bill (*'crepitante ciconia rostro,'* Ovid.) is well compared, by Shaw, to that of a pair of castanets.

"On the great roads near Smyrna, which lead to the interior, are to be met frequent caravans of camels; these are preceded by an ass; and round their necks are strings of beads, with a bell. I mention this, because the same ornament is seen on the camels sculptured at Persepolis. The camel of the northern part of Asiatic Turkey is a stronger animal than that of the south: the latter carries not more than five hundred pounds weight; but the former from eight to nine hundred. Near Moolah I met a caravan laden with iron ore." *Walpole's MS. Journal.*

forming extensive groves : and in the midst of these appears the town of *Scio*.

Upon first entering the Straits, small objects do not interfere with the stupendous grandeur of the view. Mountains, high, undulating, sweeping, precipitous, inclose the sea on all sides ; so as to give to it the appearance of a vast lake, surrounded by that sort of *Alpine* territory, where the eye, from the immensity of objects, roams with facility over the sides and the summits it beholds ; surveying valleys, and precipices, and chasms, and crags, and bays ; and, losing all attention to minuter features, is entirely occupied in viewing the bolder outlines of Nature. As we advanced, however, and drew near to *Chios*, the splendid picture presented by that beautiful island drew all our attention, and engrossed it, from daylight until noon. It is the *Paradise of Modern Greece* ; more productive than any other island, and yielding to none in grandeur. We passed close beneath the town, sailing pleasantly along its vineyards and plantations, and inhaling spicy odours, wafted from its cliffs and groves. The houses being all white, presented a lively contrast to the evergreens which overshadowed them ; seeming like little palaces in the midst of bowers of citron, lime, olive, and pomegranate

trees. This chosen spot was for many years the residence of an *Englishman* of the name of *Baimbridge*, who had searched all *Europe* for a healthy place in which to end his days; and, although his arm was fractured at the advanced age of seventy-four, he lived in *Scio* until he was ninety-three. The captain of our vessel well remembered him, when he was himself only the mate of a merchantman, and his master's ship was laid up during a twelvemonth in the island. He pointed out the house where he lived, and the tree beneath which he was buried; and spoke of his own residence in *Scio* as the happiest remembrance of his life. Indeed, the praises of this favoured island are universal in the country, and its delights constitute the burden of many a tale, and many a song, among the *Modern Greeks*¹: its produce is

(1) *Egmont* and *Heyman* published, perhaps, the best account of this island, not even excepting that of *Tournefort*; and to their *Travels* the Reader may be referred for further statistical information. To repeat what has already been so fully communicated, would hardly be deemed justifiable. We are indebted to their work for the following eulogy of *Chios*, as taken from the writings of the celebrated *Neapolitan* poet, *Parthenius*.

“ Et me grata Chios, cum Nereus obstreperit undis
 Accipiat; noto facundus littore amicos
 Invisam; O, qui me ventus felicibus oris
 Siatat, et ingenti Telluris protegat arcu:
 Ingenium me mite soli, me collis aprici
 Prospectus, dulcesque cavis in vallibus umbræ,

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chiefly silk and mastic. From the abundance of the latter article, the *Turks* call *Chios* by the name of *Sackees*, which signifies *mastic*'. The sale of a single ounce of this substance, before the *Grand Signior's* tributary portion of it has been collected, is punished with death. This portion is annually received by the *Cady* in great pomp, attended by music and by other demonstrations of joy.

The inhabitants of *Chios* amount to about sixty thousand; of this number twenty thousand reside in the town of *Scio*^a. It contains forty-

Ac tepidæ invitant auræ, solesque benigni :
Necnon et placidi mores, et amica virûm vis,
Docta animos capere officis ; O, si mihi vitæ,
Ducere, quod superest, alta hic sub pace liceat !"

Nautioorum, lib. iv. p. 109.

(1) For every information concerning the *Mastic-tree*, and the use made of its gum, see *Tournefort*, tom. II. p. 66. In *Turkey*, the ladies of the country amuse themselves by chewing mastic ; ascribing to it, at the same time, many virtues. The *Turks*, however, according to *Egmont* and *Heyman*, only get the refuse of the mastic ; the best being sold to foreigners.

(2) "To the south of the town of *Scio*, which stands on the eastern side of the island, nearly in the centre, is a beautiful plain, of five miles in extent, by the sea side ; it is filled with lemon, orange, fig, pomegranate, almond, and olive trees. A species of *Lentiscus*, from which the mastic gum is procured, grows in great abundance there. No other mastic but that of *Scio* is mentioned by travellers in the *Levant* ; but in *Galen* we find a reference to Egyptian mastic, *μαστιχὴ Αἰγυπτία*, lib. ii. c. 6. *ad Glauconem*.

"The

two villages'. ' Its minerals merit a more particular regard than they have hitherto obtained'. *Jasper* and *marble* are said to be found here in

" The fine climate of the island, the mild government of the Turks in it, the natural disposition of the inhabitants, all contribute to form that liveliness and gaiety of temper which characterize the Sciot; and have given rise to the proverb, that it is easier to find ' a green horse' (*ἄλογο πράσινο*) ' than a sober-minded Sciot' (*Χλωτα φρόνιμον*). The features of the women are beautiful; but are covered with a paint, in which mercury is an ingredient, and by this their teeth and breath are affected.

" Besides cargoes of oranges and lemons, sent to Constantinople and the Black Sea, the island exports many bales of silk, damask, and velvet, to Barbary, and to Egypt. The population of the capital is 30,000; of the whole island, 80,000. Corn and provisions in general come over from the continent of Asia, as the island is mountainous, and cannot produce sufficient for the inhabitants. To the north, and to the west of the town, are seen lofty rocks of granite. Many of the mountains of Chios contain various sorts of marble, with which the church of the Convent of Neamoue in particular is ornamented. The head of this convent (*ἡγούμενος*, as he is called) shewed me the library, which consisted of some volumes of the Greek Fathers. The street in which I lived in the town was inhabited by Catholic families only, separated from the other Greeks by religious schism. In a house in that street, I copied a very interesting Greek Inscription, in verse: I shall here give part of it, in a more correct manner than it has been lately published in a periodical work:

Σοὶ λάμπει μὲν δόξα, παλῶς δ' ἰσθλὸν χάριν ἔργου
 "Ωπασιν ἂν κλίμα πρὸς βυσσίδα μιν ἕνδοξοι,
 Εἰκὲν ἀπαστήσασα σθεῖν, μορφᾷς τύπον ἱμάνου,
 Καὶ εἰς Ἰν' Ὀμήρειον γυμνάσιον θίμενα.

" It is in honour of Megacles, the son of Theogiton."

Walpole's MS. Journal.

(3) *Egmont and Heyman's Travels*, vol. I. p. 236.

(4) If there be any truth in the adage prevalent in Scio concerning the original formation of the island, the geologist would have ample scope for his researches. Its inhabitants relate, that, " at the creation of the world, God threw all the rocks of the continent into the sea, and of these the island of Scio was formed." *Ibid.* p. 261.

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considerable quantity and beauty, and a kind of green earth, resembling verdegris¹, of which we were not able to procure a specimen, called "*Earth of Scio*" by the *Turks*. The pavement of the church of *Neamony*, a convent, two hours distant from the town, consists of *marble* and *jasper*, with inlaid work of other curious stones, dug from quarries in the island. Several *Greek manuscripts* were preserved in the library of this convent, when *Egmont* and *Heyman* visited the place². The antient medals of *Chios*, even the silver, are obtained without difficulty in various parts of the *Levant*; and perhaps with more facility than upon the island itself³. Its inhabitants antiently possessed a reputation for virtue, still said to be maintained among them. According to *Plutarch*⁴, there was no instance of adultery in *Chios*, during the space of seven hundred years.

Straits of
Samos.

Having cleared the *Chian*, or *Erythræan* Straits, we sailed along the *Ionian* coast for the channel separating the stupendous heights of *Samos* from the lower land of *Icaria*. This

(1) *Egmont and Heyman's Travels*, p. 237.

(2) *Ibid.* p. 249.

(3) They all have reference to the *Chian* wine, which still maintains its pristine celebrity; and represent, in front, a sphinx, with a bunch of grapes; for the reverse, an amphora, with other symbols of the island's fertility.

(4) *Plut. de Virt. Mulierum*.

marine pass is at present generally known in these seas by the appellation of the *Samian Boccaze*. It presents a bold and fearful strait, in the mouth of which is the small island of *Fourni*. A very heavy sea rolls continually through this channel, so that, with contrary wind, even a frigate can scarcely effect the passage. Whether it were owing to our having travelled so long in the level plains of *Russia*, or to the reality of the scene, we knew not, but *Samos* appeared to us, on its northern side, the most tremendous and precipitous mountain we had ever beheld. Its summit was concealed by a thick covering of clouds, although all the rest of the *Archipelago* appeared clear and serene. We were told that the heights of *Samos* are rarely unveiled; a circumstance which might give rise to those superstitious notions entertained in earlier ages, when its aerial solitudes were believed to be the abode of Deities, whence the Father of Gods and Men, enveloped in mysterious darkness, hurled his thunder on the passing mariner. The most enlightened seamen of the day, among whom might indeed be included the Master of our vessel, maintain,

(5) Captain *Castle* was reduced by misfortune to become the master of a small yacht. His abilities are well known to those of our countrymen who have visited the *LEVANT*. *Arrowsmith* has used his nautical observations in completing a Chart of the *Archipelago*.

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VII.
Burning
Vapour.

upon testimony which it is difficult to dispute; that in stormy weather they have observed a lambent flame playing upon the face of the precipice of *Samos*, about two-thirds of its height from the surface of the water. They further allege, that the natives of *Samos* have frequently gone up the mountain, in dark tempestuous weather, to seek this fire, but have never been able to discover whence it issues. It is probably one of those exhalations of ignited *hydrogen* gas, found in many parts of the world, which are always most conspicuous in hazy and rainy weather; as, for example, the burning vapour at *Pietra Mala* in *Tuscany*, and many other in different parts of *Persia*. That of *Samos*, perhaps, from its inaccessible situation, rendered still more difficult of approach in stormy weather, might escape the search of the natives, and yet be visible from a considerable distance at sea'.

(1) An anecdote very characteristic of the *Turks*, relating to an occurrence which happened a short time previous to our travels in *Turkey*, will prove that lights are sometimes exhibited by the *Samians* themselves, to guide vessels in these Straits. A *Turkish* frigate, during her passage through the *Bocce* of *Samos*, was wrecked upon the rocks of that island. The *Turkish* Admiral insisted upon being paid the value of the frigate by the inhabitants: and when the *Samians*, regretting that they had not gone up with lights, maintained their innocence as to the loss of the frigate, the *Mohammedan* exclaimed, "You will admit one argument! Would the wreck have happened, if your island had not been in the way?" The force of this observation, which is strictly founded upon the *Mohammedan* law, has been illustrated

Approaching the yawning chasm which Nature, in one of her awful convulsions, has here opened to the waves, a mountainous surge rolled after our little bark. Prosperous winds, however, carried us along, and we presently left the *Bocaze* in our stern; passing the Isle of *Fourni*, and steering into the broad surface of the waters, with all the southern islands of the

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trated by *George Henry Keene*, Esq. a very eminent Oriental scholar, who resided many years in *India*, in the *Company's* service, and is now of the University of *Cambridge*. Mr. *Keene* has informed the author, that the fifth species of *homurde*, according to the *Mohammedan* law, is called *homicide by an intermediate cause*, and it is explained by the following cases.

A. digs a well, or places a stone in land not his own; and B. coming by, falls into the well, or stumbles over the stone, and dies: that band or company of which A. is a member shall pay the price of B.'s blood: for A. in the act that he did, transgressed the law, and is therefore considered as having thrown down the deceased. But if a horse should stray that way and be killed, A. must himself pay the value.

Or, if the wall of a house leans over towards the street, and the master of the house is duly warned to remove the wall; and he does not within a reasonable time remove that wall, so that at last it falls down and kills a man, or destroys private property; the master of the house is answerable for these consequences.

There are many cases which relate to persons riding horses, and carrying burdens, along the high road, &c. &c. as may be seen in the Translation of the *Hedaya*.

Now the principle of the law in all these cases is this: that every individual, in exercising his right to use highways, markets, mosques, &c. is bound by the condition, that such exercise of his right shall not be dangerous to any other individual: and it was by a sophistical application of this principle, that the *Capudan Pasha* made the *Greeks* of *Samos* pay for the loss of his frigate.

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VII.View of
Patmos and
the *Cy-*
clades.

Archipelago in view. It is not possible for any power of language adequately to describe the appearance, presented at the rising, or setting of the sun, in the *Ægean Sea*. Whether in dim perspective, through grey and silvery mists, or amidst hues of liveliest purple, the isles and continents of *Greece* present their varied features, nor pen, nor pencil, can pourtray the scenery. Whatsoever, in the warmest fancies of my youth, imagination had represented of this gifted country, was afterwards not only realized, but surpassed. Let the Reader picture to his conception an evening sun, behind the towering cliffs of *Patmos*, gilding the battlements of the *Monastery of the Apocalypse* with its parting rays; the consecrated island, surrounded by inexpressible brightness, seeming to float upon an abyss of fire¹; while the moon, in milder splendour, is rising full over the opposite expanse. Such a scene we actually witnessed, with feelings naturally excited by all the circumstances of local solemnity; for such, indeed, might have been the face of Nature, when the inspiration of an Apostle, kindling in its contemplation, uttered the Alleluias of that mighty Voice, telling of

(1) "And I saw as it were a sea of glass mingled with fire." Rev. xv. 2.

(2) Rev. xix. 1.

SALVATION AND GLORY AND HONOUR AND
POWER.

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How very different were the reflections caused, upon leaving the deck, by observing a sailor with a lighted match in his hand, and our Captain busied in appointing an extraordinary watch for the night, as a precaution against the pirates, who swarm in these seas. Those wretches, dastardly as well as cruel, the instant they board a vessel, put every individual of the crew to death. They lurk about the Isle of *Fourni*, in great numbers; taking possession of bays and creeks the least frequented by other mariners. After they have plundered a ship, and murdered the crew, they bore a hole through her bottom, sink her, and take to their boats again.

(3) An extract from Mr. *Walpole's Journal*, containing an account of his journey from *Smyrna* to *Halicarnassus*, will here give the Reader some information concerning the coast along which we were now sailing.

"As many of the monuments and superb remains on the coast of Asia have been minutely and faithfully described in the *Ionian Antiquities*, and by Chandler, I shall not repeat their remarks. The various inscriptions which I copied, both on the coast, and in the interior of the country, many of them entirely unknown, cannot obtain room here. I shall state a few miscellaneous remarks, which occurred as I travelled along the coast southward to *Halicarnassus*.

"The country between *Smyrna* and *Ephesus* is very mountainous: in one part of the road, near the *Caister*, you pass the base of the antient *Galleus*, under most frightful precipices, the habitation of
some

The next morning we came to anchor in the harbour of the Isle of Cos, now called *Stanchio*,

some eagles a few pines are seen on the sides of the mountains: lower down is the arbutus, in great abundance, with its scarlet fruit, called now, as antiently, *μαμακίλα* (see Hesych.); and by the torrents, occasionally crossing the road, is the plane and the oleander. The fields are laid down in cotton plantations, Indian corn, and wheat: among these are olive-trees, with vines growing around them. The present inhabitants of Ephesus are a few fishermen, who live in huts on the banks of the Caïster, over which they ferried me. This river winds through a muddy plain, in some measure formed by it, and through lofty reeds, with a slow yellow stream, without any of the swans which the Antients describe: it empties itself into the sea, at the distance of an hour from the morass, near the supposed site of the famous Temple of Diana. The subterranean vaults and passages, close to the east of this marsh, (into which I descended by a rope, and found only bats above, and water below, are imagined, by some, to be the remains and substruction of this temple. The Church of St. John, built at Ephesus by Justinian, and which Procopius says was very magnificent, may have been raised from the materials presented by the Temple of Diana; and this will in some measure account for the little that can be seen or known of the latter. Near these remains, to the south-west of the stadium, is an arch: on the top of this, climbing by the wall, as no ladder was to be found, I copied a Greek inscription, in perfect preservation. The Agha of the place rode about with me the first time I was at Ephesus; and imagined that every inscription I copied, pointed out the situation or sum of a hidden treasure. The bushes in the plain, among which are the *Agnus castus*, and *Centaurea benedicta*, conceal many remains of antiquity. The Ephesians were supplied with their marble from the hill (Prion) whereon part of their city was built; and porphyry and granite, of which, gigantic specimens are lying in the plain, were brought up to the town by means of the river, and by the canal, into the actual morass which once formed the port.

“As you advance southward from Ephesus and Scala Nuova (antiently Neapolis), the high mountain, Mycale, covered with arbutus, wild-olive, and ilex (from which the peasants make charcoal), presents itself; and soon after a lofty white summit is seen to the south; this is the top of Mount Titanus, called now, from its form,

Buber-

where the sea appears entirely land-locked; as
indeed it does for a very considerable distance

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Huber-mach, Five-fingers. The most commanding view of this was from the Acropolis of Priene, from which I descended, on the south-east side, by a way almost impassable, resting at times to contemplate the ruins of the Temple of Minerva at Priene, and to cast my eyes over the Plain of the Meander, towards the Lake of Myus, on the north-east side of which rises Mount Titanus in all its majesty. In the "Ionian Antiquities," a minute detail of the architecture of the Temple of Minerva has been published; and in Chandler's "Inscriptions," a faithful copy from the inscribed marbles that lie among the ruins. From the summit of the Acropolis of Priene I saw, to the south, the vast accretion of land, marshy, and muddy, occasioned by the Meander. Priene, once on the coast, was, in the time of Strabo, five miles from the sea. I crossed the river, winding through tamarisks, in a triangular boat its breadth here was about thirty yards at a later season of the year I passed it again, higher up, in Caria, over a wooden bridge, sixty paces long. From the summit of the Theatre of Miletus, facing the north-west, is a good view of the mazes of the river. The distance of the sea from the theatre I conjecture to be seven miles. The high mountains which are to be passed in going from Miletus, and the site of the Temple of Apollo, near the promontory Posidium, towards Jassus, are also covered with arbutus, the dwarf oak, and the pine: those mountains are the haunts of numerous beasts, particularly of the jackal (called by the Turks, *chucal*), which disturbed us in the night, by its cries. The road is often cut through masses of slate; sometimes it is paved: by the side of it are small huts, of wood, covered with boughs, for the purpose of selling coffee to travellers, chiefly in summer-time; they are generally by the side of a running stream. The soil was loose, and easily yielded to the plough. The quantity of ground which might be brought into cultivation, for corn, or pasture for cattle, is very great; but it is neglected, from want of persons to till it. The rain had now increased the torrents descending from the mountains, so much, that it was quite dangerous to pass them. The south-west brought with it rain; the north-east, a sharp cold air: these two winds are called by the Turks, *Lodos*, and *Voreds*; names borrowed from the Greek.

"The road leads on to Casikli for three hours, by the sea: you then turn to the east, for the same time; and reach Assum (Jassus),
the

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from the island, towards the north. One of the inhabitants, after we had landed, brought to us a *bronze medal* of the island, with the head of *Hippocrates*, and the word ΚΩΙΩΝ. It is the more interesting, as few medals are now found at *Cos*. We could neither procure nor hear of a single one in *silver*. In other respects, the island abounds in antiquities; but they are scattered in such a confused manner, that nothing decisive can be collected from their appearance. In the wall of the quay, facing the port, we observed the colossal marble statue of

the situation of which, in the recess of a bay, looking over olive-grounds to the sea, and thence to the high mountains near *Halicarnassus*, is beautiful. To this last place, now called *Bodrum*, the road led me through groves of myrtle, and olea, by the sea-shore, for two hours and a half. I shall here subjoin the distance of some of the places on the coast.

	Hours
From Priene to the Meander	3
To Acqui	1
To Ura (Temple of Apollo)	2½
To Casikli	5½
To Assum	6

“The direct route from this last place to *Halicarnassus* I cannot give as I wish; as we lost our way, going for three quarters of an hour through a bay of the sea, up to the horses' girths; and riding all the day in rain, until half past nine, when the barking of dogs guided us to a Turkish hut, where I slept the next morning, at eight, I set out again, passing some fluted columns; and in a valley, some beehives, made of earthen-ware, cylindrical, about two feet and a half in height. Riding among mountains, I reached a coffee-hut at *Guverchin*, by the shore, in a bay, running east and west; and in four hours and a half arrived at *Halicarnassus*.” *Walpole's MS. Journal*.

a female, with drapery finely executed, but the head, arms, and feet, had been broken off. On the left-hand side of the gate by which we entered the town, an *Inscription* remains, in a high state of preservation, beginning **ΑΒΟΥΛΑΚΑΙΟΔΑΜΟΣ**: this has already been published by *Spon* and by other authors, and therefore needs not to be inserted here.

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A plane-tree, supposed, and perhaps with reason, to be the largest in the world, is yet standing within the market-place. It was described, as the *famous plantain-tree*, half a century ago, by *Egmont* and *Heyman*¹. It once covered with its branches upwards of forty shops; and enough is still remaining to astonish all beholders. An enormous branch, extending from the trunk almost to the sea, although propped by antient columns of *granite*, gave way and fell. This has considerably diminished the effect produced by its beauty and prodigious size. Its branches still exhibit a very remarkable appearance,* extending, horizontally, to a surprising distance; supported, at the same time, by *granite* and *marble* pillars found upon the island. Some notion may be formed of the time those props have been so employed, by

Plane Tree.

(1) *Egmont and Heyman's Travels, &c.* vol. I. p. 263.

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the appearance of the bark; for this has actually encased the extremities of the columns, and so completely, that the branches and the pillars mutually support each other: it is probable, if those branches were raised, some of them would lift the pillars from the earth.

Beneath this tree, we observed a cylindrical marble altar, adorned with rams' heads supporting festoons in relief, exactly like the altar from *Delos*, engraved in Tournefort's *Travels*, and lately presented by Mr. *Harley*, of Jesus College, *Cambridge*, to the Vestibule of the University Library. Such altars are common in the *Levant*; they are usually scooped, as this of *Cos* has been, for mortars, to bruise corn¹. Where they cannot find altars for this purpose, they employ the capitals of columns. Thus have been preserved a few *Grecian* antiquities, which otherwise would long ago have been converted into lime. The inscription upon this altar was very legible. Its antiquity may be noticed, although its particular age cannot be ascertained, by the manner in which the Π is written. It

(1) Their dimensions are generally the same. This of *Cos* we measured.

	Feet	Inches
Height . . .	3	6
Diameter . .	2	8

was evidently a *votive* donation, given by the person whose name appears inscribed:

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ΑΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΑΡΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΜΑΓΝΗΤΟΣ

Near the same place, another *altar*, and a few *marbles* with imperfect inscriptions, might be noticed, but none of them merit particular description². In the interior of the town, by a public fountain, is a large cubic block of marble, upon which the inhabitants are accustomed to wash the bodies of dead persons. For this reason, it was difficult to obtain their permission to turn the stone, in search of an inscription; and still more so, to copy the legend we there found, when we had so done. At last, however, we succeeded in transcribing the following characters: these form part of an inscription in honour of some one who had filled the offices of *Agoranomos*, of President of the Games, and *Gymnasiarch*: he is celebrated for his piety

(2) It is very probable that these remains of *votive* offerings, and the remarkable *plane-tree* by which they are overshadowed, are so many relics of the *Asclepiæum*.—See the remarks made upon this subject, during our second visit to Cos; *Section II. Part II. of these Travels*, Chap. VII. p. 37. *Bruxbourn*, 1814.

CHAP. VII. towards the *Dii Augusti*, and for 'his courteous-
ness' towards the College^o.

ΑΓΟΡΑΝΟΜΗΣΑΝΤ
ΑΑΓΝΩΣΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΗ
ΣΑΝΤΑΕΥΣΕΒΩΣΕΠΙ...
ΛΗΤΕΥΣΑΝΤΑΤΩΝ
ΤΑΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΑΣΡΕΑΣΙΕΡΩΝ
ΕΥΑΡΕΣΤΩΣΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΗ
ΣΑΝΤΑΤΩΝΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΩΝ
ΣΕΜΝΩΣΔΙΑΤΕΤΑΝ
ΕΣΤΟΣΘΕΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ
ΕΥΣΕΒΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΔΙΑΤΑΝΕΣ
ΤΟΣΥΣΤΑΜΑΦΙΛΟΦΡΟΣΥ
ΝΑΝ · ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣΧΑΡΙΝ

Two other Inscriptions were pointed out to us, in the wall of a narrow street, by the *French* Consul; a very intelligent man of the old régime of France, who had suffered severely in the oppression and cruelty, to which his situation had exposed him, from the *Turkish* Government. In the first, the *Sigma* is represented by three

(1) The word φιλοφροσύνη, although frequently translated *friendship*, properly signifies what in Latin is called *comitas*. Vid. *Not. Valesii in Eusib. lib. vii. c. 22.*

(2) The word corresponding to Σύστημα, in Latin inscriptions, is *Greer*, as well as *Collegium*. Vid. *Rancisi Inscript. p. 263.*

sides of a square'; a circumstance characterizing, perhaps, rather the country, than the age of an inscription. It was very common among the *Dorian* colonies settled in *Asia Minor*.

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ΔΙΟΝΥ
ΣΙΟΥΠΟ
ΛΕΩΕΚΩ;
ΩΝΟΙΚΟ
ΝΟΜΟΥ

The rounding of its angles introduced the semi-circular letter; but this was of remote antiquity, and in use long prior to the age often assigned to it; as may be proved by manuscripts found in *Herculaneum*, and by a fragment of the writings of a very antient author, who compares the new moon to the *Sigma* of the *Greeks*⁴.

(3) It is a curious fact, and perhaps a proof of the great antiquity of the *angular Alphabet* of the *Greeks*, that two or three of its characters, in different positions, afford the whole. Indeed, as such a form of writing must consist wholly of the same straight line, under different circumstances of combination and position, every letter may be derived from the sides of a square. The *cryptography* of the *Moderns*, expressed by the four extended sides of a square, and with, or without points, was in use among the *Greeks*.

(4) The late Professor *Porson* used to cite the following fragment, as proof of the antiquity of the Semicircular SIGMA. *Tzetzes in Commentario MS. in Hermogenem*, quoted by *Ruhnken*, in his Notes on *Longinus*, sect. 3. p. 135.

πάρῳ δὲ λαμβάνονται ὡς περ ποιεῖ Χοιρίδης
καλῶν τοὺς λίθους γῆς ὅσα ἂν. τοὺς ποταμούς, γῆς φλίβας
ὡς τὴν Σιλήνην οὐρανοῦ πάλιν Δισχυρίων σίγμα.
οὕτω γὰρ λήξουσιν αὐταῖς αὐτὸς Δισχυρίων λέγει,

ΜΗΝΗ ΤΟ ΚΑΑΟΝ ΟΥΡΑΝΟΥ ΝΕΟΝ ΣΙΓΜΑ.

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The other Inscription is in the same wall, and relates to gladiatorial and hunting sports, exhibited by the persons mentioned in the inscription. The expression *Φαμίλια Μονομάχων* occurs in an inscription found by *Peyssonet* at *Cyzicum*. This "troop of gladiators" had fought there, at the public games, when *Aurelius Gratus* was *Asiarch*¹.

ΦΑΜΙΛΙΑ ΜΟΝΟ
ΜΑΧΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΟ
ΜΝΗΜΑΚΥΝΗΓΕ
ΣΙΩΝ ΝΕΜΕΡΙΟΥ
ΚΑΣΤΡΙΚΙΟΥ ΠΑΚΩ
ΝΙΑΝΟΥ ΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΥ
ΚΑΙ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΣ
ΣΑΠΦΟΥΣ ΠΛΑ
ΤΩΝΟΣ ΑΙΚΙΝΝΙΑ
ΝΗΣΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΗΣ
ΓΥΝΑΙΚΟΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ

All these islands, and the neighbouring coast of *Asia Minor*, produced illustrious men. *ΣΑΜΟΣ*

On which *Ruhnken* remarks: "Pro *είγμα*, v. 3, et 5. scribendum *είγμα*. Sic enim *Æschrion novam lunam* vocabat à figurâ *Sigmati* Græci C. Ex quo loco refellitur, quod *Is. Vossius* et *Ez. Spanhemius* statuebant, hanc *sigmati* figuram serius in Græcorum consuetudinem venisse. Nam *Æschrion*, sive *Samius* sit, sive *Mitylenæus*, certè vetustus scriptor est." *Vide Joasium de Script. Hist. Phil. ii. 2. p. 124.*

(1) *Recueil d'Antiquités*, tom. II. p. 219. *Par. 1756.*

gave birth to *Pythagoras*. *Cos* had her *Apelles*; and *Hippocrates*, whose tables of medical cases were consulted by the inhabitants of all the neighbouring states. It would have been well for many individuals of our army and navy, if the rules of *Hippocrates* respecting diet had been observed by them during the time they remained exposed to the climate of the *Levant*. He prohibited the use of eggs; which, when taken as an article of food, are extremely dangerous to the health of *Englishmen* who visit the eastern shores of the *Mediterranean*².

We set out upon asses, accompanied by guides, to ascend the heights of the island, and view the fountain whence the town is still supplied with water,* by means of an *aqueduct*. It is upon a mountain about three miles from the shore, and still bears the name of *Hippocrates*. The cover of the *aqueduct* is broken, in many places, by the women of the island, in procuring water to wash their linen. As we ascended,

(2) Professor *Pallas*, writing from the Crimea, when we were about to sail from *Constantinople* for the *Grecian Isles*, gave us this caution: "Have a cure of the three poisons; eggs, butter, and milk."—We were afterwards witness to the loss of a *British* officer (among many other examples of a similar nature), who, after persisting in the use of eggs for his breakfast, was seized with a fever off the coast of *Egypt*, became delirious, and, during the night, leaped from his cabin into the sea, and was drowned.

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we had a fine prospect of the numerous adjacent islands, and of the opposite coast of *Halicarnassus*, now called *Búdrún*¹. We followed the

(1) "If any doubt should exist whether *Búdrún* were the antient Halicarnassus, or not, it might be removed at once by this circumstance. Strabo points out the situation of the island Arconnesus; and the small island opposite the fort of *Búdrún* is now called Arconneso. The general appearance of the place, moreover, agrees with the detailed description Vitruvius has given us of the situation of Halicarnassus, in his second book. The entrance to the port of *Búdrún* is from the south-west: on the right and left, as you enter, sand has accumulated, and the free passage is not more than sixty yards wide: on the north-west side many Greeks and Turks were at work, employed in building a line-of-battle ship: this I went to see. The Turk who conducted me over the vessel had been in Egypt at the time when our navy was there, and mentioned the names of some of the officers. The palace of Halil-bey, the Governor, stands by the sea-side, on the north of the port; and directly opposite stands the Castle of *Búdrún*; and round the harbour the town extends, in a circular sweep, for nearly half a mile.

"*Búdrún* is a corruption, through Petruñi, as the Turks write it, from Pietro. The Fort of San Pietro, *Castellum Sancti Petri*, (see the Geography of Niger, 441) was taken by Philibert de Nairar, Grand-Master of Rhodes, and followed the fortunes of this island. It continued in possession of the Knights until, as the Turkish annals inform us, it was surrendered to the Ottomans, with Cos and Rhodes, in the 929th year of Hegira, and 1522 A.C. '*Cum Rhodo Turci arcem Stancoïn et Bedrum aliam arcem in Anatoliâ sitam in potestatem redegerê.*' Leunclavius, p.342.

"Few travellers, I believe, have been able to examine the inside of the Castle of *Búdrún*. I had entered, and advanced some way, when I was obliged to return, by order of a Turk who made his appearance; but not before I had taken the following notes.

"In the first court, coming from the town, I saw some marble bas-reliefs, fastened in the wall, in its construction. Their manner and style were very good; but one in particular struck me: it represents, on the right hand, a man on horseback, with a cloak round his neck, like that on the figure on the lamp engraven by Beger, in his Letter
to

course marked out by the *aqueduct*, all the way to the top of the mountain, where the spring

to Spanheim. he is throwing a javelin against another, who is at the head of the horse with a shield: on the left of the stone is the foot of a man upon the body of another, who is supporting himself on his left knee. In the wall by the sea, washing the sides of the castle, is an imperfect Inscription, relating to Antoninus Pius:

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΑΔΡΙΑΝΩΙΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΩΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΙΚΑΙΘΕΟΙΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΙΣ

“Not far from this, is the headless statue of a Roman Emperor or warrior. Over a gate in the castle I copied the following lines, in capital letters, with a stop after each word. The two first lines are taken from the anthem after the *Nunc Dimittis*, in *Complin*, or the Night Prayers of the Roman Church. The two last are taken from the 127th Psalm.

I. H. S.

Salva nos, Domine, vigilantes,
Custodi nos dormientes.
Nisi Dominus custodierit civitatem,
Frustra vigilat qui custodit eam.

“Coats of arms, of different knights of the order of St. John, may be seen sculptured in parts of the fortress. Coronelli says, that over a gate was written *Propter fidem Catholicam tenemus istum locum*; and, in another place, the word *Sareuboure*, with the date 1130; this points to an æra prior to that of the Knights of Jerusalem, who did not possess it till the fourteenth century. Whence the bas-reliefs in the castle came; to what building they belonged; whether to the Palace of Mausolus, built on this spot, according to the description of Vitruvius, and beautified with marble (*proconnesio marmore*), or to some building of the time of Antoninus, to whom the Inscription was raised, cannot be determined. I was copying another Inscription, beginning ΟΕΝΔΟΝΕΡΧΟΜΕΝΟΣ, of a very late date, when I was obliged to quit the castle.

“The situation of the famous Mausoleum in Halicarnassus is pointed out by Vitruvius. It seems to have been standing in the time of Pausanias, lib. viii. The words of Constantine Porphyrogenetes, *de Them.* c. 14, do not directly inform us whether it was extant when he wrote. Perhaps the Saracen, Mavias, who succeeded Othman, and who, as the same Constantine informs us, laid waste Halicarnassus, (*de Admin. Imp.*)

risers. Some plants were then in bloom, but the season was not so forward as we expected; and

may have hastened the destruction of this building. We find Lorenzo Anania, in his *Cosmography*, Venet. 1576, writing of it in these terms ‘*Appare ancora qualche ruina con non poca meraviglia dei risguardanti*,’ but it does not appear upon what authority this is stated. Without offering any conjecture, I shall describe what remains of antiquity I observed here. Those who wish to see the form of the antient Mausoleum, may consult the twenty-sixth volume of the *Acad. des Inscriptions*, where Caylus has attempted a delineation of it, from Pliny.

“About four hundred yards from the castle, to the east, are six Doric columns, fluted, supporting an architrave: the ground seems to have been raised round about them, as they are little more than seven feet in height. In the yard of a Turk’s house, close by, are some fragments of pillars, fluted; and, what is very singular, in the fluted parts are large Greek letters, beautifully cut.

“I copied, on one, the words *Χαριδήμου, Ἀθηνοδώρου, and μαράτου*, part probably of the name *Demaratus*; who were, doubtless, persons commemorated in this manner. In this instance, the pillar bearing the names is circular; but the Athenians were accustomed to inscribe square pillars to the memory of wise and virtuous men, in large letters. Hence a man of probity among them was termed *εὐστράγωνος ἀνὴρ*:

“I traced the antient walls of the city of Halicarnassus for some distance, beginning with what might have been an acropolis; for the city had more than one acropolis, as we learn from Strabo, and Diodorus (lib. xvii. ἀκροπόλιν καλαῖς). This wall I followed in a western direction, between a small and a large mound, for about a hundred and thirty feet: it then turned in a north-east direction, and afterwards north. One of the ruined square towers, built of stone, without cement on the outside, and filled within with earth, is thirty feet high. I saw four more, communicating with each other by an interval of wall. These are what Diodorus, writing of Halicarnassus, calls *πύργω*, and *μισοπύργω*. Near the ruined square tower I saw some of the vaults of the old city, and copied some inscriptions relating to them. In the town are to be seen altars of marble, with the usual ornament of the festoon with rams’ heads.

“The fast of the Ramadan was not quite over when I was at *Badrin*. The opulent Turks were sitting, in the day-time, counting their beads, and

we afterwards observed, that, even in *Egypt*, a botanist will find few specimens for his herbarium

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and the hours anxiously until sunset. The caravanserai I lived in was occupied partly by Jews it was not to be compared in size with other buildings of the kind which I had seen in Asia. In some of these, the pillars supporting the galleries, are columns of antient edifices: as, for instance, at Melaso, the antient Mylasa.

“ I went over to Cos from Halicarnassus, the twenty-eighth of November, in a Turkish passage-boat, which sails every day, if the weather is fine. In the bottom of the boat sat some Turkish women, of whose bodies nothing was to be seen, but the extremities of their fingers, dyed red. The east side of the island of Cos is mountainous: close to the town are orange and lemon plantations: from these the fruit is exported in abundance to all parts of the Archipelago. The island has suffered occasionally from earthquakes; particularly from one at the end of the fifteenth century, as Bosio informs us; and one in the time of Antoninus entirely destroyed the town, as we learn from Pausanias, (lib. viii.) which however was restored, at great expense, by the Emperor, who sent a colony there. This circumstance of the destruction of the town may lead us to suspect the antiquity of the monuments of art now to be seen there; and, indeed, many of the inscriptions are of a late age; they are all in Doric this was the dialect of Cos and Halicarnassus; but although it was the native language of Herodotus and Hippocrates, they preferred the open vowels of Ionia. In an inscription near the castle and a mosque, I observed ΤΟΣΘΕΟΣΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ; this form may be also seen in the monuments, in Doric, published by Gruter (505) and Chishull. The use of the O for the OT lasted, in the other dialects of Greece, from the time of Cadmus to the Macedonian æra. (Taylor ad Mar. San.) There are many bas-reliefs to be seen in the streets and in the houses of the town. Porcacchi, in his Description of the Archipelago, says of Cos, ‘*Ha molti nobili edifizii di marmo antichi;*’ but of these no vestige is extant. Votive-offerings in honour of Æsculapius, whose temple, according to Strabo, stood in the suburb, may be observed. Near a mosque is a cylindrical piece of marble, with four sculptured figures, dancing, winged, and holding a wreath of flowers. A plane-tree, twenty-seven feet in circumference, whose branches are supported by seven columns, stands near the walls of the castle. Hasselquist, the

before the latter end of *April*, or beginning of *May*. At length we reached the entrance of

the naturalist, says, 'I imagine, in seeing it, to have beheld the largest, oldest, and most remarkable inhabitant of the vegetable kingdom: it has forty-seven branches, each a fathom thick.'

"I rode to a village two hours and a half distant from the town, called Affendiou, perhaps the Standio of Porcacchi: on the road I copied many Greek inscriptions. In returning to the town by a different direction, we came to a source of cold mineral water: at half an hour's distance from this, above in the rock, is a source of hot water, where there are remains of basins, wherein those who used the water were accustomed to bathe. In half an hour more we came to the place called the Fountain of Hippocrates: a light was procured, and we walked into a passage fifty yards in length, six feet high, and four wide: at the bottom ran a stream of water, in a channel five inches broad: we reached, at last, a circular chamber, ten feet in diameter; this is built quite near the source. The water running from beneath the circular chamber, through the channel, is conveyed, as soon as it reaches the open air, by another channel, covered with tile and stone, over a space of ground equal to four miles, and supplies the town of Cos.

"The road from Affendiou to the town is very striking. The fertility of the island is celebrated now in the Levant, as in the days of Strabo, who calls it *ὀψαγρος*: and the language of Thevet would have appeared perfectly correct, if I had been there at a different season of the year: '*Et pense que souz le ciel n'y a lieu plaisant que celui là, veu les beaux jardins si odoriferans, que vous diriez que c'est un Paradis terrestre, et là où les oiseaux de toutes sortes recréent de leur ramage.*' See his *Cosmography*, 229.

"Whilst I was at Cos, I took a boat, and went to see what I suppose to be the Ruins of Myndus; where, among other interesting remains, is a long *jettée* of stones, parallel to each other, and principally of thirteen feet in length, connecting an island to the main land. I went also to the Ruins of Cnidus, at Cap Crio. It was the first of December; and we had hardly time to enter one of the small harbours of Cnidus, when a gale from the south-west, the wind usual at this time of the year, began to blow. '*The Libs, or South-West,*' says Theophrastus, (*de Ventis*, 413,) '*is very violently felt at Cnidus and Rhodes;*' and one of the harbours of Cnidus is open to this quarter. There is no village

a cave, formed, with great art, partly in the solid rock, and partly with stone and stucco, in the

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village or appearance of habitation now at Cnidus. I lay in the open boat all night, and the Turkish sailors in a cave on shore. The following are the remains of antiquity I observed there.

“On the left-hand side of the harbour, as you enter from Cos, upon a platform, are the lower parts of the shafts of eleven fluted columns, standing, and of very small dimensions: around the platform is a ruined wall: a sort of quay was formed round this port, as may be inferred from the stone-work. Beyond the fluted columns are vaults of very modern work, and vestiges of buildings: these may be ascribed to the time when the Knights of St. John were at Rhodes, and had stations on the coast of Asia, in this part. Passing on eastward, you come to the Theatre, facing the south-west, with thirty-six rows of seats of marble; part of the proscenium; two vaults, opposite each other; and in the area of the theatre the mutilated statue of a woman, in drapery: the head of this, as one of the Turkish boatmen informed me, had been taken to a neighbouring village, to be hollowed for a mortar. On the level summit of the hill over the theatre, and commanding a view of the sea, are very large remains of a temple: the side of the hill is faced with stone: the ground is covered with fragments of white marble columns with Ionic capitals. I measured one of the columns; this was, in diameter, three feet and a half. The Cnidians had, according to Pausanias, many temples of Venus; and we may conjecture this to have been the site of one. Below the hill is a large area; and under it a larger still. An isthmus separates the small port, wherein I anchored, from a larger harbour. Following this neck of land, in a westerly direction, you reach the other part of the town, opposite to that where the theatre and public buildings were situate. A bridge, says Pausanias, once formed the communication from one side to the other. There are extensive foundations lying to the east of the theatre and temple; but I was not able to find any inscription or money of the antient city. The earthenware of Cnidus is praised by Athenæus (lib. i.); and the *calami* or reeds, which grew here, were the best, says Pliny, after those of Egypt. The use of reeds for writing prevails now, as formerly, all over the East; and they are prepared as in antient times. ‘With a knife,’ says Salmasius, ‘the reed was slit into two points; hence, in an epigram, we find, *κάλαμοι δισσοῖσι διάγλυπται κρέασι*, *calami in duas apices scissi.*’ *Ad Solinum.*”

Walpole's MS. Journal.

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side of the mountain. Within this *cave* is an arched passage; at the bottom of which the water flows through a narrow channel, as clear as crystal. It conducts to a lofty vaulted chamber, cut in the rock, and shaped like a bee-hive, with an aperture at the top, admitting air and light from the surface of the mountain. We proceeded, with lighted tapers, to this curious *cavern*, and tasted the water at its source. It is a hot spring, with a chalybeate flavour, gushing violently from the rock into a small bason. In its long course through the *aqueduct*, although it flow with great rapidity, it becomes cool and refreshing before it reaches the town, and perhaps owes something of its great celebrity to its medicinal properties. The work constructed over it may be as old as the age of *Hippocrates*; setting aside all the notions entertained concerning the supposed *epocha* of domes and arches. That in an island, famous for having produced the father of Medicine, the principal object of curiosity, still bearing a traditionary reference to his name, should be a warm chalybeate spring, is a remarkable circumstance.

Descending from this fountain, we saw, for the first time, the *Date-tree*, growing in its natural state. A few of these trees may be

noticed in gardens about the town. Lemons were very abundant; but oranges not so common. We purchased the former at the rate of about three shillings for a thousand, notwithstanding the very great demand then made for them to supply the *British* fleet. The island of *Cos* is very large, and for the most part consists of one barren mountain of limestone; of which substance almost all the *Grecian* Islands are composed. There are few parts of the world where masses of limestone are seen of equal magnitude and elevation. Some of the principal mountains exhibit no other kind of stone, from their bases to their summits. The *Greek* sailors of our vessel, who accompanied us upon this expedition, caught several *land-tortoises*; which, being opened, were found to be full of eggs. The sailors described them as the most delicious food in the country. Small vessels, freighted with these animals, go to supply the markets of *Constantinople*. We saw the process of cooking and dressing them, after we returned on board; but could not so far abandon our prejudices as to eat them.

A poor little shopkeeper in *Cos* had been mentioned, by the *French* Consul, as possessor of several curious old books. We therefore went to visit him; and were surprised to find

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him, in the midst of his wares, with a red night-cap on his head, reading the *Odyssey* of Homer in *manuscript*. This was fairly written upon paper, with interlineary criticisms, and a commentary in the margin. He had other *manuscript* volumes, containing works upon rhetoric, poetry, history, and theology. Nothing could induce him to part with any of these books. The account he gave was, that some of them were copies of originals in the library at *Patmos*, and that his father had brought them to *Cos*. They were intended, he said, for his son, who was to be educated in the *Patmos* monastery.

We were not permitted to enter the castle: this is close to the town of *Stanchio*, on the sea-shore, fortified by a moat upon the land side. Taking the small boat belonging to our vessel, we examined the outside of its walls towards the sea; and here we had the satisfaction to discover one of the finest *bas-reliefs* perhaps ever seen. It was employed by the *Genoese* as part of the building materials in the construction of the castle; and, being of great length, it was broken into four pieces, which are placed in the wall; two above, and two below¹, facing the

Beautiful
Piece of
antient
Sculpture.

(1) The removal of this valuable relic, to any of the Museums of *Europe*, must be a desirable object with every civilized nation. It is an honour reserved for some more-favoured adventurers. The only power

sea. The subject seems to be the Nuptials of *Bacchus*. It contains fifteen figures, although some are nearly effaced. Among these, the principal is a bearded figure, sitting with a trident or sceptre in his right hand, and leaning upon his left elbow. By his left side sits also a female, holding in her left hand a small statue: the base of this rests upon her knee. She is covered with drapery, executed in the highest style of the art of sculpture, and extends her right arm around the neck of the bearded figure;

power we possessed of adding to the stock of our national literary treasures, was due to our industry alone. The aid our national situation, with regard to *Turkey*, might then have afforded, was studiously withheld. An absolute prohibition was enforced, respecting the removal of any of the Antiquities of the country, excepting by the agents of our own Ambassador at the *Porte*. *Sir W. Gell*, author of "*The Topography of Troy*," &c. was actually prohibited making drawings within the *Acropolis of Athens*. While we must lament the miserable policy of such a measure, and a loss affecting the public, rather than ourselves as individuals, we can only add, that every exertion is now making towards rescuing from destruction, not only the valuable monument here alluded to, but also many other important objects of acquisition lying scattered over the desolated territories of the *Turkish Empire*. To a *British Minister* at the *Porte*, their removal and safe conveyance to *England* would be the work merely of a wish expressed upon the subject to the *Capudan Pasha*, and for the measures necessary in removing them from their present place, no injury would be sustained by the *Fine Arts*, in the dilapidation of any *Grecian building*.—*English* travellers, distinguished by their talents; illustrious in their rank, and fortunate in their wealth, are now traversing those regions, to whom every instruction has been given that may facilitate and expedite their researches: it is hoped success will attend their promised endeavours to enrich their nation by the possession of such valuable documents.

FROM THE HELLESPONT

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her hand hanging negligently over his right shoulder. They are delineated sitting upon a rock. By the right side of this groupe stands a male figure, naked; and upon the left, a female, half clothed, presenting something, in form like an antient helmet. Before them, female Bacchanals are introduced, singing, or playing upon musical instruments. In the lower fragments of this exquisite piece of sculpture are seen Satyrs pouring wine from skins into a large vase. Others are engaged in seizing an animal, as a victim for sacrifice: the animal has the appearance of a tiger, or a leopard¹. These beautiful remains of *Grecian* sculpture may have been brought from *Halicarnassus*, *Cnidus*, or one of those other cities of *Asia Minor* where the art attained to such high perfection; or they may have all resulted from the destruction of some magnificent edifice by which the island was formerly adorned. Columns of *cipolino*, *breccia*, and *granite*, together with masses of the finest *marble*, either upon the shore, or in the courts and inclosures belonging to the inhabitants, or used in constructing the walls of the town and fortress, in the public fountains,

(1) We also saw here the remains of a sculptured *marble frieze*, exhibiting festoons supported by antient *masks*. The principal part of it is in the land side of the castle, over the entrance, where may also be observed part of a *Corinthian cornice* of the finest workmanship.