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the middle of the last century¹, and who, with the most patient investigation, seem to have ransacked every source of information with regard to the *Macedonians*, have nevertheless left their readers entirely in the dark concerning their *funeral* customs²: so that nothing is yet known of the form of their sepulchres, although we have a decisive document to prove that the *Macedonian rite* of burial³ differed from the ceremony in use among the *Greeks*. PLUTARCH has once made an allusion to the *tombs* of the *Macedonian kings* at ÆGÆ, when he mentions that the *Gauls*, whom *Pyrrhus* left to garrison the city, had violated the *regal sepulchres*, and stolen out the gold and silver they contained⁴. All that we learn from this is, that a custom which was common to all *Eastern* nations, that of burying with a deceased person his most costly ornaments, existed also among the *Macedonians*;

(1) See the *Universal History (Macedonians)*, vol. VIII. p. 321. *Lond.* 1747.

(2) The Reader may consult *Guichard's* curious work "*Des Funérailles*," &c. à *Lyon*, 1521; and *Murat's* Dissertation concerning "*the Funeral Rites of all Nations*," as published in *London*, 1683; but he will find no information upon this subject. The voluminous collections of *Gronovius* and *Gravius* are equally barren of intelligence as to the *funeral customs* of the *Macedonians*.

(3) Καὶ τὸν μὲν ΝΟΜΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΩΝ ἵδμεν ἐν Μίμφῳ. *Pausaniæ Attica*, c. 6. p. 15. ed. *Kuhnii*.

(4) Vid. *Plutarch*. in *Vit. Pyrr.*

but this practice was so general in remote ages, that owing to the laws against violating the sanctity of a tomb⁵, and the universal regard shewn to its preservation⁶, many of the monarchs of antiquity, as a measure of policy, made the *tombs* of their ancestors answer the purpose of places for hoarding their wealth⁷; perhaps corresponding with those deposits alluded to in *inscriptions* under the denomination of "THE MOST SACRED TREASURY⁸." It is

(5) By the *Salic law* it was enacted, that whoever violated a tomb should be banished as a monster from the society of men; and that none should give him refuge, not even the members of his own family, under the severest penalties.

(6) So great respect has ever been shewn to sepulchres, that the most zealous *Christian* princes have extended it even to those of the *Heathens*. For besides the Emperor *Constans*, who of all monarchs most abhorred *Paganism*, the Canons of the fourth Council of *Toledo* (Cencil. *Tolet.* 4. Canon. 45.), together with those of that of *Meaux* (Canon. 72.), or *Paris*, make the violation of a grave a capital crime. The *Moslem* Emperors, particularly *Selim*, after the conquest of *Egypt*, returning to the *Holy Land*, and seeing the *tombs* of *Christian* princes in *Jerusalem*, who, under *Godfrey of Bouillon*, recovered that country from the *Moslems*, prohibited their violation.

(7) *Hyrcanus*, high-priest of *Jerusalem*, seeing the city besieged by *Antiochus*, took out of *David's sepulchre* three thousand talents.

(8) See Vol. III. of the Octavo Edition of these Travels, Chap. VI. p. 201. The opinion therefore entertained by the *Turks* of concealed wealth among the ruins of *Greece* and *Syria* may possibly have originated in the occasional discovery of treasures in the tombs. Dr. *Holland* says, (*Travels*, p. 526. Lond. 1815.) that he could not convince even *Ali Pasha* of "the improbability that there should be concealed treasures among the ruins:" possibly the *Pasha* had good

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remarkable that the monuments of *Macedonian* power, of every description, should be so rare as they are in this country. While the whole of *Greece*, *Egypt*, and the most distant parts of *ASIA*, partook of the magnificence of *Alexander*, there is hardly a trace of his existence remaining in his native country. It is yet more singular that the coins of *Philip* and *Alexander* are rarely to be found in *Macedonia*, although they be common elsewhere.

Arrival at
THESSA-
LONICA.

The rest of our journey from *Tekále* was over the plains of the *Vardar*. After a ride of two hours, we arrived at *Salonica*;—the THESSALONICA of a former age, and more antiently called THERMA¹. Before we entered the town, we saw in the level plain upon our left hand, close to the road, the largest and most perfect

good reason to believe in a contrary opinion. The immense treasure found by the *Russians* in *Tahtarian tombs* has been alluded to by the author, upon a former occasion. See "*Tomb of Alexander*," p. 51. *Cambridge*, 1805.

(1) *Stephanus* (de Urbib. p. 306. ed. *Gronov. Amst.* 1678.) says it was antiently called HALIA, ἥτις πάλαι ἠκαλεῖτο Ἀλία; but from *Strabo* we learn that its antient name was THERMA: ἡ Θεσσαλονίκη ἵσταν πάλαι, ἡ πρότερον ΘΕΡΜΗ ἠκαλεῖτο, κ. τ. λ. Vid. *Excerpt. Strabon. Geog.* lib. vii. p. 480. ed. *Oxon.* It was so called from some hot baths in its neighbourhood. *Pococke* found some hot springs at four miles distance from *Salonica*. See *Descript. of the East*, vol. II. Part II. p. 149. *Lond.* 1745.

conical *tumulus* which perhaps exists in all *Turkey*. The circumference of its base measures two hundred and seventy-seven paces; and the distance from the base to the summit from sixty-six to seventy yards. In the silence of history concerning this *tomb*, it is permitted to conjecture, that it may possibly cover the remains of those *Thessalonians* who fell in the battle fought here against *Philip the Second*; no other instance having occurred likely to cause a *tumulus* of such magnitude so near to the walls of *Salonica*.



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THESSALONICA.

Hospitality and kindness of the English Consul—Visit paid to another Merchant—Account of the Plague—Walls of the City—its antient splendour—Citadel—Torso—Propylæum of the Hippodrome—Caryatides—Rotunda—Situation of the Hippodrome—St. Sophia—Mosque of St. Demetrius—Temple of the Therméan Venus—Shooting Excursion—Triumphal Arch of Augustus—Arch of Constantine—Soroï—Medals—Mines of Macedonia—Population of Salonica, and of all Greece—Commerce of Salonica—Plan of Macedonia—Cotton—Tobacco—Wool—Imports of Salonica—Government—Game found in the Environs—Prices of Provisions—Malária—Antient and modern Jews—

Comment

Comment upon St. Paul—Want of communication with the Bazars—Splendid Prospect of the Olympian Chain of Mountains—Valedictory Retrospect of all GREECE.

WE were conducted to the house of Mr. Charnaud, the *English* Consul; of whose hospitality and kind offices every traveller of late years has given a grateful testimony¹. We shall begin our account of *Salonica*, by adding our memorial to the rest: because, at a time when the plague was so rife that his gates had been closed against all intruders, and even his provisions were daily received through one of those turning machines that are used in convents, he nevertheless threw open his doors for us, and welcomed our coming, in a manner which we can never forget. It was indeed a luxury to us to spend two or three days in his comfortable mansion, during the long journey from *Athens* to *Constantinople*; this being almost the only place of real rest in the whole route: and to the comfortable accommodation afforded in his house, Mr. Charnaud was enabled to add the advantages of polished society; possessing

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Hospita-
lity and
kindness
of the
English
Consul.

(1) See particularly an account of this gentleman in the "*Remains of the late John Tweddell*," as edited by his brother, the Rev. Robert Tweddell, p. 333. *Lond.* 1815.

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to another
Merchant.Account of
the Plague.

himself the easy manners and the information of a gentleman who has been liberally educated. Having introduced us to his family, he also invited to meet us, a *French* surgeon, and another gentleman of the name of *Abbott*, who is called the Father of the *Levant* Company, brother to a merchant whose house we had frequented at *Constantinople*. Mr. *Abbott* desired that we would use his house as our home while we remained; and he introduced us to the ladies of his family. Here we found, as at Mr. *Charnaud's*, some affable and pleasing women, seated, after the *Eastern* manner, upon the couches of a *divân*, who entertained us by their vivacity, and great curiosity to know all the objects of our journey. To our surprise, they amused us with anecdotes respecting our friends and acquaintance at *Constantinople*; and seemed to be as well acquainted with all that had taken place when we were last in that city, as if they had actually mingled in the society there. Having congratulated them upon possessing such cheerfulness, in the midst of a city which had been described to us as the very centre of contagion, they laughed, saying, they never troubled their heads with any thoughts of the plague: if it came, they must take their chance: that it was confined principally to the *bazars*, in the lower part of

the town, and to the quarter inhabited by the *Jews*, with whom they had no intercourse. Unfortunately, this part of the city contained almost the only antiquity worth seeing in the place—the *Propylæa* of the antient *Hippodrome*, or of the *Forum*; and we had determined not to leave *Salonica* without obtaining a sight of the famous *alto-relievos* there preserved. This, it was said, we might do, if we were only careful not to suffer any person to touch us: and as our excellent friend Mr. *Charnaud*, more concerned than any other person in the consequences of our going thither, was urgent that we should see all the antiquities, we determined to venture. We had escaped the contagion in *Bethlehem*, where the plague raged with even greater fury; and had therefore reason to hope that the same precautions we had there used might also be the means of our safety here.

The walls of *Salonica* give a very remarkable appearance to the town, and cause it to be seen from a great distance, being white-washed; and, what is still more extraordinary, they are also painted. They extend in a semicircular manner from the sea, inclosing the whole of the buildings within a *peribolus*, whose circuit is five or six miles; but a great part of the space

Walls of
the City.

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within the walls is void. It is one of the few remaining cities that have preserved the form of its antient fortifications ;—the mural turrets yet standing, and the walls that support them being entire. Their antiquity is perhaps unknown ; for although they have been ascribed to the *Greek Emperors*, it is very evident that they were constructed in two distinct periods of time ; the old *Cyclopæan* masonry remaining in the lower part of them, surmounted by an upper structure of brick-work. The latter part only may properly be referred to the time of the *Greek Emperors*, being also characterized by the method of building which then became very general, of mixing broken columns, and fragments of the early productions of *Grecian* architecture and sculpture, confusedly among the work¹. Like all the antient and modern cities

(1) The author has before proved, from *Thucydides*, that such heterogeneous materials were used in constructing the walls of *Athens*, so long ago as the *Peloponnesian War*. See p. 123 of this Volume, and Note (1).

Mr. *Walpole* seems to have observed a separation between the antient and modern walls of *Salonica*. His situation of the *Hippodrome* may not perhaps be found to agree with that which the author has assigned for it, in the sequel, between the *Rotunda* and the sea. The beautiful *Inscription* which he found upon a marble *Soros*, and the account he has extracted from *Cameniates*, of the destruction of many of those monuments, will be considered, as it is by the author, a valuable addition to this part of his work.

“ In

of Greece, its wretched aspect within is forcibly contrasted with the beauty of the external CHAP.
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"In some parts, the distance between the antient and modern walls of the city is very small: the circuit therefore of Thessalonica, formerly, may not have been much greater than it is now; about six miles. A third of the town is occupied by the Jews; and in their quarter are seen five Corinthian columns supporting an entablature, over which are many figures in alto-relievo. At the south-east end of the town is the site of the *Hippodrome*. Some of the Christian churches, as those of Santa Sophia and San' Demetrius, have been converted into mosques: the number of Greek churches is now sixteen. Besides the Jews, who amount to 20,000, there are 12,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and some Bulgarians.

"Near the city walls, by the sea-shore, is a sarcophagus, now used as a reservoir for water. This is one remaining out of the many monuments of this kind, with which the city formerly abounded; and which were converted by the inhabitants of Thessalonica, in the tenth century, to the following use.—'To defend the part of the city open to the sea from the attack of the enemy, (says Cameniates, who wrote an account of the destruction of this city,) sarcophagi were thrown into the water; or, to use his own words, tombs cut out of one single stone, in which the Greeks antiently deposited their dead; *Ἐκ μονολίθου γυγλυμμένοι τύμβοι, ἐν οἷς πάλαι τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νεκροὺς ἐνθαφίζον Ἕλληες*. These were covered by the sea; and placed at small distances, to prevent the enemies' ships approaching.'

"Perhaps the sarcophagus we saw was one brought to the sea-side for the purpose just mentioned; or it may have been recovered from the sea. On one side of it is a Greek Inscription, in hexameter verse, cut in letters of a low age. The four following are the concluding lines, written with that simplicity so characteristic of the Greek compositions of this kind:

ΤΕΥΞΕΔΕΤΟΝΔΕΤΑΦΟΝΦΙΔΙΟΣΠΟΣΙΣΕΥΤΡΟΠΟΣΑΥΤΗΙ
ΟΙΤΑΥΤΩΙΜΕΤΟΠΙΣΘΕΝΟΠΩΣΕΧΟΙΑΜΠΙΑΥΕΣΘΑΙ
ΣΥΝΦΙΔΙΗΙΕΥΤΩΝΩΣΑΛΟΧΟΙΚΕΚΛΩΣΜΕΝΟΝΑΥΤΩΙ
ΤΕΡΜΕΣΙΔΩΝΒΙΟΤΟΤΑΛΥΤΟΙΣΤΗΠΟΝΗΜΑΣΙΜΟΙΡΩΝ.

"HER

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appearance, rising in a theatrical form, upon the side of a hill surrounded with plantations of cyprus and other evergreen trees and shrubs. The houses are generally built of unburned bricks, and, for the most part, they are little better than so many hovels. The citadel stands in the higher part of the semicircular range from the shore; and there is a bastion, with a battery, at either extremity of the arc towards the sea, but no fosse on the outside of the walls'. *Cassander* changed the name of this city from *Therma* to *Thessalonica*, in honour of his wife, the daughter of *Philip Amyntas*, and a sister of

"HER AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND CONSTRUCTED THIS TOMB FOR HER AND HIMSELF; THAT HE MIGHT HAVE IT WHEREIN TO REST TOGETHER WITH HIS WIFE; LOOKING FORWARD TO THE TERM OF LIFE WOVEN FOR HIM BY THE INDISSOLUBLE THREADS OF THE FATES."

Walpole's MS. Journal.

We shall subjoin a copy of this beautiful Inscription, in the common Greek characters:

Τιῦξε δὲ τοῦδε τάφον φίλιος πόσις εὐτροπος αὐτῇ
Οἱ τ' αὐτῇ μετόπισθεν ὅπως ἔχει ἀμπαύσθαι
Σὺν φιλιῇ ξύνως ἄλοχῃ κακλώσμενος αὐτῇ
Τίμῃ ἐσίδων βίοντος ἀλύτοις ὑπονήμασι μοιρῶν.

(1) *Beaujour*, to whom the author confesses that he has been indebted for additions made to his own Notes, says of its fortifications, "Dans l'état actuel, elle est ouverte à la plus-foible escadre; et tout vaisseau armé en guerre peut y entrer, et de-là canonner la place, qui n'a pas, pour se defendre, quatre canons montés, et pas un canonnier qui sache pointer." *Felix Beaujour Comm. de la Grèce*, tom. I. p. 32. Paris, 1800.

Alexander the Great. For the truth of this, we have the high authority of *Strabo*²; therefore, however plausible the opinion of some antiquaries may be³, who would maintain that the change originated in a victory gained by *Philip the Second*, few will be inclined to adopt their belief. In consequence of the subjection of *Macedon* to the *Roman* power, after the fatal battle of *Pydna*, the country was divided into four districts, and *Thessalonica* was made the capital of the second. This city was the residence of *Cicero*, during a part of the time that he remained in exile. Many of the Emperors had divine honours rendered to them in *Thessalonica*; but *Jupiter*, as the father of *Hercules*, was its patron-divinity. In the days of its prosperity, *Thessalonica* boasted of an *Amphitheatre* for gladiators, and also a *Hippodrome* for the solemnization of the public games. The Emperors *Valerian* and *Gallienus* raised it to the rank of a colonial city. In the citadel, according to *Beaujour*⁴, there may still be seen some pillars of the *Verde-antico*, or *Atracian marble*; from the quarries of which,

Antient
Splendour
of the City.

(2) Κτίσμα δ' ἱερὸν Κασσάνδρου ὃς ἐπὶ τῇ πόλει τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὸς ἀνέμασεν. Excerpt. ex *Strabon*. Geog. lib. vii. fine, p. 480. ed. *Oxon*.

(3) See *Felix Beaujour* Comm. de la Grèce, tom. I. p. 25. Note (2).

(4) *Ibid.* p. 28.

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ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΚΑΙΛΟΥΚΙΩΚΟΜΟΔΩΗΠΟΛΙΣ

Below appears, in smaller characters,

ΤΙΤΩΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΩΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΕΤΣΕΒΕΙ

Citadel.

The *Turks* call this castle *Yedi-Koulé*, and the *Greeks* *HEPTAPYRGION* (*Ἑπταπύργιον*), under which name it is mentioned by *Paul Lucas*², signifying the same in either language; that is to say, the “*Seven Towers*.” It is the old *Greek citadel*, or *Acropolis*; but the towers are said to have been built by the *Venetians*. Towards the *west*, opposite to a small monastery of *Dervishes*, is a tower called *Namasia-Koulé*; it has been thus denominated in consequence of the colossal *Torso* of a female statue, said to be that of the sister of *Alexander the Great*, daughter of *Philip Amyntas*, and wife of *Cassander*, from whom the city received its name.

Torso.

(1) See *Felix Beaujour* Comm. de la Grèce, tom. I. p. 29.

(2) *Voyage de Turquie*, liv. i. tom. I. p. 50. Amst. 1744.

The remarkable tradition certainly entitles this *Torso* to some consideration. At the feet of the figure is represented the stern of a ship.

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The day after our arrival, we visited the other principal antiquities of the place; but there may be many concealed, which we did not see. *Beaujour* mentions several fine structures of the Lower Empire; and he says, that *Thessalonica* ranks next to *Athens*, in the number of works left by the antients'.

Our first visit was paid to that celebrated piece of architecture, which is represented, by a series of beautiful and very accurate engravings, in the splendid work of Athenian *Stuart**. This building is called, by the *Spanish Jews* who reside here, the *INCANTADAS*; meaning thereby, "*enchanted figures*." Being situate in the *Jews' quarter*, it marked at this time the very *focus* of the plague contagion. In consequence, however, of the alarm the disorder had occasioned, this part of the town was almost deserted; and we had leisure to examine the

Propylæum of the Hippodrome.

(3) See *Felix Beaujour*, *ibid.* p. 31.

(4) See *Stuart's "Antiquities of Athens,"* vol. III. chap. 9. p. 53. *London*. 1794.

building, safe and unmolested. We found a magnificent *Corinthian* colonnade, consisting of five pillars supporting an entablature, and having four void spaces between the columns; for entrance, as we supposed, into the *Hippodrome*, or the *Forum*. This structure, both as to its design, and the subjects thereon represented, seems calculated for a magnificent *PROPYLÆUM*. The style of the workmanship, upon the whole, betrays the decline of the Arts; but there are parts of the sculpture that are very fine, as may be seen by reference to *Stuart's* valuable publication¹. Over the entablature is an *attic*, adorned with figures in *alto-relievo*. These figures, upon the side next to the street, are as follow:

- I. A representation of *VICTORY*.
- II. A Female, called *HELEN* by *Stuart*.
- III. A Male Figure naked, perhaps that of *PARIS*, in the old *Grecian* cap, with a *Bull's Head* by his side; but called that of *Telephus* by *Stuart*.
- IV. *GANYMEDE* carried by an *Eagle*.

Behind these figures, upon the obverse side of the structure, are:

(1) See *Stuart's "Antiquities of Athens,"* vol. III. Plates to Chap. 9. No. 1 to 13.

- I. A BACCHANTE playing a *Flute*.
- II. BACCHUS, with a *Panther*.
- III. ARIADNE.
- IV. LEDA, with the *Swan*.

Stuart had adopted a notion, that all these figures related to some play of *Euripides*; and consequently explained them with reference to his tragedies. In his plan, elevation, and section of the *Incantadas*, he has given part of an *Inscription* which he observed upon the lower part of the entablature, extending below the whole length of the frieze²:

Ν Γ Ε Γ Ε Ν Η Μ Ε Ν Ο Ν Υ Π Ο

This escaped our notice; but imperfect as it is, some conjecture, as to the history of the building, may perhaps be thereby suggested. The figure of *Leda* is made obverse to that of *Ganymede*; and the four obverse figures are executed in sculpture very inferior to that of the four front figures above the *inscription*. The figure of *Paris*, in the old *Grecian* cap, with the *bull's head*, is in a capital style of sculpture; but that of *Ariadne* behind, is very badly executed. Behind the figure of *Victory* is the *Bacchante*, who is playing the flute. The whole

(2) Ibid. See Plate II. of Chap. 9.

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of the sculpture is executed in the marble of Mount *Pentelicus*: probably, therefore, it was brought from *Athens*; for the columns are of *Cipolino* marble. These double *alto-relievos* are made to sustain the upper architrave of the *Caryatides* attic, after the manner of *Caryatides*: it consists of three pieces, the joints being over the two middle *Caryatidæ*. If this building were not intended, as we have supposed, for a *Propylæum* to the *Hippodrome* (which was consistent with the taste and customs of antient *Greece*), it may possibly have been part of a square inclosure for an *agora*, or *forum*; but even in this case it must appear to have been one of the entrances to the same. *Beaujour* thinks it was erected in the time of *Nero*; and he considers the *alto-relievos* as the finest pieces of *Grecian* sculpture that have escaped the ravages of time and of barbarians¹. The figures are as large as life. Many attempts have been made, both on the part of the *English* and *French*, to get them removed; but the *Turkish Pasha*, to whom applications were made for this purpose, would not give his consent. The diameter of the *Corinthian* columns equals

(1) *Tableau du Comm. de la Grèce*, tom. I. p. 38. *Paris*, 1800.

three feet six inches; but the soil has increased so considerably, that all the lower part of their shafts is buried.

After seeing the *Incantadas*, we went to the *Rotunda*. ROTUNDA; an edifice built after the model of the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. The great prevalence of the worship of the CABIRI in *Macedonia* and *Thrace* has induced some to believe that this was a temple consecrated to their mysteries. *Beaujour* maintains, that he can prove this fact from the subjects represented upon the medals of *Thessalonica*, and that the temple was built under *Trajan*². In the beautiful dome of this edifice there is a circular aperture, as in that of the *Pantheon*. The inside of the building is covered with Mosaic, like the dome of *St. Sophia* at *Constantinople*. In front of it, we saw a magnificent marble *Béma*, or pulpit, ornamented in *basso-relievo*. We saw, also at a fountain, part of an *Inscription*; mentioning the name, either of *Cassander*, or of some citizen of CASSANDRIA, upon the *Isthmus* of *Pallene*³:

(2) Ibid. p. 36.

(3) "In *Pallenensi Isthmo* quondam POTIDEA, nunc CASSANDRIA colonia," *Plinio*, Hist. Nat. lib. iv. cap. 10. tom. 1. p. 214. *L. Bat.* 1635. ΚΑΣΑΝΔΡΕΙΑ, αἰλίη Μακεδονίας, κ. τ. λ. *Stephan.* lib. de Urbib. &c. p. 457. *L. Bat.* 1628. Sed vide *Holstenium*, Not. et Castigat. in *Steph. Byzant.* p. 164. *L. Bat.* 1684.

ΟΥΝΔΟΣΚΑΙΚΑΣΑΝΔΡ
ΔΟΥΤΟΥΛΕΥΚΙΟΥΕΑΥΤΟ
ΔΩΤΩΛΕΥΚΙΟΥΚΑΘΩΣΔ

and these numerals upon a tomb, without any other legible characters:

ΕΤΟΥΣ—ΗΡΞΡ

Situation
of the Hip-
podrome.

In the space between this *Rotunda* and the sea, was situate the *Hippodrome*; a magnificent area, in form of an ellipse, surrounded by an immense *Coilon*, whose major axis, from *north* to *south*, equalled five hundred and twenty yards in extent, and its minor axis one hundred and sixty. To the west of it was the palace of *Diocletian*, supported by arches: the vestiges are still visible. The mention of this *Hippodrome* may call to mind the massacre that once inundated its area with human blood: it was here that *Theodosius*, the *Roman* emperor, who is extolled by antient writers as a sovereign blessed with every virtue, principally wreaked his vengeance on the inhabitants of *Thessalonica*, for the death of one of his officers; having caused six thousand innocent persons, without distinction of age or sex, to be cruelly butchered within the space of three hours; for which *Ambrose* afterwards prevailed upon him to do public penance in the church.

From the *Rotunda* we went to see the Church of St. *Sophia*. Mr. *Charnaud* accompanied us. This building is now a mosque, corresponding, in all its proportions, with that which bears the same name in *Constantinople*; but being of less magnitude. It is, however, exceedingly well worth seeing, owing to the columns of *Verde-antico* which it contains: they are mentioned by *Pococke*¹. There is also here another extraordinary *Béma*, or *Suggestum*, made also of the *Verde-antico*, with steps leading up to it; the whole being of one entire mass of this beautiful aggregate. They have a tradition, that when St. *Paul* preached at *Thessalonica*, he delivered his discourse from this pulpit. Insignificant as such a tradition may appear, it is nevertheless noticed by almost every traveller who has written an account of the place. *Pococke* mentions it, but with some difference; for he refers the place of St. *Paul*'s preaching to a subterraneous church beneath the mosque of St. *Demetrius*. This mosque we also visited: it was once the metropolitan church. Its form is that of a cross. *Pococke* calls it the most beautiful mosque, in the town: on each side is a double colonnade of

(1) See *Pococke's Descript. of the East*, vol. II. Part II. p. 151. Lond. 1745.

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XI.Temple
of the
Therméan
Venus.

pillars of the *Verde-antico*¹, with *Ionic* capitals; and the whole of the interior was lined with marble, great part of which now remains. It is about seventy yards long, and forty wide. There is also another mosque, called *Eski Djumna* by the *Turks*, which was once a temple sacred to the *Therméan Venus*. This we did not see. *Beaujour* says of it², that the *Greeks* spoiled it, by endeavouring to make it cruciform. It was a perfect parallelogram, seventy feet long, and thirty-five feet wide; supported on either side by twelve columns of the *Ionic* order, of the most elegant proportions. The six columns of the *Pronaos* still remain, although concealed by the wall of the mosque. "If," observes the same author³, "the country belonged to a civilized people, it were an easy matter to unmask the *Temple of the Therméan Venus* from its *Gothic* disguise; when, of all the chaste monuments of antiquity, next to the *Theséum* at *Athens*, this edifice would appear in the most perfect

(1) *Pococke* says these pillars are of white marble. (See *Description of the East*, vol. II. part II. p. 151. *Lond.* 1745.) It is very possible, that, under the circumstances of our seeing the buildings of *Salonica*, an error of this kind may have escaped our observation; but *Beaujour* has the same remark: "La nef du milieu est un beau vaisseau, soutenu par deux rangs de colonnes de vert antique," &c. *Tableau du Comm. de la Grèce*, tom. I. p. 43. *Paris*, 1800.

(2) *Ibid.* p. 45.

(3) *Ibid.*

state of preservation: now it can only be seen through its plaster covering:"—and he adds, that he "passed three years in *Salonica* without suspecting any thing of its real nature."

CHAP.
XI.

The next day (*December 30*) Mr. Cripps accompanied Mr. Charnaud upon a shooting excursion into the country, to provide game for our journey; the Consul being very partial to this amusement, and glad to meet with a companion as fond of it as himself. "We shall find plenty of game," said he; "but you must promise to take away with you all the *hares* that we may kill: for the people of this country hold a dead hare in such detestation, that if I were to dress one for your dinner, I must take the skin off and roast it myself; and the consequence would be, that none of my servants would remain in the house where it was flayed, or come into the room where it was eaten." This very antient superstition was before alluded to in this Work: it was connected with the worship of *Diana*, among the *Greeks*. But we find that, fifteen centuries before the *Christian* æra, the *Israelites* were taught to consider the *hare* as unclean; so that even to touch it was an abomination. "THE HARE, BECAUSE HE CHEWETH THE CUD, BUT DIVIDETH NOT THE HOOF, HE

Shooting
Excursion.

CHAP.
XI.

IS UNCLEAN UNTO YOU. . . . WHOSOEVER
TOUCHETH THE CARCASE SHALL BE UNCLEAN¹."

Triumphal
Arch of
Augustus.

The author employed nearly the whole of this day in seeking for other antiquities. The only objects that he observed in the city worth notice, besides what has been already described, were the two *triumphal arches* of AUGUSTUS and of CONSTANTINE. The first is called The Gate of the *Vardar*: and although less noticed than the other, it is a work far superior, in point of taste. It was raised after the battle of *Philippi*, in honour of *Octavius* and *Anthony*. For its dimensions the author is indebted to the accurate work of *Beaujour*; not being able to take more than a general view of it, owing to the state of *Salonica* at this time, although he went accompanied by the *Tchohodar* and a Janissary. Its height is eighteen *French* feet, the lower part of it being buried to the depth of twenty-seven more. The span of the arch is twelve feet. The vault within is sculptured, and the entablature is adorned with chaplets. When viewed externally, there are two *bas-reliefs*, one on each side, representing the two conquerors standing before a horse led by a boy. The masonry of the arch consists of square blocks of white marble, six feet thick;

(1) *Leviticus*, xl. 6, 24.

and upon one side there is an *inscription*, containing the names of all the magistrates then in office. The arch is on the *western* side of the town. It originally terminated a street that ran through the whole of the antient city from *east to west*. At the eastern extremity is the ARCH OF CONSTANTINE, before what was called the *Gate of Cassander*; so that this superb street was terminated at either extremity by a triumphal arch. That of *Constantine* yet remains entire, as to every thing but its marble covering; which has been in great measure removed. Its original height was about sixty feet; but now, owing to the accumulation of the soil, it is not much more than forty. The span of the main arch is about thirty feet. Upon the south side is a *bas-relief*, representing the triumph of *Constantine*, who appears in the act of addressing his troops. *Pococke* believed this arch to be of the age of the *Antonines*. The brickwork about it is perhaps proof to the contrary; and of this the piers entirely consist. It was certainly a most costly and magnificent monument, whatever opinion may prevail as to the taste of the workmanship. There is no instance known of a *triumphal arch* that was more richly adorned with sculpture. It is quite marvellous to consider the labour that must have been

Arch of
CONSTAN-
TINE.

CHAP.
XI.

bestowed upon it, if we judge even from its present state. It consisted originally of three arches, built of brick, and cased with marble; and there were niches in the front between the arches, which of course were filled with statues. The piers all round were adorned with three compartments of *basso-relievos*, one above another, each *relief* being four feet two inches deep, divided by others that were twelve inches deep, covered with foliage and flowers. The author went twice to visit it; once upon this occasion, and afterwards upon leaving *Salonica*. It is situate in a very crowded part of the city, which made his stay dangerous, and would have rendered its examination at any time difficult; but he was convinced, from the view of it, that the work is not older than the time of *Constantine*. The sculpture is evidently that of a period when the arts were in their decline; and in some parts of it, inferior to what we often see in our country churches. But as to the objection, so particularly levelled against *Pococke*, who 'admired the work, of a want of perspective in the sculpture', this is altogether nugatory; and with regard to the sweeping assertion, that *perspective* was strictly attended

(1) *Tableau du Commerce, &c.* tom. I. p. 35. Paris, 1800.

to in the best ages of the art³, it is almost
 superfluous to add, that the finest works of
 antiquity afford decisive proofs to the contrary⁴.

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The other antiquities of *Salonica* consist of *Soroi*.
 marble *Soroi*, found in different parts of the
 town, as cisterns, both in the courts of the
 houses, and in the streets. There is no place
 in *Turkey* where a greater number of false
 medals are offered for sale. The genuine coins *Medals*.
 of antiquity are, in general, too cheap, to admit
 of the possibility of their fraudulent imitation,
 for purposes of gain; but in *Salonica* the *Jews*
 have devised a wretched imitation of some of
 the *Grecian* coins, by means of casts in silver.
 In speaking of spurious coins, the traveller
 should, however, be upon his guard against
 considering as such, the large silver tetra-
 drachms of *Thasos* and of *Heraclæa Syntica*, sold
 frequently by the *Jews* of this city; which, with
 every appearance of being factitious—a rough
 surface and want of sharpness in the edges of
 the letters, as if cast in a mould of sand, are
 undoubtedly genuine. The quantity of such

(3) " Dans les temps du bon goût, les figures étaient en perspec-
 tive." *Ibid*.

(3) Witness the *alto-relievos* of the *Parthenon*, and the sculpture
 upon the *Tower of the Winds* at *ATHENS*, &c. &c.

CHAP.
XI.Mines of
Macedonia.

medals, and the carelessness of their fabrication, was owing to the low price of silver at one period in *Macedonia*, in consequence of the abundance of its precious metals. Its enemies, in every period of history, seem to have entertained a greater dread of its *mines* than of the valour of its native troops. In the regulations for a new order of government made after the conquest of *Macedonia* by *ÆMILIUS*, the *Romans* allowed the inhabitants their freedom and the administration of their own laws, paying only half the tribute that they usually paid to their kings; but they were prohibited from working any mines of *gold* or of *silver*. The principal wealth of *Macedonia* consisted in its *mines*; of which it had many, of all kinds of metals, but particularly of *gold*. In *Pieria*, according to *Aristotle*, under its antient kings, large quantities of *gold* were found in the sand, in lumps of considerable magnitude. The country between *Thessalonica* and *Stagira* was also famous for its *mines*; but by far the most celebrated were those in the mountain *Pangæus*, which *PHILIP* added to his dominions. It was

(1) This fact is surely worthy of the attention of the mineralogical traveller. The *alluvium* of *PIERIA* has not changed its nature, in consequence of the lapse of time since the period to which *Aristotle* has alluded.

thence that the *Thasians* drew their enormous wealth. PHILIP derived annually from those mines a thousand talents of gold². Having expelled the *Thasians*, and rebuilt the antient city of *Crenides*, he called it, after his own name, *Philippi*. Here he established regular assaying-houses, with skilful refiners; and made such advantage of the possession of the *Pangæan gold*, that he obtained the empire of all GREECE by means of the treasure he thence extracted. Yet, in this enlightened age—if under such circumstances any age may be said to possess this character—such is the blind policy, even of a *British Government*, that *mineralogy* is made a study of subordinate consideration; and it is regarded rather as a polite accomplishment, than as a source of national power³.

Salonica is governed by a *Pasha*, who in his absence appoints a *Musulim*. Its population, according to the latest estimate⁴ that has been made, amounts to sixty thousand souls⁴. In

Population
of *Salonica*;

(2) Vid. *Diodor. Sic.* lib. xvi.

(3) See the valedictory appeal to the nation upon this subject, by the Bishop of *Llandaff*, in his last publication.

(4) *Tableau du Comm. de la Grèce*, p. 53., *Paris*, 1800. We had received from Mr. *Charnaud* a different statement of its population; making it amount only to 53,000; in which number were supposed

CHAP.
XI.and of all
GREECE.

this number are comprehended thirty thousand *Turks*, sixteen thousand *Greeks*, twelve thousand *Jews*, and a mixed population of *Gipsies* and *Æthiopian slaves*, amounting to two thousand. It is situate in $40^{\circ}. 41'. 10''$ of north latitude, and $20^{\circ}. 28''$ of east longitude, reckoned from the meridian of *Paris*¹. The whole population of *Macedonia* amounts to seven hundred thousand individuals, which allows three hundred and seventy persons for every square league²; and that of all *GREECE* has been calculated as equal to one million, nine hundred, and twenty thousand. *Thessaly* contains three hundred thousand; *Ætolia*, *Phocis*, and *Bœotia*, two hundred thousand; and *Attica* only twenty thousand. The inhabitants of the *Morea* amount to three hundred thousand; and those of *Epirus* to four hundred thousand. The most fertile districts of *Greece* are, *Macedonia*, *Thessaly*, and the eastern parts of *Phocis* and *Bœotia*. The agricultural productions of *Attica*, owing to the lightness of its soil, are confined to barley and

to be included, 15000 *Jews*, and 8000 *Greeks*; the rest being *Turks*. But as *Beaujour* has since published a very accurate work, containing a detailed account of the population of *Salonica*, and resided himself upon the spot, we have not deemed it proper to differ from the account he has given.

(1) *Ibid.* p. 21.(2) *Ibid.* p. 22.

olives. The *Morea* is susceptible of every species of culture; and the mountainous region of *Epirus* is of all others the most barren³. CHAP.
XI.

The principal commerce of *Salonica*, for which its situation is so favourable, consists in exporting the *corn*, *cotton*, *wool*, *tobacco*, *bees-wax*, and *silk*, of all *Macedonia*⁴. This wealthy region, Commerce
of Salo-
nica.

(3) *Ibid.* p. 22.

(4) It also carries on a considerable trade in *carpets*, and in a coarse kind of *cloth* used by the *Grand Signior* for clothing the *Janissaries*. It is said also to export *timber*, from the forests at the foot of *Mount Olympus*, near *Katarina*. The Manuscript Journal of Mr. *Falpole* contains the following statement on the subject of the *Commerce of Salonica*.

"Mr. *Charnaud*, the English Consul, furnished me with the following information:

"The Beys of *Salonica*, ten in number, are the monopolists of the *corn*. They sell annually such a quantity as brings into circulation the sum of 1,500,000 piastres.—300,000 kiloes of *corn* are annually exported from the plains of the *Vardar*, from *Cassandra*, and *Panomea*, near *Salonica*. Each kilo may be valued, including the bribe given to the Beys to allow the exportation, at five piastres.

"30,000 loads of *cotton* were annually sent from *Salonica*, by land, into *Germany*. Each load consists of 100 okes. This quantity, valued at one piastre and thirty paras the oke, including the duty at the custom-house, gives the sum of 5,250,000 piastres. The *cotton* comes from *Serres* (eighteen hours distant from *Salonica*) and the neighbouring plains. A quantity was exported annually by sea, valued at 3,000,000 piastres.

"The exportation of *tobacco* made to *Alexandria*, on the average of different years, was 15,000 bales; the quantity exported to *Satalia* by *Albanian* and *Bosniac* supercargoes, who bring money to make

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XI.Plain of
Macedonia.

only the half of which, however, is cultivated, has that *crater*-like form so often alluded to by the author as characteristic of the limestone formation; one side of the bason being broken, and open towards the sea. It extends therefore from *east* to *west*, in the form of a *horse's shoe*; having the maritime termination of Mount PANGÆUS, whereof the Isle of *Thasos* is a continuation towards the *east*, and that of OLYMPUS and OSSA towards the *west*. The *eastern* extremity of this vast *semicircle* is guarded by the citadel of *Cavallo*, and its *western* termination by *Platamónos* and the *Pass of Tempe*. Its *northern* boundary is the Mountain SCOMIUS, which is itself a branch of PANGÆUS. The chief part, therefore, of the exports of *Salonica* is produced in the rich territory embraced by the arms of this *semicircle*: and its *focus* may be found in the land of *Séres*, fifteen leagues to the north of *Salonica*; a plain watered by the river *Strymon*, which rises at the foot of *Scomius*, and falls into the *Sinus Strymonicus*, or Bay of *Amphipolis*, after a course of twenty leagues. Almost all the

Cotton. cotton exported from *Salonica* grows in that

their purchases, was 3,000 bales: and the quantity exported every year to different parts of Europe was 20,000 bales. The annual sum in circulation for the first purchase, and other charges of this article, amounted to 1,661,519 Turkish piastres." *Walpole's MS. Journal*.

plain: its cultivation employs the inhabitants of three hundred villages there situate. *Tobacco*, for which the soil of *Macedonia* is particularly favourable, flourishes to the *east* and *west* of the banks of the *Vardar*, particularly over all *Botticæ*, the district of antient *Pella*, where *Iénigé*, pronounced *Yénigé*, is now situate, between the *Lydias* and *Axius*. But there are plantations of tobacco over all the country to the *north* of *Salonica*, and *eastward* as far as *Cavallo*; only that of *Yénigé* bears the highest price. It is even preferred before the famous tobacco of *Latakia* in *Syria*, in consequence of its balsamic odour. The leaves of this kind of tobacco are very small: almost all of it is reserved for the use of the Grand Signior's seraglio: it is called *Yénigé Karâ-sû*, and it sells as high as five or six piastres the *oke*¹, whereas the price of other good tobacco does not exceed seventy *parâs*. When it is mixed with the leaf of another kind of tobacco, growing also in the neighbourhood, and called *Ptisi*, it is said to exhale the fragrance of *violets*; and on this account it is highly esteemed in the *Turkish charems*². With regard

CHAP.
XI.
Tobacco.

(1) According to *Beaujour*, the *oke* of *Salonica* is equivalent to fifty ounces, which makes the average price of this tobacco (reckoning twelve ounces to the pound) rather less than two shillings per pound.

(2) *Tableau du Comm. de la Grèce*, tom. I. p. 91. *Paris*, 1800.

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XI.

Wool.

Imports of
Salonica.

to the *wool* and *silk*, the best is brought to *Salonica* from *Thessaly*; the former as an article of exportation originating in no particular district. In a country where agriculture is so much neglected, a very considerable portion of it must necessarily be employed in pasture. The same may be said of other inconsiderable exports; as *honey*, *wax*, *opium*, &c. The imports of *Salonica* are principally from *England*: they consist of *cloth*, *muslin*, *tin*, *lead*, *iron*, and *hardware*, *watches*, *jewellery*, *glass*, *porcelain*, *furs*, *spices*, *sugar*, and *West-India coffee*. This last article is often sold in the *Levant* under the name of *Mocha coffee*, particularly at *Smyrna*, whence it has been sometimes shipped, and brought back to *England* under that name.

Govern-
ment.

The government of *Salonica* is vested in the hands of a *Pasha* of *three tails*; excepting only that part of it which relates to the administration of civil justice; and this rests with a magistrate who is called a *Mollah*. Short as our abode was in this place, we yet saw enough of the society among the *Franks*, to regret that we could not prolong our stay, even in spite of the plague¹. In the evening, Mr. *Charnaud* and Mr.

(1) Above all, the pleasing society afforded by the families of Mr. *Charnaud* and Mr. *Abbott*, ought particularly to be mentioned.

Cripps returned from their shooting excursion, bringing with them a plentiful stock of game. The quantity around *Salonica*, judging only from the description they gave of the day's sport, must be great indeed. It consists of *pheasants*; both *red* and *grey partridges*, the former being as large as pullets; *hares*, *woodcocks*, *snipes*, *wild-fowl*, *quails*, &c. All the *Frank* inhabitants are, consequently, sportsmen. The *Albanian* sportsmen practise the old method of shooting with a stalking-horse; that is to say, by carrying the picture of a horse or of a cow, behind which they conceal themselves, and thence take aim at their unsuspecting prey through a hole in the picture. Their method of killing *quails* is the same as that practised by the native inhabitants of the *Crimea*: they knock them down with sticks as soon as they rise, and are very dextrous in so doing. All sorts of provisions are

Mr. *Flott*, who has since visited *Salonica*, says of it, in one of his letters to a friend setting out for *Greece*: "Here you will see the best and most pleasing of sights, — an honest, open-hearted *Englishman*, Mr. *Charnaud*, who will shake you manfully by the hand, and give you a hearty welcome. For the rest, *Salonica* is famous for *Jews*, *filth*, and *fecundity*. Every family, especially every *Consular* family, exhibits from six to ten children, mostly girls. Take care that some of them do not weaken your national prejudices for the *antient Greek*, and insensibly inspire you with a far greater admiration for the suavity of the *modern*."

CHAP.
XI.Prices of
Provisions.

cheap in the market of this city. A *turkey* costs only twenty-five *paràs* ; a *goose*, twenty. *Fowls* are so despised, that the poorest inhabitants will hardly eat them. The *bread* is excellent. In our Consul's house we had *caimack*¹ and fresh *butter* ; the latter badly made : but this is the only place in all *Turkey* where we recollect having seen fresh *butter* at the meals of its inhabitants. The *Franks* keep good tables ; but their large houses are better adapted to a long *Macedonian* summer than to the short period of their winter ; being *airy*, in every sense of the word, and very cold. Their only fuel is wood ; and this is very scarce. During summer, however, the merchants retire to other houses in the country. A terrible *malària* prevails in that season near the mouths of all the rivers, and by the borders of lakes, and in all the plains ; especially where there are cotton-grounds². In the summer months, the best plan for *Englishmen* in the *Levant* is to fix their residence as near as possible to the tops of the mountains for their manner of diet and natural habits render them so peculiarly susceptible of the

Malària.

(1) Coagulated cream. It is like the *clouted cream* of *Devonshire*.

(2) According to Mr. *Hawkins*, the *malària* is at its height during the months of *August* and *September* : and owing to this circumstance, he was prevented visiting the country between *Salonica* and *Katarrina*.

dangerous effects of bad air, that it has been said of them, "they suck it up, as a sponge absorbs water:" and this is so strictly true, that of all the *English* who have visited *Turkey*, hardly one has returned without bearing serious testimony to the fact.

We shall not quit the subject of *Thessalonica* without adding a few words upon the figure made by the *Jews* of this city in the history of our religion: for as the *Greek Church* had the blessing and honour to be taught by the Apostles themselves, whatever may be the abject state of superstition into which it has since fallen, it were strange indeed if the inhabitants of our nation, indebted to *Christianity* for superior advantages of civilization and science, did not regard with some degree of interest the country whence *Greece* itself received the "things which belonged unto her peace." In some respects, *Thessalonica* is the same now, it was then: a set of turbulent *Jews* constituted a very principal part of its population: and when *St. Paul* came hither from *Philippi*, where the Gospel was first preached, to communicate the "glad tidings" to the *Thessalonians*, the *Jews* were in sufficient number to "set all the city on an uproar." In

Antient
and
Modern
Jews.

Comment
upon *St.*
Paul.

CHAP.
XI.

the several jurisdictions afterwards established for the government of the Church, we find *Aristarchus* constituted, by that apostle himself, to preside at *Thessalonica*, and *Epaphroditus* at *Philippi*. This latter place, as it was the scene of his remarkable imprisonment¹, is rendered peculiarly illustrious; but the whole of *Macedonia*, and, in particular, the route from *Berea* (now pronounced *Veria*) to *Thessalonica* and *Philippi*, being so remarkably distinguished by his sufferings and adventures, becomes as a portion of *Holy Land*. In the Second Epistle which he sent from *Athens* to the busy commercial inhabitants of this city, we may gather, from his mode of arguing with them, something of their *Jewish* propensities and covetous disposition: and viewing what *Thessalonica* now is, it is impossible not to be struck with the force of this appeal: "We behaved not ourselves disorderly among you; NEITHER DID WE EAT ANY MAN'S BREAD FOR NOUGHT; but wrought

(1) "Loosing from *Troas*, we came with a straight course to *Samothracia*, and the next day to *Neapolis*; and from thence to *Philippi*, which is the chief city of that part of *Macedonia*, and a colony." *Acts* xvi. 11. The author obtained, at *Amphipolis*, a bronze medal of *Philippi*, which will be afterwards represented: it had this legend, ΦΙΛΙΠΠΩΝ.

with labour and travel, night and day, THAT WE MIGHT NOT BE CHARGEABLE TO ANY OF YOU.²"

The *major part* of the *Thessalonians* of the present day, that is to say, the *Jews*, are precisely the sort of men to be influenced by such a style of persuasion; and there is not one of them whose way of life does not afford a reasonable comment upon this passage of *St. Paul*. It was in the *Jewish synagogue*, both in *Thessalonica* and at *Berœa*, that the first promulgation of the Christian tenets was delivered to the inhabitants of those cities; therefore to visit the identical spot where *St. Paul* preached (which has always been an object of inquiry and curiosity among the Christians of *Salonica*), instead of repairing to the *churches* which were erected so long afterwards, attention should be directed towards the places of *Jewish worship*; especially as the rigid adherence of the *Jews* to all their antient customs, and to their old resorts for purposes of spiritual and temporal occupation, has ever been invariable³.

(2) *Thess.* iii. 7, 8.

(3) *Dapper* says, that the *Jews* of *Salonica* have thirty-six great synagogues, without including in that number any of the smaller ones. *Voyage Descript. des Isles, &c. par Dapper*, p. 347. *Amst.* 1703.

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XI.

It was not in our power to prosecute any inquiry among the *Jews* of this place; owing, as we have already stated, to the infected condition of that part of the city. We had already encountered more risque than our worthy Consul deemed prudent: and we found it difficult to obtain, without extreme danger, the things from the *bazars* that were wanted for our journey. Our interpreter's clothes were quite worn out: and in order to provide him with apparel, it was absolutely necessary that some cloth should be procured. For this purpose we were at last compelled to rest satisfied with a coarse kind of manufacture of white woollen, worn by the *Albanian* shepherds, which was fumigated, and passed through water. With this mountain vest, as heavy and as thick as felt, and one of those *Pelagic* bonnets upon his head, shaped like a *scalp*, which his ancestors the *Greeks* have worn ever since they were known as a people¹, he came prepared to

(1) See the very antient bas-relief engraved for this volume, (facing p. 186,) as found near *Orchomenus*; also the *scalp-like* cap worn by *Mercury*, as represented upon the silver medals of *Ænos*. Caps of this form now constitute one of the principal branches of *Grecian* commerce. They are worn by all the inhabitants of the *Levant*, whether *Moslems* or *Christians*, males or females. The *Greeks* wear this sort of cap simply as a hat; the *Turks* surround it with a turban; and the women adorn it with a handkerchief, tassels, and fringe. (See *Beaujour*, Tabl. du Comm.

accompany us upon the morrow, in a costume suited to the wild country we had yet to traverse.

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The last moments of this day were employed in taking once more a view of the superb scenery exhibited by the mountains OLYMPUS and OSSA. They appeared upon this occasion in more than usual splendour;—like one of those imaginary alpine regions suggested by viewing a boundary of clouds, when they terminate the horizon in a still evening, and are gathered into heaps, with many a towering top shining in fleecy whiteness². The great *Olympian* chain, and a range of lower eminences to the north-west of *Olympus*, form a line which is exactly opposite to *Salonica*; and even the

Splendid
Prospect
of the
Olympian
Chain of
Mountains.

Comm. &c. tom. II. p. 117.) The portrait of *Manuel Palæologus*, engraved as a *Vignette* to Chap. I. Vol. III. of these Travels, Octavo Edit. represents him with one of these caps, as they were then worn by *Greek Emperors*.

(2) Persons who have never beheld a lofty chain of snow-clad mountains, like the *Alps* and *Pyrenees*, may have a faithful conception of their appearance, by attending to the resemblance exhibited by clouds under such circumstances. As a proof how very much the two are like each other, it may be mentioned, that the author some years ago viewing the *Rhetian Alps* from the plains of *Suabia*, was so completely deceived, having mistaken them for a bank of clouds, that until he drew nearer to the defile at *Fuesen* he could not be persuaded that the white objects he saw towering in the horizon were mountains.

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chasm between *Olympus* and *Ossa*, constituting the *Defile of Tempe*, is hence visible. Directing the eye towards that chain, there is comprehended in one view the whole of *Pieria* and *Bottiaë*; and with the vivid impressions which remained after leaving the country, memory easily recalled into one mental picture the whole of GREECE; because it is portioned out by nature into parts of such magnitude, possessing, at the same time, so many striking features, that after they have ceased to appear before the sight, they remain present to the mind. Every reader may not duly comprehend what is meant by this; but every traveller, who has beheld the scenes to which allusion is made, will readily admit its truth: he will be aware, that whenever his thoughts were directed towards that country, the whole of it recurred to his imagination, as if he were actually indulged with a view of it. In such an imaginary flight, he enters, for example, the *Defile of Tempe* from *Pieria*; and as the gorge opens towards the south, he sees all the *Larissæan* Plain: this conducts him to the Plain of *Pharsalia*, whence he ascends the mountains south of *Pharsalus*; then, crossing the bleak and still more elevated region extending from those mountains towards *Lamia*, he views

Mount Pindus far before him, and, descending into the Plain of the *Sperchius*, passes the *Straits of Thermopylae*. Afterwards, ascending *Mount Ceta*, he beholds, opposite to him, the snowy point of *Lycorea*, with all the rest of *Parnassus*, and the towns and villages at its base; the whole Plain of *Elatea* lying at his feet, with the course of the *Cephissus* to the sea. Passing to the summit of *Parnassus*, he looks down upon all the other mountains, plains, islands, and gulphs of *Greece*; but especially surveys the broad bosoms of *Cithæron*, of *Helicon*, of *Parnes*, and of *Hymettus*. Thence roaming into the depths and over all the heights of *Eubœa* and of *Peloponnesus*, he has their inmost recesses again submitted to his contemplation. Next, resting upon *Hymettus*, he examines, even in the minutest detail, the whole of *Attica*, to the *Sunian Promontory*; for he sees it all, and all the shores of *Argos*, of *Sicyon*, of *Corinth*, of *Megara*, of *Eleusis*, and of *Athens*. Thus, although not in all the freshness of its living colours, yet in all its grandeur, doth GREECE actually present itself to the mind's eye;—and may the impression never be obliterated! In the eve of bidding it farewell for ever, as the hope of visiting this delightful country constituted the earliest and the warmest wish of his youth, the

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Retrospect of
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author found it to be some alleviation of the regret excited by a consciousness of never returning, that he could thus summon to his recollection the scenes over which he had passed :

‘ΥΜΕΙΣ Δ’ ΗΠΕΙΡΟΙ ΤΕ, ΚΑΙ ΕΙΝ’ ΑΛΙ ΧΑΙΡΕΤΕ ΝΗΣΟΙ,
ΤΑΔΑΤΑ Τ’ ΩΚΕΑΝΟΙΟ, ΚΑΙ ΊΕΡΑ ΧΕΥΜΑΤΑ ΠΟΝΤΟΥ,
ΚΑΙ ΠΟΤΑΜΟΙ, ΚΡΗΝΑΙ ΤΕ, ΚΑΙ ΟΥΤΡΕΑ ΒΗΣΣΗΝΤΑ.’

(1) *Dionysii Perieg.* ver. 1181. p. 100. *Oxon* 1697.

END OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME.

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ADDITIONAL NOTES.

PAGE 19. line 17. "*Probalinthus and CEnoa, cities of the TETRAPOLIS.*"—*CEnoa* has at length been recognised, according to Major *Leake*, in the vestiges of an antient *Demos*, in the valley above the Village of *Marathon*, called *Inoe*. See *Researches in Greece*, p. 420. Lond. 1814.

P. 71. at the bottom: "*Sun-flower in the center.*"—The dimensions of the *Soros* are as follow:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the Operculum - - - - -	8	9
Width - - - - -	4	11
Thickness - - - - -	1	4
Depth of the Soros - - - - -	3	3

P. 75. l. 7. "*Returning from this Chapel.*"—The parish where this chapel is situate is that of *Tabacides*; and it is here that the *Keff-kill* is dug, for the manufacture of pipes. Mr. *Hawkins* obtained specimens from the pits.

Same page, l. 8. "*We were struck by the very artificial appearance*" &c.]—This hill may perhaps be that of *ISME-NIUS*, sacred to *APOLLO*. *Vid. Pausan. Bæot. cap. 10. p. 730. edit. Kuhnii.*

P. 99. at the bottom: "*He bade his wife be brisk, and get a cake of bread ready, and bake it upon the hearth.*"—The

manners of the *Albanian* peasants are nearly those of the first ages. Thirty-seven centuries have elapsed since "ABRAHAM," as it is written of him, (*Genesis* xvii. 6.) "HASTENED INTO THE TENT UNTO SARAH, AND SAID, MAKE READY QUICKLY THREE MEASURES OF FINE MEAL, KNEAD IT, AND MAKE CAKES UPON THE HEARTH."

P. 132. l. 5. "*Higher up the mountain, at the distance of twenty stadia, &c. was the FOUNTAIN HIPPOCRENE.*"—*Strabo* mentions, besides the "*Hieron of the Muses,*" and the "*Hippocrène fountain,*" a natural cavern in *Helicon*, which future travellers may discover, called the "*Cave of the Nymphs Libethrides.*" Ἐταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ τὸ, τι τῶν Μουσῶν ἱερὸν, καὶ ἡ Ἰπποκρήνη, καὶ τὸ τῶν Λιβηθρίδων νυμφῶν ἄντρον. *Strab. Geog.* lib. ix. p. 595. ed. *Oxon.*

P. 136. l. 16. "*Highest mountain of Eubœa, bearing East and by North.*"—This mountain is now called *Delphos*.

P. 254. l. 4 from bottom: "*The wine from these vineyards is excellent.*"—Hence the original consecration of *PARNASSUS* to the *Sun*, and to *Bacchus*:

—"MONS PHŒBO, BROMIOQUE SACER."

Lucano Pharsal. lib. v. ver. 73. p. 263. Lips. 1726.

P. 307. l. 4. "*The Tumulus itself is the POLYANDRIUM mentioned by Strabo.*"—Θάψαντες δὲ τοὺς νεκροὺς, εὐργάσαντο κοινὸν Πόλυανδρον. *Ælian.* On the subject of the *POLYANDRIUM*; see *Gyraldus*, "*De vario Sepeliendi Ritu,*" tom. I. p. 748. (Not. 9.) *L. Bat. 1696.*

P. 436. Note (2). "*Fûnera customs of the Macedonians.*"—The former, indeed, contains a valuable Dissertation of *John Baptista Crophius* upon the "*Antiquities of Macedonia;*" wherein there is a Chapter entitled "*MORBI AC FUNERA REGUM,*"

REGUM," at the end of the *First Book*; but this is principally taken up with an inquiry whether they *burned* or *buried* their dead. (*Vide Dissertationem J. B. Crophii de Antiq. Macedon. lib. i. cap. 27. apud Gronov. Thesaur. Græc. Antiq. vol. VI. p. 2893. L. Bat. 1699.*) Concerning the *Sepulchre* itself, its *form*, and the *manner of the in'rmment*, we have little information. Of this dissertation by *Crophius* it must however be remarked, that it is among the most curious articles in the whole *Thesaurus* of *Gronovius*. In the fifteenth century, *Gyraldus* of *Ferrara* published a dissertation, replete with erudition, "*De Sepulturâ, et vario Sepeliendi Ritu;*" which, however, is rendered of tenfold value, by the learned Commentary of *John Faes*, as edited by *Jensius*, in the complete edition of the works of *Gyraldus*, tom. II. *L. Bat. 1696.* See tom. I. p. 685. But this learned dissertation relating to the *Funeral Rites* of the *Greeks, Romans, Hetrurians, Ægyptians*, and *Jews*, takes no notice of the *sepulchres* of the *MACEDONIANS*.

P. 457. l. 4 from bottom: "*The Israelites were taught to consider the Hare as unclean.*"]—CÆSAR, speaking of the Antient Britons, (*sec. 10. lib. 4.*) says, "*Leporem et gallinam et anserem, gustari, fas non putant: hæc tantum sunt, animi voluptatisque causâ.*"