TRAVELS

IN

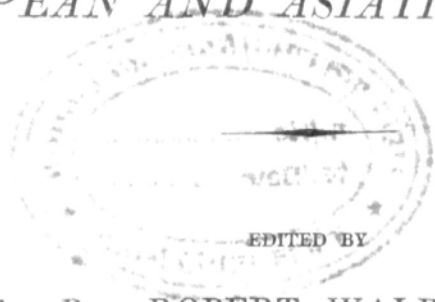
VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE EAST;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

MEMOIRS

RELATING TO

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC TURKEY, &c.



EDITED BY

THE REV. ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A.

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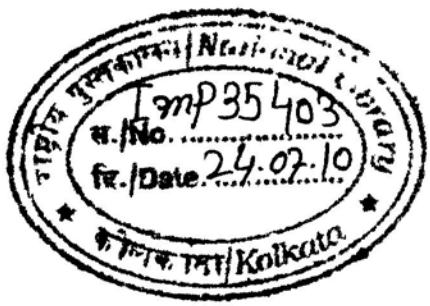
PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1820.


ASIA MINOR.
The ancient names are underlined, or when added to the modern, are inclosed within brackets, as Magnesia, Sart (Sardes)
The dotted line is the route of Col. Leake Genl. Koehler &c. the intire line that of Mr. Browne.
THRACIA
BITHYNIA
PAPHLAGONIA
PONTUS
HELLESPONTUS
TROAS
MYSIA
LYDIA
IONIA
CARIA
PHRYGIA
GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA
LYCAONIA
PISIDIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
LYCIA
Aulon Cilicius
Cyprus
Constantinople
Skutari
Kartal
Nicomedia
Erkle (Heraclea)
Rodosto (Rhodestus)
Enos
Gallipoli
Sestos
Abydos
Marmara
Brusa
Mt. Olympus
Kutayeh (Cotyaeum)
Eski Shehr (Dorylaeum)
Boli (Hadrianopolis)
Erekli (Heraclea)
Amaserâ (Amastris)
Kastamuni
Tash kupri
Sinoub (Sinope)
Samsun (Amisus)
Halys Fl.
Tosia
Haji Hamza
Osmanjik
Marsowan
Amasieh
Turkal
Zeila
Tokat
Angura (Ancyra)
Ayas
Uskat
Kir-Shehr
Salt lakes
Siwas (Sebaste)
Hadji Bektash
Kesarieh (Caesarea)
Mt. Argaeus
Kara hissar
Nigde
Bor (Tyana)
Bostan (Comana)
Mt. Taurus
Marash
Samosata
Rumkale
Bir
Aintab
Aleppo
Antioch
Famieh (Apamea)
Iskenderun (Alexandria)
Beilan
St. Simon
Mt. Amanus
Tarsus
Adana
Konieh (Iconium)
Mt. Karadagh
Karaman (Laranda)
Ladik (Laodicea Combusta)
Erkle (Heraclea)
Ak Shehr
Emir dagh
Sultan dagh
Famagusta
Nicosia
Mitylene
Chios
Samos
Icaria
Patmos
Leros
Calymna
Cos
Nisaro
Piskopia
Rhodos
Lindus
Seven Capes
Smyrna
Magnesia
Sart (Sardes)
Ephesus
Mt. Messogis
Alah Shehr (Philadelphia)
Kasaba or Durgutli
Bergamo (Pergamus)
Akhissar (Thyatira)
L. Gygaea
Mylasa
Stratonicea
Cnidus
Patara
Myra
Phaselis
Satalia (Attalia)
Sidi
Alaia
Selefke
Mout
Anamour (Anemurium)
Kelenderis
English Miles.
10 20 40 60 80 100
Longitude East 32 from Greenwich
28
30
34
36
42
40
38
36



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PREFACE.

Of the numerous works recently published by travellers in different provinces of European and Asiatic Turkey, and other countries of the East, the parts which afford the least gratification are those relating to the civil and political condition of the inhabitants. They refer us to no improvement in art or science; no disposition in the people to profit of the acquirements of the more enlightened states of Europe. The fear that the Emperor Selim the Third would introduce some changes in the government, suggested by the practice of Christian countries, was among the causes which led to his deposition and death. The Constantinopolitan press is not more actively employed now than it was when Mr. Browne gave his first account in 1798. No alteration has taken place in the mode of conducting the administration of the provincial governments; numbers are annually destroyed by the plague, because no means are used to resist its progress; the communication between different parts of Asia Minor and Syria is interrupted by hordes of robbers; the chiefs of neighbouring districts are engaged in warfare with each other; and extensive districts, once celebrated for their luxuriant fertility, are abandoned, or badly cultivated.

The traveller, therefore, directs his attention to other objects; and these countries abound with many of great and varied interest, sufficient to repay him for the difficulties and dangers to which he is exposed. The comparison of the antient and modern geography;—mineralogical, botanical, zoological pursuits;—the examination of the remains of antient art;—observations on the manners and customs of

the mixed population of the provinces which he visits, present to him an extensive field of research.

The success with which his enquiries are carried on, depends on the quiet or disturbed state of the country through which he passes, and on the disposition of the ruler of it. The protection afforded by the present governor of *Egypt* to those who have recently visited that province, and part of *Nubia*, has given them favourable opportunities for collecting much valuable information. Without his consent, the interesting researches of Burckhardt, Bankes, Salt, Belzoni, Beechey, and Caviglia * could not have even been attempted.

An examination of some of the emblematical representations on the walls of the temples of *Egypt*, had induced an intelligent traveller † to consider them as confirming the opinion advanced by antient writers, that arts and civilizations were received by that country from *Ethiopia*. From the recent researches of Burckhardt, we find that many temples of Nubia are of a higher antiquity than those in Egypt. It is probable, that a more minute observation of the remains of sacred buildings in Nubia would throw light on the hypothesis of Sir William Jones, "that Ethiopia and Hindustan were peopled or colonized by the same extraordinary race." ‡ Characters have been found in Ethiopia which have an astonishing resemblance to those of antient Sanscrit, and particularly to the inscriptions in the caves of Canára, in India. §

From an examination of the paintings in the interior of the sepulchres, and of the alabaster, marble, and granite figures and basreliefs lately found in Egypt and Nubia, we may learn more accurately the state of some of the arts in these countries in very remote ages.

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* See the extracts from Mr. Salt's Letters. Quarterly Review, vol. xix.

† Hamilton's Egyptiaca, pp. 42. 51. See also Diod. Sic. l. iii.

‡ Works, i. 30. Our *Indian* followers (says Captain Burr, in an account of a visit made to a temple in *Egypt*) who had attended us, beheld the scene before them with a degree of admiration bordering on veneration, partly from the affinity they traced in several of the figures to their own deities, &c. As. Res. vol. viii. See also Burckhardt's Travels, p. 108.

§ Note by Langlès to Norden's Travels, vol. iii. 299.

The meaning which was conveyed in *antient* times by the various and symbolical figures depicted on the walls of the temples and tombs of Egypt cannot now be easily explained; but we may, by the assistance of Mr. Salt and Mr. Beechey, who have bestowed the utmost attention in delineating them, as well as in copying the *colours* (1) of the paintings, understand the sense and allusions which they contained, according to the interpretation of the *later* Greeks.

It is stated by Vansleb and Greaves *, that they observed hieroglyphical characters on the stones of one of the Pyramids. The positive assertions of Abdallatif, and other writers, and a remarkable passage cited by Holstein (2) from an antient author, appear to prove that a casing or covering had been applied to part of these buildings, and that characters had also been engraved on them. From the observations of Captain Caviglia, who saw on the stones of the mausolea, in the vicinity of the Pyramids, sculptures in an inverted position, it has been reasonably inferred that these might have formed a portion of the covering of the Pyramids. "The numerous characters found on the obelisks and cornices of Egyptian temples may not contain truths of much importance. This consideration however, though just, ought not to lead us to neglect the study of symbolic and sacred letters; as the knowledge of them is intimately connected with the mythology, the manners, and individual genius of nations." † Some very singular documents have been procured in Egypt ‡, which have contributed to explain the nature and meaning of the sacred and popular § language of that country. (3) By the researches of future travellers, many valuable additions may be made to the materials already obtained. A fragment of black granite, larger than the Rosetta-stone, and bearing a trilinguar inscription, is described in the

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* "On the north side of the second Pyramid I observed a line, and only one, engraven with sacred and Egyptian characters." Greaves. See also Vansleb, p. 137.

† De Humboldt. Pers. Narr. ii. 152.

‡ By Denon, Lord Mountnorris, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Legh, Dr. Merion, Lord Belmore.

§ See the Archæolog. xviii. Mus. Criticum. No. VI. and VII., and the article *Egypt*, in the Supplement to the Encyclo. Britann. vol. iv.

Courier de l' Egypte, and was seen by Dr. Clarke in Cairo; and Coptic monasteries preserve works of considerable antiquity. (4)

The nature of the fatigues and dangers experienced by Mr. Burckhardt in his journey through some regions of *Nubia* *, hitherto impervious to European travellers, may be collected from his valuable journals lately communicated to the public. Nothing but extraordinary patience, perseverance, strength of body, fortitude of mind, the utmost prudence, an intimate knowledge of the language, manners, and religious customs of some of the Eastern nations, could have conducted him with safety through the arduous situations in which he was frequently placed. Great difficulties and obstacles appear also to oppose themselves to those who examine *another* part of *the East*, of which our knowledge is at present very scanty and imperfect; — the countries extending from Antilibanus, along the east side of the Jordan, to the south of the Dead Sea. "Travellers never venture across Jordan; and rivers, mountains, provinces, are for the most part delineated, not according to mensuration from real accounts, of which we have almost none; but marked at random on the empty space, according to the caprice of the designer." † Our defective information respecting this district will be supplied in a great degree by the numerous and important facts collected by Mr. Burckhardt. Some of the remarks made by the late Dr. Seetzen ‡, in his journey in these parts, were communicated by him to his friends. His route led him through the provinces of Ituræa, Auranitis, Gaulonitis, Batanæa, and through the territory of the antient Moabites, Amorites, and Midianites. These countries abounding with "fenced cities" in

* Mr. Burckhardt regrets that he was not able to examine the temple near Soleb, in Nubia, in Dar-el-Mahass. "It appeared to have been of the size of the largest of those found in Egypt." p. 74. Is not this the temple described by Abou Selah, as standing in *Dermes?* (or Dar-Mahass, as it is written in Col. Leake's map of Egypt and Nubia.) "On voit dans ce *Berba* des peintures magnifiques et des colonnes énormes qu'on ne peut contempler sans être frappé d'étonnement." Mémoire sur la Nubie, Quatremère, p. 34.

† Michaelis on the Laws of Moses, Art. 23.

‡ A brief Account of the Countries adjoining the Lake of Tiberias, the Jordan, and the Dead Sea. 1810.

the time of the Israelites, and well peopled and flourishing under the Romans, and in the first ages of Christianity, are now either deserted or overrun with Nomad Arabs. The site of many towns was ascertained by Dr. Seetzen and Mr. Burckhardt, retaining under a corrupted form the names which they bear in the sacred writers. They discovered remains of the public works of the Romans,

> Temples and Theatres, Baths, Aqueducts,
> Statues, Triumphal Arcs. — (Par. Reg. iv.)

and some of the ruins appeared to rival in extent and magnificence those of Balbec and Palmyra. The testimony borne by Mr. Burckhardt to the qualifications and talents of Dr. Seetzen, leaves us no room to doubt, that if his papers had been preserved, they would have afforded very valuable materials for the illustration of the geography, mineralogy, and botany of this unfrequented country.

An eminent writer and theologian * of the last century expresses a belief, that the stones on which Moses ordered the law to be engraved † may be found in some future time in Palestine. No where in the Bible is any mention made of the discovery of these stones; nor indeed any further notice taken of them than in Joshua, viii. 30., where their erection is described. Many curious illustrations of the antient connection between Egypt and Phœnicia may be reserved for future travellers. An intercourse subsisted at an early period between them; some of the religious ceremonies of the latter were derived from the former; the monument of Carpentras ‡ shows in a striking manner the connection between the two countries; Phœnician characters are there written under figures strictly Egyptian; and the first letter § of the Phœnician alphabet is found intermixed with the cursive writing of Egypt on some of the linen teguments of mummies. Mr. Wood thought it not improbable that he might dis-

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* Michaelis on the Laws of Moses. Smith's Translation, Art. 69.
† Deut. xxvii. 1—8. ‡ Acad. des Inscr. vol. xxxii. 725.
§ Barthelemy, Œuv. Divers, part ii. p. 392.

cover (5) *hieroglyphics* in the part of Syria which he visited. The use of these characters was not confined to Egypt; they were observed by De Haven and Niebuhr * in the desert, on their route to Sinai; and they were employed by the *Israelites*, in the sixth century before the Christian æra, in representing the idolatrous rites which are described by the prophet. †

No one is ignorant how much light has been thrown on many parts of the Holy Scriptures from the works of different travellers in the East. The illustrations which may still be derived from the same source are very numerous; but the value of them will be proportioned to the opportunities of observation possessed by the traveller, and to the knowledge which he obtains of the customs, institutions, and languages of the East. "The sacred historian of the children of Israel," Mr. Burckhardt ‡ observes, "will never be thoroughly understood, so long as we are not minutely acquainted with every thing relating to the Arabian Bedouins, and the countries in which they move and pasture." Syriac is still spoken § in some parts of the government of Damascus; and Niebuhr was informed, that Chaldaic was the language in use among the Christian inhabitants of many villages in the neighbourhood of Merdin and Mosul; and he supposes that a person properly qualified would derive much benefit from residing for the space of a year with the monks of the convents, situated near these towns. "But in order," says Michaelis, "to understand properly the writings of the Old Testament, it is absolutely necessary to have an acquaintance with the natural history, as well as the manners, of the East. We find in that volume nearly three hundred names of vegetables; there are many also drawn from the animal kingdom, and a great number which designate precious stones." The questions which this great Biblical scholar proposed to the Danish travellers,

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* See Niebuhr, vol. i. p. 189. Amst. 1776. The inscriptions are given in Plates 45, 46.

† Ezek. viii. 10.

‡ Life and Memoirs of Lewis Burckhardt, p. lxxxiv.

§ See p. 299. of this volume.

relate almost entirely to the illustration of the Scriptures. "In a word," he adds, "while we think we are only occupied with understanding the most antient book in the world, we find ourselves insensibly engaged in studying the greatest part of the natural history, the geography, and manners of the East. I cannot, in fact, name any other book, (at least where the subject is moral,) which is able to render, in this respect, the same service to science." *

It appears from the life of Bruce, that he had been informed, during his residence in Crete, of some remarkable ruins on the opposite coast of *Asia*. He procured a letter to a powerful Turkish governor, whose influence would have given him access to many of the Aghàs of Caramania; but an illness by which he was attacked at Castel Rosso, prevented him from undertaking this journey. The dissensions between the different Aghàs are among the great obstacles to a traveller's progress in Asia Minor; he has also to contend with the mistrust and jealousy of the governors of many of the different provinces. We know, therefore, little of the interior of the country, of its natural productions, of the various remains of antiquity, of the situation of towns celebrated in Sacred and Profane history. A very interesting route was pursued by General Koehler and his companions in the year 1800, through Bithynia, Phrygia, and Pisidia. From the bearings and directions noted in that journey, and from comparing the testimonies of antient writers with the observations of modern times, Col. Leake has been enabled to construct a map † far superior in accuracy to any we have yet possessed. A valuable addition to our geographical knowledge of the southern part of Asia Minor has been derived from the survey made by Captain Beaufort, of the Caramanian shore, so erroneously laid down in our charts. In the course of his observations he was led occasionally to visit the extensive ruins

* See the Preface to his Questions addressed to the Danish Travellers.

† This is published by Mr. Arrowsmith. The small map inserted in this volume, edited also under the care of Col. Leake, illustrates the route of Mr. Browne, and his own, and that of General Koehler on his return to Constantinople.

of cities which once flourished on that coast. The illustration of different passages in the writers of antiquity is one of the advantages resulting from researches carried on in Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria. We are now able, by Captain Beaufort's assistance, to understand the meaning of the different expressions applied by them to the *Chimæra.* He describes his visit to this Flame; the Everlasting Fire, as it has been sometimes termed, ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΝ ΠΥΡ, which burns on Mount Olympus, in Lycia. (6)

The correction of some of the errors which prevail respecting the geography of Asia Minor, was among the objects of enquiry which Mr. Browne had proposed to himself in his journey through that country. "I at first intended, (he observes in his manuscript papers,) to have taken my station at several different points, and to have directed my investigation at leisure, and as occasion should offer from each of them; the only way, I am convinced, of forming a correct idea of the country." His progress, however, through Asia Minor, was hastened by a desire "to return to Egypt, in consequence of the success of the campaign, and the contemplation of the advantages which it seemed to offer to the traveller." He refers, in his papers, to various geographical observations made in his route; and states the reasons that led him to consider some of them of less authority than others, and the nature of the obstacles that prevented him from conducting his researches in a manner more satisfactory to himself. *

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* "Of several of the latitudes I think myself certain; and these are inserted. Those of which circumstances have rendered me doubtful, whether justly or not, I have suppressed. They were taken with a seven-inch sextant, which, being fond of practical astronomy, was in my hands as often as occasion would permit. In Anatolia, few meridian altitudes were taken, being at a season when the sun was too high. They were chiefly of two altitudes, and the elapsed time of a star, or of the moon, in Meridian.

"I had a chronometer, which failed very early after I received it; and was never afterwards of any use; and I had a telescope by Dollond proper for observations of satellites; but which I was fearful of carrying with me through Anatolia, as it had narrowly escaped out of the hands of a Douanier, who wanted to purchase it; and I wished especially to preserve it for the use I hoped to make of it in the neighbourhood of Egypt. I had also some lunar observations; but most of them were made in places remote from habitations, and not repeated in the same spot, so as to be of less authority than might be wished."

From Mr. Browne's MSS.

In his travels through Asia Minor, Mr. Browne assumed the dress of a Musulman. His acquaintance with some of the languages of the East, which was more perfect in his second journey than in the first, enabled him to appear in that character without much fear of being discovered. In consequence also of this disguise, he had more frequent and intimate communication, than travellers in general, with the people of the country. During his residence at Constantinople, his attention seems to have been directed to the Manners, * Customs, Government, state of Literature, and Education among the Turks; some interesting remarks on these subjects are printed in this volume, extracted from "Miscellaneous Observations" found among his papers.

The talents, character, and general acquirements of Mr. Browne;—the nature of the qualifications which rendered him well fitted † to explore the countries of the East;—the motives which induced him to undertake his last journey;—and the circumstances attending his death;—are described in the biographical memoir of that traveller, inserted in the present work. I have received this valuable contribution from the same gentleman to whom we are already indebted for the Life of Mr. Mungo Park.

In comparing the state of our knowledge of the different provinces of the Turkish empire, we find that our information respecting *Greece* is more copious than that which we have obtained concerning other parts. It is not difficult to assign the reason of this. The population consists, in a great proportion, of Christians; and the intercourse, therefore, with the inhabitants is more frequent than any which can be carried on with a people under the influence and prejudices of Mahometanism. We derive great assistance in conducting our researches in Greece, from this circumstance; and much more would have been done towards obtaining an accurate account of many se-

* The illustration of part of the system of Police adopted in Constantinople forms the subject of a valuable paper in this volume, communicated by Mr. Hawkins; see p. 281.

† "The talents and perseverance of Mr. Browne were such as will seldom be found united in the same person. His friendship for me I can never forget; and to his excellent advice I owe much of my success."—Burckhardt's Travels, p. 349.

cluded districts, if difficulties had not arisen from the insecurity of travelling through them. But, notwithstanding the inconveniences and privations to which all travellers are subject in countries where the civilization is imperfect; and the consequent disadvantages under which they labour in carrying on their observations, the information obtained concerning it is very great. The materials, collected with considerable labour by Mr. Hawkins, Col. Leake, and Sir W. Gell, will remove many defects from our maps of Greece. Important enquiries * relating to the Architectural antiquities of the country, to the state of the art at an early period, as well as to the improvements of a later age, when it had reached a great degree of perfection, have been made since the days of Stuart. The works of Dr. Holland, Mr. Hobhouse, and Dr. Clarke, have supplied us with much valuable information. The papers of the late Dr. Sibthorp (which I have been permitted to consult again) were not prepared in any manner for the press †; but the extracts printed in the present volume, and those already before the public, reflect the highest credit upon him. His researches have greatly advanced our knowledge of the natural history of Greece, and of some of the islands of the Archipelago; his list of birds, fishes, animals, and plants, is more complete than any which had been ever made; and many of his remarks on the productions of the soil, and on various subjects connected with the Agriculture and Statistics of the country, are entirely new.

Three papers are inserted in the present volume, relating to parts of the East not connected with the Turkish empire. An addition to the title ‡ enabled me to insert, consistently with the enlarged plan of the work, these contributions, which will be found to increase

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* I allude to the excavations in Ægina, and at Phigaleia, conducted by Messrs. Forster, Cockerell, Linck, and the late Baron Haller. See also the "Antiquities of Attica," published by the Dilettanti Society; the introduction to Wilkins' Vitruvius; Wilkins' Atheniensia; and particularly the paper in this volume communicated by Mr. Hawkins, relating to a temple in Eubœa.

† The reader is requested to apply this remark to the Journal also of Col. Squire.

‡ The second edition of the first volume is entitled, Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, and other Countries of the East.

the interest of it; they contain an account of some Greek and Armenian settlements in Little Tartary; — a notice of some remarkable monuments found on the site of the antient Susa, in Persia; — and a narrative of a Journey from Suez to Mount Sinai.

It has been properly suggested, that the different Memoirs in this work might be better arranged by placing those together which refer to the same country or subject. But unless all the papers intended for publication were in my possession at the same time, this classification could not be made. I was desirous of attending to it in the present instance; but those who have kindly assisted me with their communications were prevented by various causes from sending them at a time when they might have been inserted in parts of the volume which I intended to appropriate to them.

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(1) "The throne of some of the deities, when chequered with *black* and *white*, was emblematical of the variety of sublunary things. The sun being a body of pure light, his garment, according to Plutarch, was to be of the same colour, uniformly *bright* and luminous; though Macrobius clothes the winged statues of the sun, partly with a *light*, partly with a *blue* colour. Isis being considered as the earth strewed with a variety of productions, her dress was to be spotted and variegated with divers colours. The tresses of her hair, when they are of a dark *blue* colour, denote the haziness of the atmosphere." — Shaw's Travels. 362.

(2) "De marmorea Pyramidarum incrustatione conjectura verissima mihi videtur, qua lapides postea sublatos et in alium usum conversos suspiceris. Nimis enim securus, ne dicam supinus, auctor ille fuisset (Philo Byz.) si tam clarâ in re tam turpiter errasset." Holstenii. Epis. ed. Boissonade, p. 469. The passage in Philo is found in Gronov. Thes. G. A. viii. τὰ μὲν ἐστὶν ἡ πέτρα λευκὴ καὶ μαρμαρίτις. See also Abdallatif, Version de S. de Sacy, and Goguet's remark (tome iii.) on the description of the Pyramids by Herodotus.

(3) Before the discovery of the Rosetta stone, and the collection of numerous Papyri, made by different travellers, inquiries relating to the Egyptian language, and its connection with the Sacred character, must have been comparatively vague and uncertain; I shall therefore note, as briefly as possible, some opinions relating to this subject.

"The Egyptians," says Warburton, "carried the *picture* through all the stages quite down to *letters*, the invention of this ingenious people." Works, i. 404. "L'Alphabet de la Langue Egyptienne émanoit des Hieroglyphes." Caylus, t. 1. "M. Barthelemy avoit mis cette excellente theorie de M. Warburton dans un plus grand jour, en placant sur une colonne diverses lettres Egyptiennes en correspondance avec les hieroglyphes qui les avoient produits." See also Goguet. t. i. 190.

The Chinese language has also, according to some writers, been considered as a modification of hieroglyphics; but a different account is given in the clear and able statement made by Barrow. (Travels, 245.)

The authors to whom we have referred, consider the Egyptian language as derived from hieroglyphics; but the learned Heeren questions the possibility of such a derivation. See p. 427. of this volume. " The difficulty is, to conceive how marks which are signs for *things* should become signs for *words*." " Comment aura t-on passé des hieroglyphes aux caractères alphabétiques? C'est ce qu'il n'est pas aisé de concevoir." Goguet. i. 190. Warburton endeavours to explain the process.

De Pauw pronounces, on the subject of the Egyptian language, in his usual positive manner. " Les Egyptiens ont eu un caractère alphabétique, à peu-près semblable au nôtre; mais il ne s'ensuit pas qu'il eussent inventé ce caractère en perfectionnant leurs hieroglyphes, comme quelques savans l'ont prétendu." See also Larcher, Herod. Liv. ii. note 125.

According to the laborious investigation printed in the fourth volume of the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Brit., and the Remarks in the Museum Criticum, No. VI. the common or popular writing of Egypt was not " purely alphabetical." p. 54. It contained characters of this kind connected with *others* derived from *hieroglyphics*, as prototypes.

(4) J'ai appris d'Ibrahim Ennasch un des plus savans Coptes de Kahira qu'il avoit vu dans les couvents Coptes des livres écrits en langue de Pharaon et indéchiffrables à ceux de leur propre nation. — Forskal quoted by Niebuhr.

(5) " We had been in Egypt a few months before, and by comparing the linen, the manner of swathing, the balsam and other parts of the mummies of that country with those of Palmyra, we found their methods of embalming exactly the same. The Arabs had seen vast numbers of these mummies in all the sepulchres; but they had broken them up in hopes of finding treasures. We offered them rewards to find an entire one, but in vain; which disappointed our hopes of seeing something curious in the Sarcophagus, or perhaps of meeting with hieroglyphics." — Wood's Palmyra.

(6) Pliny alludes to the singular phænomenon in the reference made by Captain Beaufort; but there are two passages, one in Photius, and another in Maximus Tyrius, which deserve to be transcribed. " I saw," says Methodius, " on Olympus, a mountain in Lycia, fire rising spontaneously near the summit of the mountain, from the earth below. Around the fire grew the Agnus, a plant so flourishing, green, and shady, that it appeared rather to spring from a fountain." Photii. Bib. p. 924. ed. Schotti.

" Trees, brush-wood, and weeds grow close round this crater." Beaufort's Caramania, p. 48.

" Olympus sends out a fire, not like that of Ætna, but quiet and regular." Max. Tyr. Diss. viii.

" It was never accompanied, the guide told Captain Beaufort, by earthquakes, or noises; and it ejected neither stones, smoke, nor noxious vapours." p. 49.

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* The Editor is indebted to the Rev. Mr. Blakeway, of Shrewsbury, executor of Mr. Browne, for permission to print these extracts.

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* Printed by permission of the Rev. E. Squire. Mr. W. Hamilton and Lieut. Col. Leake were the companions of Col. Squire in this journey in Syria.

† Owing to the discovery of an immense Soros of one integral mass of rock-crystal in Peru, Dr. Clarke was led to conjecture that Belzoni's Soros might be of the same nature (see p. 360.); but he has since received letters from Egypt, written by persons who have seen this Soros, and they describe it as a mass of Alabaster.

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* The Editor returns his thanks to the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, late Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for permission to use the types of the University-press, in representing the very perfect and valuable inscription in the Appendix.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

FOR

PLACING THE PLATES, &c.

Map of Asia Minor	*To face page* 185
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Two Plates representing a Marble Head found among the ruins of the antient Tyre	*to be placed at the end.* *
Votive Tablet dedicated to Pan	

* The impression of these three plates has been presented to the work by J. Lee, Esq. The Marble Head was purchased by him in Syria; the Votive Tablet at Athens.

The reader is requested to notice the following errata; as well as the corrections pointed out by Col. Leake in the subjoined letter, addressed to the Editor.

Page 6. l. 15. for *Schmeiner*, read *Schmesser*
113 l. 3. *note*, for *Blumenback*, read *Blumenbach*
160. l. 17. for *costs*, read *cost*
288. l. 18. for *Cipolino*, read *Cipollino*
384. l. 17. for *race horse*. read *cart-horse*
390. l. 29. dele *under*,
l. 30 after *draught*, insert, *of pure water*,
391. l. 1. for *water*, read *stuff*
450 l. 2. for *Cephrenes*, read *Chephrenes*

Dear Sir, — As the sheets of my paper upon Asia Minor passed through the press without my having an opportunity of revising them, some inaccuracies of style have inevitably been left, which the reader will detect, but there are also a few errata, of which it seems necessary to take more particular notice. I send you, therefore, the following

CORRECTIONS

I am, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,
W. M. L

Page 189. l. 10. for *and Mottraye*, read *de la Mottraye*
193. l. 24. to the names of travellers in this line, add that of *Choiseul-Gouffier*
199. l. 15. 18. for *Ghéiiza*, read *Ghiniza*
203. l. 17. read Shughut was bestowed upon Ertogrul, the father of Osman, *by* the Sultan of Konia
238. In contents of Chap. IV. for *Satalia* (*Catarractes*), read *Satalia — river Catarractes*
243. l. 9. for *Ermerek*, read *Ermenek*
276. l. 22. 25. for *Salassus*, read *Lalassis*
278. l. 23 fill up the blank with *Ghkoun*, and l. 4 from the bottom, for *Rhegmis*, read *Rhegmi*
279. l. 4. for *Koryhos*, read *Korghos*, for *Lames*, read *Lamos*, l. 9. for *the latter name*, read *the name of Sebaste*
280. l. 25. for *lying between Cremna and Sagalassus*, read *lying in the country about Cremna and Sagalassus*
280. last line, for *Sagalassa*, read *Sagalassus*

TRAVELS

IN

VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE EAST.

ON THE TAR SPRINGS OF ZANTE.

[*COMMUNICATED BY MR HAWKINS.*]

Situation of the Tar Springs. — Nature of the Hills which surround the Valley and Morass where they are found. — Remarkable Insalubrity of the Spot. — Luxuriance of Vegetation on the Western Border of the Morass. — The Northern Spring the most abundant in the liquid Mineral. — Attempt to discover whether the Bitumen issues out of the Rock, or oozes out of the Peat of the Morass. — Nature and Appearance of this Substance when first taken out of the Water. — Uses to which it is applied. — Bitumen also found to arise from the Bottom of the Sea in an adjoining Bay. — Analysis of some of the Saline Water from the Northern Spring. — Result of an Experiment made by Distillation of the Tar.

THE celebrated tar springs of Zante are situated in a morass at the head of a bay called Cherì (χερὶ), near the south-eastern extremity of the island.

This morass is of an oval form, and appears to be about one quarter of an English mile in its longest diameter. It is closely invested by hills on all sides, except on the south-east, where a narrow bar of shingle, about three hundred yards in length, separates it from the sea. This bar, by damming up the waters, has probably converted the area within into a morass, the surface of which has now nearly risen to the same level.

The surrounding hills consist of a calcareous free-stone called pori (πούρι) by the natives, containing no organic remains: the same stone occurs in all the maritime parts of Greece, and along the shores of the Adriatic.

With respect to the morass, it is composed of a perfect peat to a great depth, which has no bitumen in its composition; not even in the vicinity of the tar springs.

The soil of the hills is light and of a ferruginous colour to the very borders of the morass, where it quickly changes into a black vegetable mould. This mould has been found to be so remarkably favourable to vegetation, that the whole western part of the morass at the head of the vale has been converted into vineyards, interspersed with fig, peach, quince, and pomegranate trees, which produce an abundance of fruit of a superior size and flavour. This spot, however, is distinguished not less for the shortness of vegetable life, than for the luxuriance of its vegetation: for whereas in other parts of the island the currant vines do not begin to bear fruit in any quantity before the fifteenth year after they are planted, and continue to flourish during one hundred years, or more; they here yield fruit in the third year, and become barren and exhausted after the fiftieth.

The intelligent native who favoured me with this information added, that the vines on the slopes of the neighbouring hills were observed to be slower in attaining perfection, and in arriving at the period of their decay, in proportion to the distance at which they grew from the morass, until they reached a point where the usual laws of maturition and longevity took place.

The lower and uncultivated parts of the morass are overgrown with sedge, rushes, reeds, and other aquatic plants, which give it the appearance of an English swamp.

On the borders of this morass rise several small springs of water, the collected streams of which, after being carefully conducted through the cultivated grounds, have opened a passage through the bar of shingle into the bay.

It is in consequence of this redundancy of water, of the heat concentrated by the surrounding hills, and the want of a free circulation of air, arising from the crateral form of the vale, that this spot is remarkably unwholesome during the summer and autumn; when a stay here of one day is not to be made with impunity; and a night's sleep proves fatal. On this account every habitation is far removed, notwithstanding the labour, and the frequent attention which are required for the cultivation of the vineyards.

Such is the situation of the celebrated Tar Springs of Zante, which were visited and described by Herodotus above two thousand years ago. No material change seems to have taken place here since his time, except that which is the natural consequence of the neglect in which they have long lain; the progressive growth of the peat having choked up the small lakes or pools described by that author.

The two springs which produce the bitumen are situated on the two opposite borders of the morass. The northern, which produces the greatest quantity of the mineral, has a less copious discharge of water than the other. It is distant about thirty yards from the border, and rises out of a small circular excavation in the solid peat, which has been made for the purpose of collecting the bitumen. This substance gradually oozing out of the earth below settles at the bottom of the pit, which serves as a reservoir for collecting it. Here the traveller is conducted to view this curious phænomenon; and here, as in the days of Herodotus, he may still dip his myrtle-bough into the water, and draw out the liquid mineral.

Some vestiges are observable of an old wall, which seems to have enclosed a space of some extent around the spring. The depth of the pit, which I measured with a rod, proved to be about six feet; but in order to ascertain whether the bitumen really issued with the other stream out of the rock below, or merely oozed out of the peat in which it originated, it was necessary that the pit should be so completely drained as to expose the bottom to view. This was an enterprise which required more than ordinary exertions; nevertheless, I had the satisfaction of witnessing its execution, during my residence

at Zante in the year 1795, when the Venetian Admiral Corrèr, who felt the same desire of satisfying his curiosity in regard to the origin of the tar spring, selected for this purpose the most able-bodied men from his ship's crew: these he divided into gangs, who, relieving each other by turns, worked with such spirit and perseverance, that at the end of two hours we had the satisfaction of seeing the bottom of the pit nearly empty.

The spring of water was then observed to issue from the peat at the depth of four feet only from the surface, unaccompanied with bitumen. The bottom of the pit was nearly three feet deeper in the peat, and no signs appeared of the rock beneath it. Here some gallons of the bitumen were found collected; but still no fissures were perceivable, from which it issued; nor could the smallest particle of the mineral be observed in the substance of the peat, which was fresh broken at this depth for examination. It is, therefore, probable, that the bitumen oozes in very minute portions out of the rocky substratum which, in spite of all our exertions, it was not possible to clear entirely and expose to view. If a judgment can be formed from the inclination of the nearest ground on the borders of the morass, the solid rock could not be at the depth of many feet below this level; and here, if any inference may be fairly drawn from observations on the other tar spring, it is probable that the bitumen first rises.

The quantity of bitumen annually extracted from this pit is said to be about twenty barrels; and its faculty of re-production is reported to increase with the quantity taken out. The water has a strong saline taste, and the usual temperature of the springs in the neighbourhood.

The southern tar spring, which lies at a short distance from the sea on the opposite side of the vale, issues out of the stratified rock on the edge of the morass.

Here a more copious discharge of water takes place, and this is perfectly fit for drinking. Its temperature measured 65° of Fahrenheit, which is about the mean temperature of the climate.

The bitumen in like manner stagnates at the bottom, but on account of the shallowness of the water is very distinctly perceivable, and affords a most amusing spectacle; for when agitated by the least motion of the water, it assumes a variety of forms that are given to it by the impulse and whirling direction of the stream; while the small particles of bitumen which are successively detached from the rest of the mass, and rise up to the surface of the water, spread into a fine cuticle, that reflects all the iridescent colours observable on the smooth faces of some sorts of fossil coal. In this state they are borne away by the current, and quickly succeeded by others.

It is said that the bitumen boils up plentifully with a south or a south-easterly wind.

This substance, when first taken out of the water, has the same degree of fluidity as honey. It differs little in colour, lustre, opacity, and smell, from melted pitch, but hardens a little on exposure to the air.

The two springs are usually farmed by an inhabitant of the town, who disposes of the bitumen at a low price, for the use of boats, to which, when thickened by an admixture of pitch, it is said to be well adapted; but it has a corrosive quality when applied to ropes, which renders it unfit for the purposes of rigging.

In calm weather, this liquid bitumen is observed to rise from the bottom of the sea, in several parts of the adjoining bay, particularly between the small island of Marathonisi and the cape of Cheri, at the distance of one quarter of a mile or less from the land. The depth of water is here from twenty to thirty feet; and the bottom is composed of a whitish clay. This phænomenon is particularly striking in the calmest summer weather; the bitumen spreading like oil over the surface of the water. On hawling up the anchor of an English privateer here during the American war, it was found smeared over with bitumen, intermixed with a greyish coloured clay. This circumstance was communicated to me by an eye-witness.

Although in the present advanced state of geological science the tar springs of Zante have ceased to excite astonishment, yet they may still be classed with propriety among the rare phænomena of the earth. They are indebted however for their chief importance to their classical celebrity, having been visited and described by Herodotus, and noticed by many other writers of antiquity. *

I find some mention of them in the earliest of our modern travellers through the Levant; and to the end of Marsigli's Account of the Bosphorus, printed in 1681, there is annexed a small and very inaccurate map of their situation. The particulars given by Wheler, Spon, and Chandler are short and unsatisfactory; and the works of more recent travellers convey no better information.

In the year 1792, an analysis was made, at my request, of two pounds weight of the saline water from the northern spring, by Mr. Schmeiner, who found the contents to be as follows:

Sulphate of magnesia -	90 grains.
Sulphate of soda - -	40
Selenite - - -	10
Muriate of lime - -	28
Muriate of magnesia -	24
Muriate of soda - -	172
Resinous matter - -	8
	372. loss 4 grains.

According to the report of the same able chemist, eight ounces of the tar yield by distillation two ounces of oil, similar to that which is known under the name of Petroleum. During the distillation a sulphureous smell is perceived. The residue of the distillation was a black bitumen, which, when dissolved in linseed oil boiled over oxyd of lead, yielded a fine varnish.

* The historian Eudoxus; vide Antig. Caryst.; also Dioscorides, Vitruvius, Pliny.

VOYAGE IN THE GRECIAN SEAS.

PRINCES ISLANDS. — DARDANELLES. — CYPRUS. — ISLANDS OF LERO, PATMOS, STENOSA, ARGENTIERA, EUBOEA. — MOUNT ATHOS. — ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

[*FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE DR. SIBTHORP.*]

CHAP. I.

The Princes Islands. — Mines of Chalke. — Plants. — Fishes. — Departure from Constantinople. — Arrival at Abydos. — Asiatic and European Coasts of the Dardanelles. — Anchorage at Kalabaglar on the Coast of Anatolia. — Birds and Fishes. — Rhodes. — Cyprus. — Favourable Situation at Larnaka for examining some of the Plants and Birds of Cyprus. — Excursion to the Mountain of the Holy Cross. — Plants and Birds observed on the Mountain. — Famagusta; neglected State of the Fortifications; desolate Appearance of the Country. — Visit to the Convent of Antiphoniti. — The Lignum Rhodium. — Arrival at Nicosia. — Mountains of Troados; Plants and Birds. — Descent into the Vale of Soulea, — Immense Beds of petrified Oysters, Pectines, Balani.

THE Princes Islands are seven in number, and about six leagues distant from Constantinople: two of them are uninhabited rocks, called from their shapes Oxeia and Plateia. The first of the islands is named from its position, Protos; that which is opposite to it, Antigone; the third, famous for its copper-mines, Chalke; another is called Prinkipos. These islands are extremely pleasant during the summer; at which time they are visited by the Greeks of the Fanal *, and the Frank merchants who have here a temporary residence. Chalke is particularly beautiful; the island breaks into mountains of irregular form, and of no great elevation; they are of

* The Byzantine Greeks were accustomed to retire to the islands of the Propontis, as the Romans to the shores of Campania. Pro Campaniæ ora fuit iis Propontis vicina, et Princeps, Prota, aliæque adjacentes insulæ. Casaub. in Sueton. 260. — E.

an argillaceous soil, strongly impregnated with iron and * copper: the copper-mines are found on the south side of the island, close upon the shore. We observed some pieces of stone incrusted with a plumose malachite; and portions of the rock strongly tinted with a copper colour. The ore, however, did not appear rich; and from its little produce was probably neglected on the discovery of more valuable mines. The rocks on the northern part of the island are red. The heath, Erica multiflora, is the predominant plant; the Pinus Pinea is seen in many different parts of the island; and a wood, through which we walked to the Agia Triáda is entirely composed of it. Arbutus, Myrtle, and Phillyrea are spontaneous shrubs; and the smooth and prickly broom, with the Cassia of the poets, grew in great abundance. Of the three monasteries, those of the Agia Triáda and Agios Georgios are extremely fine, commanding rich and extensive sea views. Under the Agia Triáda, descending by vineyards through a pine grove, we arrived at a fine bay for fishing and bathing; and here were the ancient copper mines. Under the monastery of St. George, there are evident appearances of ponds which formerly communicated with the sea. A great variety of good fish is caught on the shores, particularly the mullet. † We paid five piastres for drawing the net; but unfortunately it broke; and the capture was not large: we procured only a few mackerel, Scombri, and different species of Labri. Very fine lobsters are caught here; large oysters, scallops, κτένες, and muscles, which are called μύδια. ‡ I observed some birds now on their passage: Upupa Epops, a small species of Motacilla, the red and black butcher-

* "The soil of Chalkis presents every where indications of a volcano: on the hill nearest the village is found a hard brittle rock, which appears ferruginous." Olivier, 1. — E.

† "We were every day served (says Olivier, speaking of one of the neighbouring islands,) with oysters, muscles, and several fishes; such as mackerel, bonito, turbot, and particularly the bearded mullet." See also Busbequius's account of the fishery of these islands. Epis. iv. — E.

‡ Κτένες is the ancient word, see Aris. H. A. and Athenæ. l. 3. Μύδια is a corruption from the antient Μῦς. See Eustathius quoted by Du Cange in v. ὁμύδιον. — E.

bird were common. We saw the Merops apiaster in the vineyards; some cormorants flew along the shore; and the Larus nævius watched our net while we were drawing it. A very small part of the island is cultivated with corn, vineyards, and Melon grounds; the olive does not seem to flourish in its cultivated state. I observed some Jujube trees in the gardens, which are here called Ziziphi. There is no Turk resident at Chalke; and singing, dancing, drinking, occupy and amuse the Greek, unawed by the presence of his oppressor.

March 14. 1787. — At four in the afternoon we sailed from the port of Constantinople in the Bethlehem, a Venetian merchant ship, bound for Cyprus; the weather stormy; the wind north, with snow.

March 16. — We anchored the preceding evening at Lampsaki, and left it at eight this morning; and at eleven, cast anchor before Karagaria, on the Asiatic shore, about two miles distant from the Dardanelles. The country is bare, rising into hills covered with Poterium spinosum; and here and there a few plants of the Astragalus Tragacantha. Some divers, particularly the Colymbus cristatus of Linnæus swam near our ship, and different species of sea-gulls, particularly the Larus ridibundus, flew screaming along the shore. I observed on the beach different species of Confervæ and Fuci.

March 17.—Having visited the town of Abydos, and received some civilities from our consul, we ferried over to Sestos. I mounted the hill which commands the town, and had a distant view of Tenedos and the Straits, as well on the Asiatic as on the European side. The mountains of the Asiatic shore, rising higher than those of Europe, were still covered with snow: those of the latter were skirted with the Pinus pinea. The soil clayey, lightly covered with sand, but poorly cultivated, produced nearly the same plants which I had observed on the Asiatic shore, with the following which I had not seen there:

Daphne Tartonraira
Anemone hortensis

Crocus vernus fl. luteo
Cerastium pentandrum
Fumaria spicata.

I saw several cranes crossing in large, but regular companies from the Asiatic side to the European. In a grove of Planes in the outskirts of Abydos, the Sturnus Cinclus was not unfrequent, of which I shot a male and female.

March 18. — Our captain stopping to take in wine at the Dardanelles, we went on shore at Abydos. Leaving the town, we walked along the banks of the Rhodius; and penetrating three or four miles into the country we found it well cultivated with corn and vineyards. The Rhodius is a mean inconsiderable river, whose supplies at present were derived from the melting of the snow in the neighbouring mountains. Sand-banks here and there interrupted its course; and the sides were skirted with osiers, not yet in flower. The Ardea cinerea stalked majestically along its banks; one of which I shot; and a small species of Motacilla, the M. trochilus, flew from willow to willow.

March 19. — At seven in the morning we dropped down from Caragaria; at eight past by the Dardanelles; and shortly after took in our captain, who had been to the custom-house to clear the ship. We sailed with a fresh breeze, passing Cape Janissary; and were abreast, of the island of Tenedos, opposite to the Trojan shore, at twelve o'clock.

March 20.—At day break we were off the north-west part of Mytilene; we coasted along the island the whole day with a fresh easterly wind; and at sunset were between the main land of Asia and the northern extremity of Scio.

March 22.—The wind had changed to the north in the course of yesterday; and blew now from the east; and threatened us with a fresh gale, which soon quickened into a storm. The sea ran very high; lashed our vessel with relentless fury; and we shipped the waves with sufficient frequency to alarm us. A considerable quantity of corn

belonging to the sailors was damaged by the entering of the sea-water. In vain we attempted to stretch over to the port of Mycone; but having gained the entrance of the great Bogaz, between Samos and Nicaria, we were in some measure sheltered from the fury of the wind by the neighbouring mountains of Samos; these are of considerable height; one of them in the north-west extremity of the island was still covered with snow. The wind which had somewhat sunk at noon now rose upon us with greater fury than in the morning. The timidity of the captain had prevented us from carrying sufficient sail; and at the approach of evening we found ourselves exposed to a wild sea with a furious wind. The sun set, and left us at some miles distance from a port on the Asiatic shore, whose mouth barricadoed with rocks rendered our entrance both difficult and uncertain. The wind whistled wildly along the ropes; confused the cry of the mariners; the steersman heard indistinctly the report from the shrouds; irregular flashes of lightning glimmered faintly before us; and with the white foam at the prow rendered the horrors of our situation visible. After some moments of uncertain existence, having passed several small rocks, we anchored in the evening at Karabaglar, about fifteen miles distant from Boudroun, the ancient Halicarnassus.

March 23.—In the morning the wind blowing hard, with a great sea, we were prevented from going on shore. It moderated in the evening, and we launched the boat, and went to a few scattered houses on the beach, called by the sailors the Capudan Pasha's watering place. Here a fountain of excellent water, a Turkish burying ground, and some white-washed buildings formed a picturesque scene. A rising hill on the left is commanded by an old castle, now in ruins, built by the Genoese. The mountains are composed of Grünstein (of which Nos. 1. and 2. are specimens); and near the beach we found great quantity of pumice. (No. 3.) I was surprised at the number of plants we observed in flower.

March 24.—In the morning we went on shore, and coasting along the beach I collected towards the north point several plants, which I had not seen in my walk of the preceding day. We returned to the watering place over some low hills from which the eye surveyed a rich highly cultivated vale planted with fig-trees. We shot a species of swallow, peculiar to the southern parts of Europe, the Hirundo melba; the Fringilla cyanocephalus, and the Strix passerina.

March 27.—I went on shore to herborise; on my return to the boat I found our sailors had been dragging the net; but had caught few fish. I observed the following species; Sparus Sargus, Chromis, Zeus Faber, and Mullus Barbatus. In our walk we noticed a species of Land Tortoise, Testudo Græca*: and very frequent on the banks of a rivulet, Testudo lutaria; and we shot the female of the Tetrao rufus; and the Motacilla flava. In my different herborisations I collected the following plants. †

March 28.—We got under weigh, and doubled Cape Petera. We observed some high mountains of Asia still covered with snow; and passed by at a considerable distance, on the Asiatic shore, Boudroun; and stood for Cape Crio, which we were abreast of at seven o'clock. The following morning we were becalmed between the coast of Asia and the island of Rhodes; about mid-day a light breeze sprung up from the east; as it was contrary, we put into Port Cavaliere on the Asiatic coast, where we dropt anchor at four in the afternoon. Craggy rocks of grey marble veined with white rising to a considerable height walled in the shore; the ruins of an ancient town, perhaps Cressa, and plots of cultivated ground, furnished a diversity of plants whose beauty was not less striking than their variety.

March 30.—Our sailors having drawn the net early in the morning, caught a considerable quantity of the Coryphæna Pompilus; among the smaller fishes, I observed the Sygnathus Hippocampus, Typhle

* The Testudo lutaria is sometimes eaten in Lent by the Christians of the East: but the Land Tortoise is preferred, as more wholesome. Russell's Aleppo, ii. 222. — E.

† A list of 182 plants is given in the MS.

and Acus; the Sparus Boops, Dentex, the Labrus Iulis, and the Muræna Conger. Captain Emery walking among the ruins of the town, found a Porcupine's quill, from which we imagined the Porcupine was an inhabitant of this country. * There were also several species of the crab kind.

March 31.—At seven o'clock in the morning we left the harbour of Port Cavaliere, and at ten anchored in that of Rhodes. After dinner we went with a letter from M. de Choiseul to the French consul; as he was absent, his dragoman attended us in a walk through the town. The streets appeared almost deserted and forlorn; the principal one, called the Knights' Street, offered a melancholy view of the remains of those houses defended with so much bravery by their valorous tenants. The arms of several of these knights are observable on the walls; and the ruins of the grand master's palace are covered with the golden Henbane. Leaving the town, we walked along the beach on the south-west side, and among the rocks, which were formed of a congeries of quartz pebbles cemented with ferruginous sand, we observed impressions of Serpulæ not uncommon.

April 1.—At five in the afternoon we raised our anchor. We saw under the shelter of the shore of Rhodes an immense number of Pelicans; this was probably a stage of repose in their way from Egypt, where Hasselquist informs us they winter.

April 3.—Early in the morning we had a very distant view of Cyprus. Our sailors caught a small species of lark, the Alauda spinoletta of L., which probably lighted upon our vessel in its passage. We were becalmed in sight of Cyprus the whole of the next day. We shot the Charadrius spinosus flying near our ship; this singular bird Linnæus makes mention of, as an inhabitant of Egypt; Wheler saw it in Greece. We caught also two species of Motacilla, the sylvia and trochilus of Linnæus.

* The Porcupine is found in Syria, near Aleppo. Russell's Aleppo, ii. 159.

April 8.—We anchored in the bay of Larnaka in Cyprus; the consul being absent, we engaged lodgings at the house of Sr. Natali, an Italian, pleasantly situated on the beach at the Salines.

April 9. — I walked out to botanise, along the eastern coast, and returned by Livadia. The crops of corn had been much hurt by hail and a severe winter; the orange groves or gardens were quite destroyed.

April 10, 11. — I staid at home that my painter might have time to design the plants collected in my walk to Livadia, and several birds that were shot by a Chasseur whom we had employed as a guide. Our situation at the Salines was one of the most favourable in the island for the botanist and ornithologist. Several little pools invited a number of Grallæ to its neighbourhood. Near Larnaka was one of considerable extent, and the salt lake was scarcely a mile distant. Cyprus, situated between Asia and Africa, partakes of the production of both; sometimes we noticed the birds and plants of Syria and Caramania; sometimes those of Egypt. Many of the Grallæ we saw were probably birds of passage.

April 12. — We made an excursion to the mountain of the Holy Cross. We passed by the aqueduct of Larnaka, and after four hours ride over an uneven plain enlivened with varieties of the Ranunculus Asiaticus, now in flower, we dined under a carob tree. Several little rivulets crossed the road, skirted with the Oleander. These were frequented by the beautiful Merops apiaster, one of which we shot. Numerous Jack-daws burrowed in the holes of the free-stone rock near the rivulet; and the Roller, which after short flights pitched frequently before us, rivalled the Merops in the splendour of its colours. After dinner we lost our way in the mountains covered with the Pinus pinea; we arrived late at a hamlet belonging to the convent; and about an hour distant from it. The ascent was steep and difficult; and the sun set soon after our arrival. Disappointed at finding the convent quite deserted, and no habitation being near, we resolved upon attempting an entrance by force. The different instruments we had brought with us for digging were employed;

but without success. At length a Caloyer arrived with the key, and having opened the door of the church, we discovered some straw mattresses; these were drawn before the altar, and we lay down to repose.

The mountain, a bluish grey argillaceous rock thinly covered with earth, furnished but a few plants; a species of Astragalus, which I do not find mentioned by Linnæus, called by the Greeks ἀγριόκυτζος, grew in great abundance. I saw the Valeriana tuberosa, which is certainly the Mountain-nardus of Dioscorides, on the summit, with the Ziziphora capitata, and a species of Cucubalus and Thymus, neither of which I find described. On the walls of the convent I observed the golden Henbane growing plentifully.

April 13.—At eight we left the convent; the Pinus pinea was less frequent as we advanced in our descent. I observed a new species of Gladiolus, G. montanus, and Thymus tragoriganum, frequent. Arrived at the bottom, we stopped at a village to refresh ourselves; we then passed through a more level country covered with different species of Cistus, the Onosma Orientalis, and Lithospermum tenuiflorum. I observed among the scarcer plants the Brassica vesicaria and the Salvia ceratophylloides. Swarms of locusts in their larva state often blackened the road with their numbers, and threatened destruction to the crops of corn now almost ripe. Near the aqueduct we observed several hawks hunting in troops; Falco tinnunculus was the most frequent species in the island, called by the Greeks κύτζος. We shot two other species; one with a blue tail, named Mavromati, and another, something like a buzzard, called φαλκόνι.

April 17.—We set off at eight in the morning for Famagusta; after riding four hours through a rising plain we reached Armidia, a village pleasantly situated about half a mile from the sea. Near the road side I observed the Scabiosa prolifera, and a species of Arum, unnoticed by Linnæus, called by the Greeks ἀγριοκολοκάσια, and a rare species of Linum with a red flower, the Linum viscosum of Linnæus. The low hills round Armidia were covered with the Cistus

incanus now in flower. On the beach I gathered the Scorzonera Tingitana and a new species of Geranium. We shot also a bird of the Gralla kind, the Hæmatopus Ostralegus of L. After a ride of four hours over an extensive plain, we reached at sunset a small convent in the outskirts of Famagusta.

April 18. — Early in the morning we walked to Famagusta, a melancholy place now almost depopulated: in the time of the Venetians the fairest city in the island; and renowned for the brave defence they made in it against the infidels. The lines of the fortification which are very considerable are still sufficient to show the extent and former strength of this place: they are now suffered by the Turks to moulder away in ruins. Some cannon, with the arms of Venice, were lying dismounted on the ramparts; the Lieutenant of the fortress pointed to them with an air of triumph. In the enceinte grew among the rubbish the Aloe vera, the Iris Germanica, and Florentina in great abundance. Leaving the fortress we passed through the streets now deserted, a melancholy picture of Turkish desolation; the gateway by which we returned to the convent was paved with cannon balls. At noon after a ride of five hours we arrived at Upsera. About a mile from Famagusta, we observed some small lakes to our right and left. these were frequented by different species of Grallæ: we had shot the Ardea alba, which flew over the convent, in the morning. The desolation we had observed at Famagusta extended itself along the country we now traversed. We passed by the mouldering ruins of several Greek villages, and slept at a Greek cottage at Upsera. This like other villages we had passed seemed by the desertion of its inhabitants to be hastening to ruin: it was pleasantly situated on the side of a hill: a fertile vale stretched beneath it, bounded by the approaching mountains of Antiphoniti.

April 19. — At eight in the morning we left Upsera, and passing through the vale below, gradually ascended into the mountain of Antiphoniti. At noon we arrived at the convent, most romantically situated, having a view of the sea and a distant sight of the high

land of Caramania. I was come here on the authority of Pococke to see the Lignum Rhodium; this the Greeks called Xylon Effendi. The Hegoumenos of the convent, a very old man, offered himself as my conductor, and leading me a few paces below the convent into a garden now covered with rubbish, pointed out a tree which on examination I found to be the Liquidambar Styraciflua. The trunk of it was much hacked, and different bits had been carried off by the curious and superstitious, as an ornament to their cabinets and churches. This was probably the same tree that Pococke had * seen. To ascertain the Lignum Rhodium has been much wished by the naturalists. An American tree growing in the swamps of Virginia seems to have little claim to be considered as that which should produce it.. The name of Xylon Effendi and the tradition of the convent testify the reputation in which this tree had long been held in the island; it was probably at first introduced by the Venetians during their possession of it. I could not discover,. either from observation or enquiry, that it was to be found in any other part of Cyprus; nor do I recollect that the Styrax liquidambar has been mentioned by any botanist as an oriental tree. Whether the Lignum Rhodium of the shops is the wood of this tree, or not, I am doubtful; the Aspalathus primus of Dioscorides I think is certainly the Lignum Rhodium of the ancients; he describes it as a thorny shrub, probably a species of Spartium, which the Cypriotes still call Aspalathi; his Aspalathus secundus, which also grows in the island, is certainly the Spartium spinosum. The Pinus pinea, the Cypress, the Andrachne are the principal trees that grow in this mountainous track. In the crevices of the rocks I found a few curious plants, Scutellaria peregrina, Ononis Ornithopodioides, Polygala Monsp.; and a species of Valeriana † with an undivided leaf, which seems distinct from Val. Calcitrapa. In the environs of

* See a paper in the Linnæan Transactions, (read Feb. 1815,) respecting the Lignum Rhodium of Pococke, by the President.

† Valeriana orbiculata of Flora G. F. 31.

the cloister we shot two species of Loxia; one which I have called L. Varia; the other L. Cinerea.

April 20. — At eleven we left the convent of Antiphoniti and descended the mountain to the sea-coast. In our journey I observed the Papaver somniferum with a small blue flower growing in great abundance: the plant which we find sometimes in waste ground and in corn-fields in England has probably escaped there from the garden. We now coasted along the shore, rocky, and much indented. I here observed several curious plants, Arenaria Cerignensis, Scabiosa Cerignensis, Cheiranthus littoreus, Teucrium Creticum.

Leaving the shore, we entered into a more difficult tract of country called Bel Paese; a ridge of mountains running from north to south, terminated some rising hills, which, sloping towards the sea, were richly cultivated with corn. Near Cerignes, where we arrived rather late in the evening, I discovered a beautiful species of Salvia, S. Cerignensis.

April 21. — Having employed the morning in drawing, and putting our plants in paper; we rode out after dinner to the monastery of Lapasis, a fine remain of an old Gothic structure. In the court below was a sarcophagus; but of bad workmanship. We were told, that on the summit of the mountains to the left of Lapasis were the ruins of an ancient temple: our guides who had excited our curiosity refused to satisfy it, by risking their mules on the steep road which led to them. Captain E. and myself attempted on foot to reach the summit of this distant mountain. The sun shone with uncommon force; nor did the least breeze mitigate the fervour of its rays. After a very hot and fruitless walk, we came back, finding the summit too distant to reach it, and return before night. We joined our companions at the monastery of Lapasis, situated in a beautiful recess, surrounded by corn-fields and vineyards, and shaded by trees, whose foliage is kept green by several purling rills, that watered the environs of this romantic spot. I collected a few plants in this excursion: the Hedysarum saxatile grew on the

mountain; and the Styrax officinale was frequent in the hedges near the monastery.

April 22. — We left Cerignes at nine, a paltry town with a port, which carries on a small commerce with Caramania: we passed the mountains of Bel Paese by a narrow defile; on the sides of which grew the Moluccella fruticosa; descending, we entered the plains of Messaria; and about two arrived at Nicosia. On the mountains we observed several large birds which our guides told us were Eagles, Αετόι; I was not so fortunate as to procure one of them during my stay in the island; but from their flight I should suppose them to be Vultures; near Nicosia, I observed the Salvia Argentea. In the evening, we visited a small convent of Spanish friars, under the protection of France and Spain; and slept at the house of the Danish dragoman, for whom we had brought a letter.

April 23. — The governor of the island being informed of my arrival, sent a message, that he wished to see me; he was a venerable old Turk, with no other complaint than that of age, and its companion, debility and loss of appetite. He received me with great politeness: our ambassador, Sir R. Ainslie, had procured me letters for him. Having felt his pulse, and prescribed for his complaint, he offered us his firman; and ordered his dragoman to prepare a magnificent dinner. A Gazelle, a species of Capra called by the Greeks, Αγρεινο * was brought to me for my painter to take a drawing of. I was assured it was an inhabitant of Mount Troas; though this animal had been sent to the Governor as a present from the coast of Syria. There was nothing in the palace which indicated the magnificence and dignity of the Governor of so large and rich an island; but unfortunately for Cyprus, it is the appanage of the Grand Vizier; who obliges the Governor by measures the most oppressive to remit an annual revenue much exceeding the force and strength of its inhabitants under the present

* Probably Αγρίμι. Αγρίμια, λάφια, καὶ λαγούς. Ano. de N. Th. in Du C. v. A. — E.

distressing circumstances.* The poor Greeks pay a charatch of forty or fifty piastres; and annual emigrations of large numbers are the consequence of this oppressive despotism. The Greeks have at first, perhaps, from necessity been induced to practise some low tricks of lying and knavery; and from frequent repetition, these may at length have become habitual among many of them. One of our guides had secretly made an agreement with a Turk, that two of our horses should carry his corn to Larnaka; tempted to this dishonest proceeding with the hopes of gaining a few paras. Had I mentioned the circumstance to the Governor, the poor fellow would have lost his head; I hinted it only to the dragoman, who immediately sent an officer to inform him, he should answer for his conduct in the most exemplary manner, in case of any further complaint from us. The fellow frightened became, from the most obstinate, the most docile creature in the world on our journey to Mount Troas.

Our dinner was served after the Turkish fashion; a great variety of dishes well dressed, gave us a favourable idea of the Turkish cookery, and the Governor's hospitality. I had counted thirty-six, when the dragoman made us an apology for the badness of the dinner; and that he had not assistance enough to prepare it. The Governor expressed an anxious wish that I should see the medicine prepared, which I had prescribed for him, expressing a great want of confidence in his physician at Larnaka. Upon my making my promise to him, and wishing that it might relieve him, all the persons in waiting exclaimed, Ish Allah. † It was late when we left

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* A curious and forcible contrast presents itself to us, when we read the accounts of the modern poverty and wretchedness of Cyprus, and the following passage of Ammianus Marcellinus: — "Tanta tamque multiplici fertilitate abundat rerum omnium eadem Cyprus, ut nullius externi indigens adminiculi viribus a fundamento ipso carinæ ad supremos usque carbasos ædificet onerariam navem, omnibusque armamentis instructam mari committat." — E.

† Properly, In Sha-Allah, "If God will." Ἐὰν ὁ Κύριος θελήσῃ. James, iv. 15. Breviter, Ish Allah. — From Mr. Usko.

Nicosia, and after eight hours we arrived at our lodgings at the Salines.

April 27. — We set out on an excursion to Mount Troas. Leaving the Salines of Larnaka, we passed through a vale in which were some ruins at a place called Cetti; being alarmed at the appearance of a thunder storm, we stopped at a small village, Magado, to dine, four hours from Larnaka. In our way to Mouni, I observed the Linum Nodiflorum, and shot a beautiful species of Fringilla with a yellow breast, and a black head, called by the Greeks Σκάρθαλις. this bird sings delightfully, rivalling the Nightingale in its note; we observed it frequently in the evening perched on the top of some bush or tree.

April 28. — We left Mouni eleven hours from Larnaka, and after four hours' ride arrived at Limesol. On the road we passed the ruins of the ancient Amathus; I observed the Scabiosa Syriaca growing among the corn, and on the sea-sand a species of Anchusa. Limesol is an inconsiderable town, frequented only on account of its corn, and the neighbourhood to the vineyards of La Commandería. The bay is deeper than that of Larnaka, and ships approach nearer the shore to take in their lading. Our vice-consul, a Greek, treated us handsomely; and uncommon for a Greek, lodged us in his house without making a bill. At Nicosia, the Danish dragoman brought in a most shameful charge for a supper, to which he himself had invited us. We here found our companion Mr. Hawkins, who had been to Soulea, and the Panagía of Cicci.

April 29. — At seven we left Limesol; having travelled two hours in a plain, we passed a little rivulet; the country was covered with Cistus and Mastic; among these we heard the frequent call of the Francoline. Having crossed the rivulet, we entered into a wild mountainous country, and stopped to dine at a Turkish fountain, five hours from Limesol. After dinner, we soon entered into a more cultivated district: the sides of the hills were planted with vineyards; little brooks watered the vales below, which were sown with corn, yet green. The mountains of Troados covered with the Pinus

pinea stretched themselves out, and terminated the vale. I observed the Styrax tree frequent in the hedges; and the Anagyris fœtida in the outskirts of the villages. At sun-set we arrived at the convent of the Holy Cross: this is regarded as the second monastery in the island, and was probably more flourishing under the pious care of Maria Theresa. It is situated in a Greek village, where we observed an appearance of greater affluence than in most of those we had yet seen. Mountains are indeed generally the last retreats of liberty.

April 30. — At seven we set off from the convent of the Holy Cross for Troados. Our road led us through a steep tract of country, well wooded. The Pinus pinea, the Quercus Ilex, and Arbutus Andrachne covered the higher part of the mountain; in the vales below grew the plane, the Cretan maple, the black poplar, the white willow, and the alder. After two hours of very difficult road, we arrived at the convent of Troados; a Greek Papas, whom we had taken as a guide to conduct us to the snow on the summit of the mountain, brought us to this miserable cloister. As we were now told it was impossible to reach the snow, and return, we passed our day with much disappointment at the convent. I picked up but few plants: Smyrnium perfoliatum, Imperatoria Ostruthium, Alyssum campestre, Cheiranthus Cyprius; and among the rocks, Euphorbia Myrsinites, and Turritis glabra. We discovered the jay by hoarse screams, hopping among the branches of the Pinus pinea; and we shot the Parus ater, picking the buds of the fruit-trees below the convent; and the Muscicapa atricapilla busily employed in catching the flies.

May 1. — Having taken a goat-herd for our guide, at seven we began our ascent from the convent. After two hours' climbing with our mules over steep and dangerous precipices, we arrived at the summit, where we found a small quantity of snow lying on the north-east side: the pine-tree and the cypress grew on the heights with the Cretan Berbery. The mountain, composed of grünstein, with large pieces of hornblend, and but slightly covered with earth, disappointed my botanical expectations. A species of Fumaria, an Arabis, A. pur-

purea, with the Crocus vernus growing near the snow, were almost all the plants I observed on the mountain. We now descended rapidly over rocks of serpentine veined with amianth, and in three hours arrived at the bottom. The trunks of the old pine-trees were covered with the Lichen purpuraceus.

We now entered the vale of Soulea, the most beautiful we had yet seen in the island; well watered and richly cultivated. Green meadows contrasted with the corn now ripe, hamlets shaded with mulberry-trees, and healthy peasantry busily employed with their harvest, and the care of their silk-worms, enlivened the scenery. Having travelled two hours in this delightful vale, I stopped at a Greek village. My guide conducted me to the house of the Papás; a bed was prepared for me in the vacant part of a chamber, where silk-worms were kept. In a little morass, in passing through the vale, I had picked up the Lobelia setacea, and Pinguicula crystallina. My draughtsman stopping to sketch these plants was the cause of my losing my companion, who slept at a neighbouring monastery.

May 2. — We left the village at six; the country now became more barren; the hills were covered with the Cistus Creticus, from which they collect the Ladanum *: some land was sown with corn; but this was almost devoured by the locusts, which had now their wings, and flew in swarms destroying every green plant. No vegetable escaped their ravages, except some prickly cartilaginous plants of the thistle tribe. After five hours we arrived at Peristeroani, where I found my companions waiting for me. I had collected some grasses in my road; Poa aurea, Cynosurus durus, and Avena Cypria. Leaving Peristeroani, we travelled over a plain for five hours, and at sun-set arrived at the convent of the Archangel, at a small distance from Nicosia.

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* "Ladanum is extracted from a species of rock-rose, and gathered in Greece; in the islands of the Archipelago, in Crete and Cyprus. Among other preservatives from the plague, Ladanum is used; an aromatic substance, which heat softens and renders more odoriferous: they smell to it from time to time, and especially when they fear any dangerous emanations." Olivier. Cistus Ladan. is the Κίστου εἶδος λήδων of Diosc. See Sprengel, His. R. H. i. 177. — E.

Near the convent I observed the coriander and the garden-cress growing wild among the corn.

May 3. — At seven we left the convent of the Archangel, and after a ride of eight hours through an undulated plain arrived at our lodgings at the Salines; near Agios Georgios we observed immense beds of petrified oysters *, Pectines, and Balani. Our chasseur shot a very rare bird of the Tetrao kind, T. Alchata, called by the Greeks παρδαλός. † This is a bird of passage, visiting the island in the spring and retiring in the autumn. We shot also on this plain the stone curlew, Charadrius Oedicnemus.

CHAP. II.

Sail for Rhodes; anchor near Baso, the Diamond Hills. — Use of the Leaves of Cistus Monspeliensis. — Departure from Cyprus, land on the Coast of Asia Minor. — Testudo Græca, Testudo Lutaria, Rana Esculenta. — Arrival at Rhodes. — The Island of Lero, active Labours of the Peasantry. — Patmos, Dress and Appearance of the Women; Birds. — Island of Stenosa, Plants. — Beautiful Species of Scarus caught off the Island. — The Lunaria of Tournefort. — Argentiera, Lead, Copper, and Iron Ores. — Sail for Athens; singular Appearance of an Eclipse of the Sun.

May 8. — At six in the evening, embarked on board the Providence, a small vessel, for Rhodes. There were upwards of twenty passengers, Turks and Greeks, from different parts of the Levant; a Latin bishop, from the environs of Mount Libanus, after being six years patriarch of the Maronites, had been dethroned by the cabals of his brethren, and was now on board, with a chaplain and interpreter, on

* "A quelques milles de Nicosie," says Le Brun, "il y a une petite montagne, qui n'est que d'huitres petrifies." See his description of them, vol. iii. p. 376. — E.

† Found also in Syria, and called by the natives of Aleppo, Kata. See a plate and description of this bird in Russell's Aleppo, ii. 194. — E.

the way to Rome, hoping by the interference of the Pope to be reinstated in the patriarchate.

May 11. — We anchored about eight in the morning, about five miles to the east of Bafo. The town now presents a melancholy ruin; few of the houses being inhabited. In walking through it, we entered the inclosure of a modern Greek church, where we discovered three pillars of the most beautiful Egyptian granite: at four feet from the ground, they measured ten feet four inches in circumference; and from the present surface, which evidently had been much raised, fifteen feet in height. At the distance of about forty yards were two smaller pillars; one of them was fluted. This was probably the site of an ancient temple of Venus: near it stood the ruins of a small Gothic chapel, probably Venetian. From Bafo we passed over some fields to a beautiful village called Iftinia, where the Governor of the district resided. We produced our firman; and his dragoman, full of promises, offered his services. The bishop, who had been informed of my arrival, wished to consult me. Like the Governor, I found him with no other complaint than that of old age and a weakened vis vitæ. We were offered pipes, and entertained with coffee, liqueurs, and perfumes. From Iftinia we walked to what our guide called the Diamond Hill: these diamonds we found to be nothing but common quartz crystal. Hence we descended to the beach, to some ruins under ground. We found there several buildings; and from the architecture we were led to suppose them catacombs, or repositories for the dead. They occupied a very considerable tract of ground; and offer a curious and interesting field of research to the antiquary. On removing some stones, I discovered two species of lizards; the Lacerta Chalcides, and Lacerta Turcica: on the sand I observed the Sea Eryngo, the Sea Samphire, and the Prickly Cichorium: the Silene fruticosa, the Cyclamen Cyprium, and the Ruta graveolens grew on the rocks: on the road from Bafo to Iftinia, and upon rubbish ground on the outskirts of the town, the Aloe vera, the Sempervivum arboreum, and the Physalis somnifera: the Galium Cyprium on the diamond rocks: the Crucianella Ægyptiaca, the Teucrium

pseudo-chamedrys, and the Teucrium pseudo-polium on the plain below. It was late when I returned to the ship, where I found a Turk, to whom I had offered a suitable reward, waiting for me, with a specimen of the formidable Κούφα.

May 12. — We went on shore, and after waiting three hours at Iftinia for horses, set off at eleven on an excursion to Fontana Amorosa. Riding three hours through a fine cultivated corn country we crossed a rivulet, and dined under an olive tree; among the corn I had observed the Bupleurum semicompositum and Ruta linifolia. After dinner our road led us over a rough steep mountain whose sides were cultivated with corn; we then traversed a stony plain, and in three hours' time arrived at a large Greek village. We now descended towards the beach, having a view of the distant coast of Caramania. The Cistus Monspeliensis was frequent on different parts of the road: the leaves of this species are used by the Cypriots as a substitute for the Mulberry leaf: we met frequently with peasants conveying home horse loads of this plant for their silk worms. After riding for some time in the dark, we arrived at Poli; the Aga of the village, a venerable man, received us with much politeness, and having spread before us a frugal repast of Yaourt and rice milk, he left us and retired to his Harem.

May 13. — At six we set out for Fontana Amorosa, which our guides informed us was little more than an hour distant from Poli. We descended towards the coast; and passing near the shore by a narrow and difficult road, and having turned a considerable mountain, arrived in four hours at a small spring: this we were informed was the famous Fontana Amorosa, which had so greatly excited our curiosity. Among the stones of a ruined village we observed the Lacerta Stellio, the same which Tournefort had found among the ruins of Delos; and on the sides of the mountain I gathered the Centaurea Behen, and the Cynara acaulis, and the Thapsia fœniculifolia; and under the shade of some trees hanging over a rivulet the Osmunda Cypria. Our guides, who had contrived to mislead us, after eight hours brought us back to Poli; they now refused to set

forward for Bafo, alleging, their horses were tired. The Aga of Poli was absent when we came back: and a black slave supposing us hungry brought a bundle of bean stalks, and threw them down before us, saying, *there* was something to eat. As we had promised our captain to return, we continued our journey with our guides. The little owl, Strix Passerina, hooted mournfully among the rocks; and at sun-set, we were left in an unknown and dangerous country. We arrived at a Greek village about an hour from Poli in the dusk of the evening; and the Papas having furnished us with a guide, we travelled all night, and reached the shore of Bafo at day-break.

May 14. — We embarked at six in the morning: on the 21st we passed Cape Chelidoni, and immediately after, were becalmed at a small distance off the bay of Myra; about twelve, we came to anchor in the bay; and went on shore in a Greek boat. The sides of the mountain skirted a sandy vale; part of which was covered with a river now almost stagnant: here I collected several plants I had not noticed in Cyprus. We killed a beautiful species of Coluber, which I have called Coluber Caramaniensis: I observed a great number of rock pigeons, Columba Oenas rupestris. In the evening we raised the anchor and set sail.

May 22. — We sprung our bowsprit and were obliged to put before the wind; at twelve we dropped our anchor in the bay of Finica.

May 23. — I went on shore to botanise. An aqueduct to the left continued for five miles into the interior of the country. We saw several scattered hamlets, whose inhabitants, living a wandering pastoral life, had retired into the mountains to milk their goats, and make their cheese. A rich fertile vale was watered by the * Limyrus. The Pomegranate, glowing with its scarlet colours, ornamented the thicket; while the Vitis Labrusca, stretching over the rivulet, per-

* For the situation of Myra, and the Limyrus, see Beaufort's Caramania. — E.

fumed the air with the most fragrant odours. Oranges and lemons grew in wild luxuriance; crowded around the house of the untutored peasant; and in vain solicited his art to prune and improve them. Fatigued with our walk we sought a retreat under a spreading plane; the Limyrus glided softly at our feet; a singular grotesque view of a Caramanian cottage heightened the scenery. I returned highly satisfied with my walk, and richly laden with curious plants. We met the Testudo Græca frequently on the road side, and the Testudo Lutaria with the Rana Esculenta in the little rivulet which watered the plain: we heard the Potamida frequently, flying on the banks of the Limyrus; but it artfully concealed itself from our view. It was late in the evening before we returned to our vessel.

May 28. — We dropped anchor in the port of Rhodes at five in the morning, and went on shore to visit the French consul; in the afternoon I walked out to botanise; among the rocks to the west of the town we observed a Pelican. Though the season for botanising was too far advanced for the lower grounds, I yet picked up several curious plants, among some corn not yet reaped, which skirted some hills about three miles distant from the town; in the valleys beneath, and among the briars on the margin of the fields. The port of Rhodes is much frequented; it supplies however a few articles only of commerce; among these are oranges and lemons; the best I recollect to have seen. The limes were abundant; and we bought a basket full of them, paying only a para for thirty.

May 29. — The morning was employed in embarking our baggage on board of the boat which we had engaged to carry us to Canea: our intention was to have sailed early, but we were detained partly in waiting for the arrival of the Sou Basha or officer of the customs, and partly for the leave of the Aga, who was sleeping at his villa some distance from the town. We sailed at nine o'clock; the wind being westerly we tacked over towards the coast of Asia, and working along the shore dropped anchor at Port Cavaliere at three in the afternoon. This place that six weeks since appeared a beautiful garden enamelled with some of the most curious plants of

the East now presented a dry surface, and furnished me only with the opportunity of collecting some seeds from the parched skeletons of those plants which I had formerly collected in flower. On my return from fishing, one of our Greek sailors met me on the beach with some Scari, which he had caught among the rocks. Our classical curiosity was much raised to taste a dish which held so distinguished a place with the ancient Greek and Roman epicures *: we found the Scarus better flavoured than most of the species of Labrus, though not superior to the huge Rhombus, or the spotted Muræna.

May 30. — Rowed out of Port Cavaliere at day-break, the wind still contrary in the channel of Rhodes. During the afternoon, we stood along the western coast of the island of Symi, and at sun-set anchored in a small creek on the Asiatic shore.

May 31. — We doubled Cape Crio at nine, and were soon after becalmed; at mid-day we passed by the island of Cos, directing our course to Lero; in the port of which we anchored in the evening.

June 1. — I walked out at day-break to botanise; the corn-fields and the crevices of the hills furnished me with some curious plants. The port of Lero is singularly beautiful, walled in with picturesque rocks; on these stand the mouldering ruins of some old fortifications, above which is placed the town. A peasantry lively and active, now busied with their harvest, furnished a pleasing contrast to the wild and desolate scenery we had lately left on the Asiatic shore. At eight, quitting Lero with a fair wind, after four hours' sail we arrived at Patmos.

We walked out to examine the island †: leaving the road which led from the port to the town, we turned to the right to a salt pool, where we shot the Scolopax Glottis, called here Soueli. In climbing

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* Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia,
Magisve Rhombus aut Scari. — Hor. — E.

† An account of some recent discoveries made in Patmos by Mr. Whittington is given in an extract from his journal, printed at the end of this division of Dr. Sibthorp's tour.

the rocks above the salt pool we killed two species of serpent; one having a back waved with black on a greyish ground, and a flattened head, appeared to have all the marks of a species highly venomous. The islanders called it φίδι, corrupted from ὄφις; another, which from its long slender form, I judged to be perfectly innocent, they called σαέττα, or arrow, from the manner in which it shoots or darts itself; we were told of a third species πορδοκολόγος; this was represented to us as of enormous size; we were not however able to find it. From these rocks we passed over to the monastery of the Apocalypse, where we were shown a dark church with a chancel or cell excavated in the rock, crowned by the monastery of St. John. Having waited on the Hegoumenos, and admired the extensive view which we commanded from its height, we descended to the house of an Italian physician, an itinerant empiric; he showed us some ancient medals and precious stones. In walking through the town, we were much struck with the beauty of the women. A form sufficiently elegant, and a black sparkling eye heightened the charms of a fair complexion; and we seemed to trace in these Grecian beauties the charms which her poets in the better days of Greece have described with so much warmth. Tournefort accuses these nymphs of want of address in putting on their *fard*; at present however they have greatly improved their art; and the few who we observed to be painted were much more skilful than the Parisian matrons in laying on their pigments. Patmos, like most of the Greek islands at this season of the year, presented a brown sun-burnt surface, forbidding the botanist to hope for a plentiful harvest. Notwithstanding its arid state I still discovered a few scarce plants.

June 2.—Tempestuous weather, with a strong blustering north wind, detained us in the port of Patmos. We walked out after dinner; and near the beach observed the Pelecanus Onocrotalus; we shot a species of Sterna, S. Hirundo. The island furnishes a very inconsiderable number of land birds; some of the swallow tribe and the wheat-ear were almost the only small birds we saw in the island;

the Partridge, the rock Pigeon, the hooded Crow, and the little Owl, were the only larger land birds.

June 3. — We walked to the convent of St. John to visit a learned monk whose name was Gregorio Zeno: he understood the ancient Greek, and had a large library for a man in his situation. Among the botanical works he showed me an old copy of Paul of Ægina and Matthiolus's Commentary on Dioscorides. He furnished me with the Greek names and superstitious uses of several of the plants of the islands.

June 5. — We left Patmos, and arrived by the force of our oars at Stenosa. I observed a sea bird flying near the surface of the water, and seldom settling; the sailors called it Μήκω.

June 6. — The island is very rocky, but furnished a variety of curious plants: among these I observed the Achillea Ægyptiaca described by Tournefort, one of the most frequent plants in the island, now in flower. During my herborisation the Greeks had caught a beautiful sort of Scarus, of a fine blood-red colour, and a golden spot a little above the caudal fin; its form was that of the species which I have described taken on the shore of Cyprus; but the one was of an uniform dusky green; the other glowed with a deep red. My draughtsman has fortunately made a drawing of it, while the colours were yet vivid. In sailing out of the harbour, I observed the Brassica Græca growing on a little islet in the mouth of it. I landed to gather it, and picked up several curious plants which grew near the same spot.

June 7. — We stood over for Naxia, where we put into a small creek to look for water; but not finding any we changed our course; we turned back to a bay where fortunately we discovered a well. We here killed a serpent, whose eyes were singularly small, called by the Greeks Tuphlites: this we were told was a species highly venomous; and that the bite of it would prove fatal to a man in a few hours. We killed also a small species of lizard, whose back was of a deep green; and I saw another, the Lacerta Aurea of Linnæus. I picked up some few plants, and collected several seeds: among the plants