

The church being shut, we examined only its external walls, but found no inscriptions. Passing over a field covered with asphodels, we proceeded to the ruins of the theatre, under which are the remains of a temple supposed to have been that of Venus, mentioned by Pausanias. We were struck with the immense size of some of the stones that had formed the walls. The thick haze, which so frequently obscures the view in these climates, induced us to defer going up to the Acropolis: this place my friend intended to make a station for his geographical observations. On our return, being market-day, a number of villagers, bringing in the produce of their labours, had collected together: the women were sufficiently homely, and the men were simply clad with an outer garment lined with sheep's skin, the fleece turned inward. Argos had taken an active part in the late Russian war; and the ruins of numerous houses testified the resentment which the Turks had taken on the unfortunate town. Many of its inhabitants had fled, and others concealed themselves. This place shared, with the rest of the Morca, the general calamity of the plague, and lost, three years since, a great part of its population. It is one of the smaller Villæ-tis, and contains only twenty-four towns or villages within its district. If the Aga is oppressive, by means of money the Argians procure his removal; and the hope of a better master occasions frequent changes at the expense of the people. The small-pox was in the house where we lodged; and two children infected with it, were committed to the care of a Papás, and an adventurous son of Æsculapius, who had just emerged from a shop in Cephallonia. We counselled them to an exposure to the air, and the avoiding an accumulation of heat. *

* Dr. Sibthorp, in a letter to Mr. Wenman, mentions "his crossing the Bay of Argos from Napoli di Romania; and finding the famous lake of the Lernean hydra: this is composed of a number of mouths or sources, which are extremely clear and transparent. Like our blow-wells in the marshes of Lincolnshire, they are said to have no bottom. The white water lily, with the Riccia fluitans, was floating on the surface."

CHAPTER II.

Mistra. — Unsettled State of the Country. — Political Speculations of the Greeks. — Visit to Selavo-chorio. — Singular Representations in Bas-relief. — Sparta. — Excursion to Ithome. — Wood of the Holy Cross. — Crown of Thorns. — Remains of Messene. — Beautiful Structure of some of the ancient Gates. — Corone. — Confinement and Concealment of the Turkish Women. — Turkish Wedding. — Embark at Corone. — Stations of the Turtle Doves. — Santiote Sportsmen. — Cephallonia. — Marine Eruvæ. — Plants. — Coast of Ithaca. — Channel of Leucada. — Santa Mavra. — Prevesa. — Fishery. — Anecdote of Count Carhuri. — Ruins of Nicopolis. — Sail from Corfu. — Island of Fanio. — Plants and other Productions. — Mode of Farming in Santi. — Depressed State of Society in the Island under the Venetian Government.

APRIL 19. — We were hospitably received in the house of a Dutch Barratlee, who was preparing, from the unsettled state of property at Mistra, to proceed to Patras. We were here at something more than an hour's distance from Sparta; but it was necessary to have a guard; and that composed of Turks. It was the great Turkish festival of the first day of the Bairam: we were obliged therefore to defer our excursion to Sparta, and to engage the Vaivode to furnish us with a guard for the purpose the next day. We were visited by the Bishop and the Archons, deploring the miserable state of the subjugated Greeks: they persuaded themselves we were sent on some political mission, and formed various hopes from our arrival. The Proto-archon squeezed us cordially by the hand, and said he ventured now to raise up his head; and felt a new beam of life. The Bishop had some learning; a rare circumstance in a Greek diocesan. Hearing that the Vaivode had granted us an escort to conduct us the next day to Sparta, he begged he might be permitted to take advantage of it, and visit one of his parishes; and such was the insecure state of property, that our host, who had lands in the neighbourhood of Sparta, had been deterred by the fear of robbers, for six months past, from visiting them; while his property was suffering from the abuse of his tenants. Among the robbers the name of Zacharias stood first on the list: he had long bid defiance to the Turks, and either eluded

or defeated the different troops which had been sent to take him prisoner. He treated the Turks who fell into his hands with great severity, murdering most of them. A sort of armistice took place between him and the Vaivode of Mistra; but this was insufficient for the safety of travellers who were not protected by a guard of the Vaivode. In the evening I took a walk in the outskirts of the town, our host, who was my guide, not thinking it prudent to venture far beyond the walls. On the side of the road the water was conducted in wooden troughs, usefully serving a number of mills. I added to my herbarium an *Antirrhinum*, resembling *Cymbalaria*, but with woolly leaves, elegantly entwining the rocks.

April 20. — We set out for Sparta with ten guards, well armed, and attended by our host: the Bishop was prevented from accompanying us by some visits of ceremony he was expected to pay to the first Turkish families, making to their servants a kind of Easter-offering, the usual present at the Bairam. At something more than an hour we arrived at Sclavochorio. In a Greek church, near the altar-piece, were preserved two curious specimens of ancient sculpture*, representing the different articles relating to the dress of a Greek lady. Our Proto-archon recollected the Abbé Fourmont at Mistra: described his researches as expensive, and engaging a number of workmen. Many of the inscriptions which were dug up were covered again and left. The government of the town was then in the hands of the Greeks, who gave every assistance to the Abbé in his enquiries: the unfortunate success of the insurrection of the Morea had now enslaved them, and they possessed scarcely a nominal power. On our arrival, in a wall near the road, we observed several ancient fragments: one represented a chase, in which was the figure of a wild goat or Ibex. One of our guards, though a Turk, was well acquainted with the modern Greek names of several plants. From Sclavochorio we proceeded to Sparta, about two hours' distance. In addition to the theatre, we observed the remains of numerous build-

* Now in the possession of the Earl of Aberdeen. See the first volume of this work, p. 452. 2d edit.

ings on the low hills that rose on the plain, which was partly sown with corn : a ploughman with two lean steers, with difficulty turned up the soil, covered with stones and the ruins of buildings. The walls of several of them, raised of brick, were still remaining : we saw, however, no columns. The river which glided through the plain had frequently shifted its bed : willows and the *Agnus Castus* skirted its sides. We returned and spent the day at Mistra. I greatly regretted that I was not able to extend our tour throughout Maina : it was our intention to have visited the promontory of Ta-narus, so famous for its marble ; but it was infested by a lawless tribe of banditti, whose force is so formidable as to set even the orders of the Bey at defiance.

April 23. — We determined on making an excursion to Mount Ithome ; and setting out from Kutchuk Maina in the afternoon, after a ride of something more than three hours over a rich plain, watered by the Pamisus, now called Agio Florio, we ascended the mountain of Vulkano, and arrived at the convent. The Hegoumenos, who had^d read Meletius, offered himself as our guide, and promised in the morning to conduct us to the ruins of Messene. He was a great polemic ; and to show his knowledge of theology, contended that our Saviour's cross was made of three sorts of wood, of cypress, of cedar, and of pine. * This idea was probably founded on the Greek verse of the octoechos, ἐκ κυπαρισσίας, καὶ πέυκης, καὶ κέδρου, κ. τ. λ., which is chanted in the Greek churches on Good Friday. The thorny crown, according to this sage monk, was formed of the *Smilax aspera* : I shall leave the botanical theologists to contend with him in favour of the *Paliurus* and the *Spina Christi*. I herborised in the evening, round the monastery, in the garden rank with weeds. The sides of the mountain offered me some curious plants : among others, the little *Anthyllis* figured by Girard in his *Flora Gallo-provincialis* ;

* Sandys records another opinion held on this subject by some of the Christians of the East. "The cross was formed, as they report, of four several woods, the foot of cedar, the bole of cypress, the transome of palm, and the title of olive." 144. — E.

but botany slept ; and such was the profound ignorance of the caloyers, that they were unacquainted with the most common names of the most common plants.

April 24. — We proceeded from the convent up the mountain, conducted by our Hegoumenos : in half an hour we came to the ruins of an ancient gateway : ascending higher up, on the summit of Ithome we found the remains of the walls of the ancient Acropolis. From this height, we commanded a rich and extensive view of the fertile plain of Messenia, watered by the Pamisus, and walled in by Taygetus and a high range of mountains. The descent to the city walls was extremely rough ; and Ithome, though far from the highest, is one of the steepest and most rugged mountains of the Peloponnesus. The purple flax, and the red *Crepis* which is the ornament of our parterres, with the *Catananche lutea*, were flowering on its summit. The silver fir, characteristic of the higher regions of Greece, was wanting ; the rocks were covered with mastic, broom, and low shrubs, browsed by the goats. The Wheat-ear, a bird of passage, flew among the ruins. The small village of Mavromati is within the enceinte of the ancient walls. While we roasted a lamb, a number of squalid female figures, who were washing at the fountain, assembled round us, offering a number of coins that had been found in the ruins. Having dined under the shade of a huge walnut-tree, we proceeded to a gateway composed of immense stones : it was extremely well preserved, and of a circular form : one on the road, leading to the Acropolis, may be considered among the finest remains of the architecture of the ancients, and a proof of the extraordinary mechanism with which they moved enormous masses of stone to their buildings. These stones formed by the chissel were accurately fitted to each other ; as no mortar was used in the walls, this exactness of position was more strictly attended to. We saw no inscriptions ; but a number of fragments of columns were scattered over the area of the ancient town, now sown with corn. Among the marbles was an alto relievo representing a chase, in which the figure of a lion was preserved. Several fragments were found in the walls of the Greek churches. From

Mavromati, we proceeded to Nisi, leaving Andrusa, a Turkish town, about half a mile on our right, and met with a very hospitable reception at the house of the Venetian consul. I was here visited by a Corsican physician, who pressed me to several consultations. A basket of Truffles was brought to me, in which my host distinguished three sorts. Lent is the season when the greatest numbers are found. The diet of the Greeks at that season is very generally drawn from the vegetable kingdom, and the Truffle becomes then an object of considerable importance.

April 25. — When advice is to be had gratis, invalids are always found. My good host had consulted me the preceding evening: I was in the morning drawn into a consultation for the wife and daughter. Female complaints are more frequent in Greece than in the rest of Europe; much of this is owing to the confinement of the women, and that want of exercise which enervates the system. The hysterical complaints of my two patients were owing to these causes. From Nisi, we had a journey of seven hours to Corone: our road conducted us chiefly along the beach: the rocks were covered with Cistus: patches of corn were spread over the vales, and rich olive grounds extended to Corone. On our way we passed by some ruins at Petalida. We had been warmly recommended to the Bey, who received us on the beach in an elegant kiosk built in the Chinese fashion. The Bey himself was learned for a Turk: he had some knowledge of Astronomy, Mathematics, and Architecture: his brother was Disdar or commander of the castle. The kiosk was at our disposal, and the Bey had provided for us an elegant supper. It was served in the European manner, with tables, chairs, and Staffordshire ware, luxuries we had not seen before in a Turkish house. The waves beat gently along the walls of our kiosk, and brought on a soft and comfortable repose.

April 26. — In the morning, the approach of the Venetian brig was announced to us: it was returning from an unsuccessful cruise against the pirates on the coast of Maina. A reward of 1000 piastres was offered to a Mainote chief, who promised either to shoot or se-

cure the person of the pirate. The wind was contrary ; and notwithstanding our impatience to embark, we were detained at Corone. We were visited by the bishop and by Mr. Thibaut, who, attached to the royal cause, had disdained to accept his office under the Republic, and sought protection from the British embassy. The violence of party disturbed the repose, and broke the union which should subsist between merchants of the same nation in a foreign country. The Bey was extremely anxious to receive my advice for his son, a youth of eighteen, and for his wife. The latter wished personally to consult me ; but the jealousy of the Bey was an objection not to be overcome. She sent me the account of her case by a lady of her acquaintance, and the physician was charged by the Bey to give me the details : his information, however, was very imperfect : he had not seen the lady, and felt her pulse only through a piece of muslin thrown over the hand. The Turkish women carefully conceal the face : none but the husband has the privilege of seeing it : the exposure of it would be considered as the prostitution of the person. The Turkish women, whom we saw on the roads, had their faces muffled up ; and when they met us, they either turned themselves away, or stood behind a tree until we passed.

The residence and society of the French merchants at Corone had a considerable influence in softening the manners of the Turks. We went in the evening to visit M. Thibaut, who with his lady, a Parisian, bore their adverse fortune with a resignation which did them honour. M. T. had been consul in Egypt, and made a small collection of gems ; among them was a Leander, much admired by the author of *Anacharsis* ; and a Leda, which he parted with to my friend Hawkins. M. T. had extracted from Lemery the names of some simples and drugs ; and his knowledge placed him at least upon a level with the Greek doctors. He expressed himself at a loss, not being able to get the *Hypocistis* : I consoled him by giving my opinion, that the composition would not be hurt by the omission of that ingredient. We passed our evening pleasantly at his house ; his lady, with much vivacity, entertaining us with an account of the buffoonery she had

seen at a Turkish marriage. Indecent dancing, and music performed by women, furnished the principal parts of the entertainment ; when the bride veiled, and crowned with sequins, was led into the room, and kneeling before the mother of the bridegroom, receives his presents and those of his friends. It was already midnight, when the Captain of the *Merope* summoned us aboard: the janisaries of the Bey were waiting to conduct us to the shore, where we found the launch, and embarking in it, we went on board the brig. We looked in vain for the comfortable neatness of the English cabin ; and our sleep was disturbed by the numerous insects which preyed upon us.

April 27. — We had in the night advanced so far out, that we had cleared Cape Galio, and the appearance of the weather, which was thick and hazy, flattered us with the hopes of a Sirocco wind. The haze, however, went off as the day advanced, and instead of a Sirocco, the calm was succeeded by a contrary wind from the west.

April 28. — We steered our course towards the Strophades : it was our intention to have landed and spent a day here ; but it now blew so fresh, that the landing in our boat would have been difficult and dangerous. A nobleman of Zante, Count Nicholas Logotheti, was considerably alarmed : his fears produced frequent vows to the Panagia to favour our escape. We left the island of the Harpies about a mile distant, and proceeded in our course towards Zante ; but the wind falling in the evening, we found ourselves at about five leagues from that island at sunset. In the course of the day several turtle-doves flew by the vessel ; and a species of *Motacilla*, pitching upon the cordage, was caught by the hands of one of our sailors. The islands of the Strophades are low and flat ; peopled by a monastery of Caloyers : they are occasionally visited by Zantiote sportsmen, as they are a noted station for the turtle-doves in their passage. The Count Nicholetto was here to have joined a party who came with that intention from Zante.

April 29. — Early in the morning we were near the shore of the island ; when a contrary wind springing up, we went in the launch to Cape Basilico : here, Anthonio Camouta Cornaro, and Count Antonio

Logotheti, and a party, had collected for the purpose of shooting turtle-doves. We dined with our friends at the convent; and in the evening, procuring mules, we proceeded to the town. Zante now appeared with extraordinary beauty: the olive-trees were covered with flower; the corn already producing its spike, promised a rich and speedy harvest. The chase was not here the reward of indefatigable labour; the Zantiote nobleman enjoying luxurious ease, had his arms carried by a servant; and softly reposing in an elbow-chair, under a spreading olive-tree, expected the arrival of the turtle-doves. Books of amusement, the social conversation of friends, gentle exercise, provoked an appetite which all the science of Apicius was employed to satisfy. The liver of the Scarus * was not forgotten; and the critical moment of sacrifice was strongly and eagerly debated. The philosophy of Epicurus finds here many disciples; and the pursuit of the Summum Bonum is only occasionally arrested by the alarming reports of earthquakes and apoplexies.

May 1. — I took an affectionate leave of the house of our worthy consul, who accompanied me at day-break with my friend Hawkins to the Caique. As we rowed along the beach, we were saluted by them with many *Καλὰ κατεβόδια* †, and I contemplated with pleasure the shore where I had experienced the warmth of so much hospitality. We had made little way with our oars, when the wind, which was contrary, strengthening, obliged us to put into a small port, distinguished by the name of Gaidaros. Our bark lay here sheltered from the westerly winds. We landed, and walking along the shore I made some additions to the Zantiote Flora. The olives were now covered with blossoms; and the fruit well formed on the stalk of the asphodel, promised an abundant harvest. At sunset the wind sunk, and after a few hours, our sailors having reposed, ventured on with their oars.

May 2. — A light westerly wind springing up in the morning, we advanced considerably before our gun-boat, by which we had been

* See the first volume of this work, p. 286.

† *Κατεβόδια*, " buon viaggio." Sommavera. — E.

exported, on account of the alarm of pirates. At ten we dropt anchor in a small port called Scala, in the island of Cephallonia. On the fragments of sand-stone, separated from the rock, I noticed the exuviae of Pectines, Gaideropi, and other shells. Above the port was the town of Scala, and behind it rose Mount Eláto, thinly clad with pines. It was formerly covered with wood; but the Venetian government exacting much gratuitous service from the inhabitants, in felling and drawing the timber for public service, excited such discontent, that to rid themselves of the onus, certain persons set fire to the wood, and consumed a considerable number of the trees. We landed near a watch-tower, which served in time of plague as a guard-house. The rocks on the shore were covered with cistus and the flowering heath, and the thyme of the ancients. Among these shrubs I noticed the *Emb. Melanocephalus*, which arrives with the turtles: it is confounded with the ortolan called Ampelourgos. I picked up but few plants on the beach: the rarer ones were the night-flowering *Silene*, and a species of *Ononis*; and a little *Gypsophila* was in flower among the bushes. In the evening we weighed anchor, and advanced with our oars along the shore, bold, naked, and rocky. The Magistral wind blowing strong, we dropped anchor under the lee of some projecting rocks.

May 3. — We proceeded slowly in the morning under the shore with our oars, taking in water on the stony beach of Port Poros: our sailors dug a hole in the sand, and the water, with a slight brackish taste, rose within a few feet of the sea. The chasm in the rocks served as a passage to a vale, on which, according to the tradition of our mariners, once stood a large and populous city. At two in the afternoon, we doubled Cape John, the south-east point of Ithaca. The island affords several good ports: we dropped anchor in that of Skino. To our left was the harbour of Vathi, which is the chief town in the island. The rocks on the shore make the navigation dangerous: they appeared to be composed of a white friable lime-stone.* I saw a number of maritime plants: the *Cineraria maritima*, the *Stachelina chamaepeuce*, &c. The hills were white with the flowers of the

Caucalis: I gathered on them another umbelliferous plant, with a five-divided leaf, which appeared a species of *Athamanta*.

May 4. — We weighed anchor in the morning, the weather being calm, and continued our course with our oars: we passed by Chione, a village situated in a recess near the shore. Several islands were in view: among these Calamo, renowned for the excellence of its corn, which is esteemed the best in the Levant. We passed by a narrow entrance into a channel formed by the main land of Romelia and Leucada. In the evening, the wind being contrary, we dropped anchor under the small island of Madoura. I was pleased to see the garden lily growing abundantly, wild among the rocks; but I suspected it was not the original habitat; and upon enquiry I found that it had been planted by the proprietor of the island about forty years since; but alarmed with the fear of robbers from its vicinity to Turkey, he had left the place. The island offered a rich crop of corn, intermixed with flourishing olive trees now abounding with flowers.

May 5. — It being calm in the morning, we proceeded with oars to Santa Maura: a number of *Monoxyla*, the hollowed trunks of an oak, called *Δέρυς* *, and small boats laden with fish were rowing to the town. We hailed several of them, and made different purchases: they had caught a sort of Scomber, called by the Greeks *γοπία*, by the Italians *goplico*; plenty of soles, and grey mullet. From the fishermen I procured a kind of crab with a large caudal spot, called *Carrochio*. The muddy bottom of the canal furnishing a favourable feeding-place, Santa Maura is well supplied with that article. We visited on our arrival the *Proveditore Extraordinary*, who gave us a polite reception. Leucada contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and 34 inhabited towns. Santa Maura, the capital, has the air of a Turkish town: the streets narrow, and the little attention paid by

* “ Le nom que l'on donne à ces bateaux exprime bien l'étoffe et la manière dont ils sont bâtis; car *Monoxylon* en Grec veut dire qu'ils sont faits d'une seule pièce de bois. Ce nom de *Monoxyla* n'est pas inconnu à *Hesychius*, qui dit que les Cypriotes appelloient aussi ces bateaux *ἀδρυα*. Α. πλοῖα μονόξυλα, Κύπριοι.” Spon. Voyage 1. — E.

the police to cleanliness, the offensiveness of the stagnant water in the canals of the street, joined to its low situation, and the salines, must render it unhealthy, particularly during the summer season. A strong fortress commanded the channel; and a bridge of upwards of 300 arches connects the town to the citadel. The bridge, which is narrow, is of Turkish structure, originally intended for an aqueduct. The principal produce of the island is oil and corn: it is larger than Zante; but greatly inferior in point of population and produce. The* cultivation of the currant-grape has in vain been attempted. The salines near the town are an important object of revenue; and several vessels were taking in cargoes of salt. The produce of a fishery in the vicinity of the town is considerable. Near it women were busy in collecting marsh-samphire: they eat it both raw and as a pot-herb; and call it *armorithra*. Baskets of the heads of wild artichokes were standing in the street for sale; and were sold thirty for a para.

May 6. — Our boat having been unloaded, and pushed over the shallows with the aid of men, who waded in the water, we embarked in another of a lighter construction, and joined it. The water in several places was not two feet deep, and the distance from shore to shore in some places not half a mile. The Magistral blowing fresh, we were induced to put into Prevesa, about ten miles distant from the town of Santa Maura. On our landing we were struck with the bizarre appearance of the mixture of Venetian and Turkish manners. A considerable quantity of shell-fish were taken in the bay for sale: amongst them were *Pinna marina*, *πίννα*; *Gaideropus*, *γαϊδερόπος*; *Arca Noæ*, *σπεττονίκιας*; *Solen*, *σουλινάρι*, and the large Scallop, or *Capo Santa*. At Santa Maura I saw several of the exuviae of the Venus, called *Πικ-τίαις*. Prevesa is said to consist of 3000 houses, without any particular manufacture: the population is large; and the place serves as the port of exportation for much of the produce of Romelia. The situation of the town is flat, low, and particularly during the summer season must be considered as unhealthy.

May 7. — A contrary wind detained us at Prevesa. Intending to see Nicopolis, we visited in the morning the captain of the guard, requesting the favour of an escort. He was the cavalier servente of a French lady who had been married to Carburi, one of the most active and enterprising spirits of modern Greece; and who had fallen an untimely sacrifice to the jealousy of the Cephallonians, by the hands of some Albanians, whom he employed as labourers. He had eminently distinguished himself by his knowledge of mechanics; and by the conveyance of that immense mass of granite*, out of which the famous statue of Peter the Great was worked. Influenced by a strong desire of improvement, he had obtained from the republic of Venice the grant of certain lands in Cephallonia, and had here successfully introduced the culture of indigo; and was naturalising the products of India, when the resentment of certain persons, stimulated by other Cephallonians, who had formerly enjoyed the feed of the waste granted to Carburi, occasioned his massacre. The reformer in this unhappy country, where the person is not sufficiently protected by the laws from the knife of the assassin, is a character attended with much danger. On our return from Nicopolis, we passed by the warehouse and the docks of a French merchant, who, favoured by Ali Pasha, was carrying on the exportation of timber to Toulon on a large scale, when he was sacrificed by some Albanians to the jealousy of the inhabitants of Prevesa. We made an excursion in the afternoon to the ruins of Nicopolis: the road was over a plain of rich loamy sand, with patches of corn and olive grounds; but the culture of it, in general, much neglected. The territory of the republic is here very limited, not extending more than an hour beyond the town. Arriving at Nicopolis, we were shown an oak tree, which is in this place the boundary mark. The ruins are very considerable and

* The foundation of the statue of Peter the Great, erected at Petersburg by Catherine II. is composed of a boulder or detached block of granite, found in a bay of the gulf of Finland, whence it was transported to the capital. *Relation par le Comte Marin Carburi de Cephallonie.* Brande's Lectures. — E.

extensive; and the broken walls, built of brick, encompass a large circuit, now covered with luxuriant crops of corn. There are considerable remains of a theatre, with the arched way or piazza round it. I gathered on the walls of it the *Asplenium Hemionitis*: within the enceinte of them, and near the gateway, I observed the *Celtis australis*, called *Μελικόκκυα*. We saw remains of aqueducts and baths, but observed no inscriptions. I was shown some granite pillars, with Ionic and Corinthian capitals; and a large frize, which serves at present as the decoration of a fountain. The situation of Nicopolis, on a gentle rise approaching the mountains, commanding Actium and the Gulf of Arta, is beautiful and striking; and the extent of the remains are evidence of its former magnificence. The plough is continually turning up ancient ornaments or memorials. I saw several gems; and large collections of coins have been made within its ruins. Palæocastro is not more than an hour from Prevesa. We returned along the beach to the house and garden of the unfortunate Frenchman. The want of personal security is such, that the republic permits the general use of arms here to all its subjects. The sword of justice is kept sheathed; and every man depends on the strength of his own arm, or that of his friend, for protection. Even the immediate vicinity of the town is considered as insecure; and the neighbouring Turks are characterised as bands of robbers.

We left Prevesa before day-light, and dropped anchor two hours before sunset in the port of Corfu. The approach to the town was very striking: the coast covered with groves of olive trees. Oil is the principal produce of the island, and both the quantity and quality of it are superior to that made in the other islands. The produce of last year's oil was valued at 500,000 pounds sterling. Corfu, in point of soil, is the richest of all of them: it is peculiarly suited to the culture of the olive; but the Corinthian grape does not succeed here. The olive is left to mature upon the tree; nor is the juice expressed until the fruit is fully ripe. At Zante the olive is gathered green, and preserved with salt, which communicates to the oil a bad flavour.

May 11. — We sailed in the morning with a favourable wind: it freshened, and obliged us to make for the little island of Fanno. In approaching the shore, we were stranded among the rocks: a small boat, fortunately lying at anchor in a cove, rowed to our assistance. We lightened our vessel by embarking in it our baggage; and the sailors wading in the water, with the assistance of the crew of the other boat, at length cleared our caique, and brought her into the cove. It blew hard in the evening; and we accepted the invitation of a Greek Papás to sleep at his dormitory, a large cheerless magazine near the shore; a table and a few broken chairs its only furniture; the roof in many places untiled.

May 12, 13, 14, 15. — We made various attempts to leave the island, but the Magistral wind forced us to return. We disembarked our beds again, and sought our miserable magazine for shelter. I amused myself with shooting some turtle-doves and rock-pigeons that were now on their passage. The evening was still. The Melba, the Marten, and the house Swallow were sailing in the air in pursuit of insects. A number of the *Scarabæus Solstitialis* buzzed round the olive-trees which were now covered with flowers: a goatsucker, hovering over them, caught several; and a little flycatcher, darting frequently, preyed upon the lesser insects. The island of Fanno is mountainous, and the rocks are composed of a white dense marble: the vales present a light sandy soil: the circuit is about twelve miles, and contains about 114 scattered houses. A noble Venetian, of the name of Cornaro, is the proprietor. Wine is the principal produce, and barley, which is of that species called by the botanists *Hexastichon*, and by the Greeks *Hexagono*; of this they make their bread. A few olive-grounds, with the culture of oats and leguminous plants, supply the wants of the inhabitants. It is distant about eighty miles from Otranto; and small boats are frequently obliged to wait here several days for a favourable wind. Another vessel, the companion of our misfortunes, that was laden with tortoises, and steering the same course, was obliged to return back, and seek for shelter in the port.

May 16. — The Magistral blew fresh. I lessened the pain of confinement by herborising and reading. The rocks were covered with the *Asperula Calabrica*, which the inhabitants called *Α/ετρυπούρδι*, and with its elegant purple flowers made a showy appearance. The *Stæhelina chamæpeuce*, the *Conyza candida*, and *saxatilis*, the *Campanula pyramidalis* and *Gnaphalium Stæchas angustifol.*, grew on the rocks along the coast. Low Mastics and Myrtles, mixed with wild Thyme and Cytisus, covered the uncultivated hills, and on the side of the torrent bed grew the *Agnus castus*: it is here called *ἀγρος*, one of its ancient names; and in Zante, *λυγεια*, corrupted from *λυγες*; and at Athens, *κωννυπίττα*. The best illustration of the ancient botanists would be by a vocabulary of the provincial or insular names used in the different parts of Greece: this is a work of time, and demands a long residence in the country. Near our miserable dormitory grew a great quantity of the Coch. *Coronopus*; the islanders collected it as a pot herb, and called it *κουρευιοποδι*. Dioscorides informs us it was eaten, and that it grew in situations, similar to that where we found it. Among the leguminous plants, I observed the cultivated Pea and the *Pisum ochrus*: the one is called *μπίσι*, the other *ἀυχος**; the *Lathyrus*, *λαθάρι*, and the Lentil, *φάκι*.

May 17. — The Magistral wind continued to blow with violence, and we were still obliged to bear the ennui of Fanno. Our rest was disturbed by a small gnat, called by the Greeks *τζευκτήρα*, the co-inhabitant of our miserable granary, and which inflamed our hands and face with prurient tumours. In the afternoon, I ascended one of the higher mountains, and descried the coast of Italy covered with a thick haze. On some rocks at a distance from the sea, I observed the Lichen *Roccella* †, and growing in such abundance, that it might form a valuable article of commerce. In the evening, my com-

* *περὶ φασόλου καὶ αὔχου*. An. Med. Du. C. App. ad. Gl. in v. A. — E.

† The *φῦκος θαλάσσιον* or *πόντιον* of Theophrastus and Dioscorides. It grew also on the rocks of Ciete. It was used in their time for dyeing wool. Tournefort found it in Amorgos. Beckmann Hist. Inv. l. — E.

panions made their supper on boiled fennel. The Greeks temperate their salt diet with the copious use of wild herbs, and in the Greek pottage enter a number of vegetable ingredients neglected in the rest of Europe. * We had supped before on the leaves of the *Picris Echioides*, called χοιροβοτάνον, and some sailors on the beach were preparing their mess composed of charlock, λατσάνη. Scorp. *Picroides*, τοῦ λάγου τό ψωμί, and πικρολίσι, Succory. At Zante, a number of women gain a subsistence by collecting the ἀγρία λάχανα, and bringing them to market.

May 18. — My companions were now become outrageous with the obstinate continuance of the Magistral, and talked of returning to Zante: one, almost despondent, made frequent vows; another, who bore his exile with more philosophy, favoured me with his system of farming at Zante. He had a flock of sheep, a vineyard, olive grounds, a fruit garden, more arable acres than supplied his house with corn. His flock of sheep, which consisted of 200, were let to a tenant or colléga, who was (whatever accidents might happen) to be responsible, and to keep up the number of his flock, and pay to the proprietor 600 pounds weight annually of cheese, 100 pounds weight of wool, and 16 lambs, besides two fat lambs, one at the Carnival, the other at Easter: these were to be fattened with more than common care, by being fed on milk. He had a certain number of cows that were kept for breeding: the milk of these was, however, entirely destined for the nourishment of the calf: half of the profits of this calf belonged to the proprietor; the other half was that of the colléga for his care and attention in feeding it. He had also several labouring oxen which were worked by the colléga, on condition of his

* Extract from a letter of Dr. Sibthorp to Mr. Wennan: — "I wish to tell our poor people that they may collect many a dish from our corn fields. Our charlock will furnish them with an excellent pot herb called by the Greeks λατσάνη: that *Tordylium* which grows in the parks is, I believe, the ancient *Caucalis*, as it is now called καυκαλίνα, and the leaves of it are eaten both raw and boiled; and to quiet the fears of our good people about the water parsnep, mistaken for water cresses, I have often seen the Greeks eat whole bunches of it (*Sium nodiflorum*) as a salad, with impunity."

paying three baccilli or measures of wheat for each ox. The corn was divided into equal shares, half to the proprietor, the other half to the colléga. The olives were estimated by two appraisers chosen, the one by the proprietor, the other by this colléga. The valuation was then made, and three-fifths of the olives allotted to the former. My Zantiote acted candidly, and allowed his tenants to make the full value of their portion: other landlords have a most iniquitous way of obliging them to sell their oil to them at an under price, which is sometimes so low as to take away all the profits of labour: others ruin the colléga again by advancing him money at a high interest. The expense of preparing the crop is made by the colléga; and to supply the wants of his tenant, our Zantiote furnished him with the necessary money at ten per cent. This, in an island where the interest of money is high, at twenty or even thirty per cent., may be considered as moderate. The oil of Zante, being pressed from green olives, is of an inferior quality: the reason assigned for this practice is, that if the olives were left to ripen on the trees, they would be stolen, and justice here is only procured by expenses, and seldom fairly administered. He who pays the proveditor best is almost sure of a decision in his favour; and though there are appeals from his decision, the distance from Venice, the chicanery of lawyers, and the length of the suit, are circumstances of a most forbidding kind, and the defendant frequently sits down consoling himself with his first loss.

The great object of the republic of Venice is to provide for its poor nobility. Some are sent as proveditors or governors to the different islands and colonies belonging to the republic. The proveditor of Zante exercises his office for three years, and at the end of this period carries off a sum from six to twenty thousand sequins: part of this is made by fines or liberation money; that is, the money paid in order that a criminal may escape from prison; and the Zantiote, not finding the sword of justice lodged in the hands of an active government, becomes his own executioner, and ferocious with a vindictive spirit, makes no distinction in the measure of crimes; hence the number of massacres that disgrace the island, and carry off the flower of the

Zantiote youth. So low is the estimate of murder, that thirty piastres are considered as the price of blood. "I would shoot you," said one Zantiote to another, "had I thirty piastres to pay for your skin." During my stay at Zante, a notorious bravo of the name of Gallani, who had fouled his hands with ten murders, walked the street with impunity. Some of these murders he had committed in the public square at noon-day. I had seen him a temporary fugitive in the Morea, just escaped from the hands of the Lallioties, who were going to murder him: he was then in a penitential mood, vowing to leave his wicked courses, and to turn monk, and pass five years as a caloyero at the Strophades. I said to him that the least he could do was to spend as many years in repentance as he had committed murders. "I must then double the time," said Gallani, very coolly. These vows were, however, soon forgotten; and on my arrival at Zante, I learned that Gallani had returned, and committed a fresh murder. During my stay at Zante, I heard frequently the discharge of fire-arms in the streets, and was informed of several murders. The idea of consumption being contagious, is very prevalent at Zante. A sick person accidentally discovered that his brother had died of a consumption, and the malady had been carefully concealed from him by the doctor. The patient enraged at the supposition of his having caught the disorder from his brother, in consequence of not being advised of it, loaded his pistols, and when the doctor, in one of his visits, approached the bed-side of his patient, the latter discharged the contents into his body. This happened while the philanthropic Howard was at Zante, who was shocked with horror at the scene.

May 20. — The Magistral sinking in its force during the night, we were tempted early in the morning to row out of the harbour. The attempt was ineffectual: the wind beginning to blow fresh, we turned our helm, and sheltered ourselves under the lee of some rocks, which were broken into steep and craggy precipices, affording a breeding-place to the falcon. A pretty *Dianthus*, now in flower, grew in the cleft; and great abundance of *Samphire*, which our sailors gathered as a pot herb. The waves of the sea, beating against the rocks, had

worked out a number of subterraneous cells, the lodgings of the phoca, or sea calf. In the evening we returned to the port.

May 22, 23, 24. — A cloud that rose from the island augured a sirocco wind; and having paid our Papás for his prayers and miserable cell, all joyous at the favourable omen, we embarked for Otranto. A light gentle sirocco carried us out of the port, but gradually sinking into a calm, our mariners took to their oars: we continued rowing with little intermission; but it was not till two hours after midnight that we anchored at Otranto.

JOURNEY FROM CONSTANTINOPLE, THROUGH ASIA MINOR, IN THE YEAR 1802.

[FROM THE PAPERS OF THE LATE WILLIAM GEORGE BROWN, ESQ.]

CHAPTER I.

Nicomedia. — Kara Musal — Journey thence to Broussa. — Lake of Nicæa. — Bazarkú. — Description of Broussa. — Baths. — Environs. — Character of the Inhabitants. — Conflagration in 1801. — Population of the City. — Silk. — Armenians and their Bishop. — Mount Olympus. — Journey to Tóushánlu, thence to Kutach. — Afíán-kara-hissar. — Ak-shehr. — Elghán. — Koniéh. — Mewlawi Derwishes. — Manufactures.

I LEFT Constantinople early in the month of June, and proceeded to Nicomedia. The towns of Scudar, Cartal, Gebisé, and Nicomedia, being so near the Capital, and on a very frequented road, are populous, and supplied with various kinds of provisions, and all articles of ordinary consumption. The soil between Scudar and Ismit is light and productive; furnishing large crops of barley, (some of which was then ripe, 20th June,) and also of rye, onions, and lentils: but there was no appearance of wheat. I observed some fruit-trees near the towns and villages. Part of the soil is rocky; part consists of clay, with chalk at intervals.

Nicomedia is governed by a Pasha of two tails. Being on the high road to Kutaieh, the caravans from the east and south-east are continually passing through that city : but I found it difficult to procure a conveyance to Broussa, with which Nicomedia has no regular or frequent communication. I therefore proceeded in a boat to Kara Mursal ; a small town, containing two moderately-sized mosques, on the south coast of the gulf, and agreeably situated under a ridge of hills. Its vicinity abounds in fruit-trees, which furnish large supplies to the markets of Constantinople.

Kurûn-kué, and some other villages, are seen on the coast a little east of it : a few miles to the west is Hersek, a wretched place, but frequented by travellers between Broussa, Yenishahr, and the Capital, on account of its ferry ; this being the narrowest part of the gulf. The price of the ferry, whether for one person or for a large company, is six piastres and a half. We were about three hours in reaching Kara Mursal from Nicomedia. The conveyance from the former place to Broussa was far from convenient ; for though the animals on which we were mounted were active and well fed, yet the horses and mules were furnished indiscriminately with a pack-saddle and halter, and were without bridles. Having advanced along the coast for nearly three hours, we ascended the mountain by a ravine or narrow road, a little to the east of the principal route, which leads through Kezderbend and Nicæa, but which is reckoned somewhat longer. From the summit of this ridge, which is calcareous and pretty lofty, we enjoyed, soon after sunrise, an extensive and commanding view of the country on both sides of the gulf of Nicomedia, almost to its mouth ; and on the other, of the still snow-capped Olympus and the lake of Nicæa.

It is from these elevations that the traveller may observe how small a proportion the cultivated soil bears to that which lies waste. Yet in this quarter the motives that excite to activity, industry and good cultivation, are more powerful, and the tracts of neglected surface much less extensive than in other parts of Anatolia. The soil seems well adapted to the growth of corn ; and the mountain is covered with

low wood, extremely luxuriant in foliage, and altogether very beautiful. The wood consists, for the most part, of oak, intermingled with beech, chesnuts, walnuts, and other trees; and occasionally there are vines in great profusion, and very flourishing. The whole scenery of this mountain-pass was truly enchanting. A long and steep descent brought us into a fertile plain, now called Is Nîk, which extends to the lake of Nicæa, and is beautifully watered by the clear streams that gush out from the naked summits of the mountain.

On reaching the plain, we came to a few villages, from whence, in about three hours, we arrived at Bazarkué, a town of some extent, but apparently not populous, the houses being thinly scattered. About five miles beyond it, we rested on the bank of a small river, flowing among fields of barley, and bearded wheat, which were now enlivened by the voice of the reaper. In passing the mountain, I observed some villages of Armenian Christians.

We employed about six or seven hours in going from Bazarkué to Broussa. The road is of various levels, and we passed one steep hill: low wood and corn-lands diversified the scene. The situation of Broussa is delightful: it is wooded on three sides, and enclosed on the fourth by the opening bosom of Mount Olympus. The meaner parts of the city, in this approach to it, are completely concealed; while the mosques, and superior buildings, are seen emerging from the widely-spread verdure of lofty trees. Small streams descend from the mountains behind, among the extensive and numerous gardens, vineyards, and mulberry trees adorning the face of nature, and exhilarating the mind with the prospect of never-ending plenty. Some trees of extraordinary size, particularly walnuts, adorn the approach to Broussa, which is almost as celebrated as Damascus for its beauty, its waters, and the abundance of its fruits.

The distance from Scudar to Nicomedia is fifteen hours; and we employed about sixteen and a half more in our journey, from Kara Mursal to Broussa.

The baths of Broussa are noted: several warm springs are seen in the vicinity; some are chalybeate, others sulphureous. That which

is called *Kaplutcha Hammam*, is situated north-west, or north-west by north, of the city, at the distance of nearly a mile and a half from the gate: it is but slightly impregnated with sulphur, and the heat of the water does not exceed 100° of Fahrenheit. A very spacious and commodious apartment, not much less, probably, than a hundred feet long (though I had not an opportunity of measuring it) and proportionably wide, forms the anti-chamber to a second room, almost equally spacious. The temperature of the latter is warmer. The center of each is occupied by a sumptuous marble fountain, yielding a copious stream of pure and cold water, for the purpose of drinking. A third apartment, which is circular, and of smaller dimensions, though still very spacious, and of higher temperature, is appropriated to bathers. It contains a circular *piscina*, or pool, not less than twenty-five feet in diameter. Two marble steps are continued round it, and the water is about four feet and a half deep. The cupola, which forms the roof, is lofty; and there are six niches, with large marble basins, in the sides: the walls are lined with coloured tiles, but the pavement is of marble. The whole is sumptuous, and commodiously disposed; and the attendants are numerous, skilful, and active.

In the pool the youth of Broussa and its neighbourhood divert themselves: some go there to learn to swim; others to practise swimming; others merely to amuse or to wash themselves. The water is sufficiently clear, and the building is kept tolerably clean: decency and order are scrupulously observed. The price to Moham-medans is very moderate.* A few paces distant, is a building of the same form, distribution, and dimensions; and under similar regulations, but attended by women, supplies the same accommodations to the other sex.

Broussa is not well built, but it is populous and extensive. A certain degree of cleanliness prevails in the streets, and the air, unquestionably, is salubrious. Some of the mosques are spacious and

* For mere admission, and the use of the water, only two paras are paid; but twelve or fifteen if attendance and the use of soap and linen are required.

elegant, though inferior to several of those at Constantinople. Towards the N. W. is an extended plain, bounded N. W., N. and W. by mountains; which, though not of very considerable height, add greatly to the beauty and grandeur of the scene. This plain, or vale, for it is both, resembles, in some degree, the environs of Damascus, with which those of Broussa may well admit of a comparison. The force of the present impression, or the faintness of that which I retained at the distance of four years, made me doubtful which merited the preference.

Clear and beautiful streams descending from the heights, spontaneously irrigate the trees and flowers, give life and fertility to the plain, and yield to the favoured inhabitants a constant succession of the most delicious fruits, and the richest harvests. Not to be soothed by the scenery of Broussa is to be destitute of all feeling; or cursed with that of misery and despair. Here indeed it is, and at Damascus, (if any where,) that the destroying frenzy of the race of Othman seems to have been arrested in its career; and its menaces successfully defied by the productive powers of indulgent nature.

Of the temper and habits of the people more experience would be necessary to enable me to speak with accuracy. They are, comparatively, insulated; and, therefore, their ignorance and fanaticism cannot be supposed less strong or less general than in other parts of Asia Minor. It is fortunate if they be not greater, which from the report of Christians of the place may reasonably be suspected. Of their persons it may be said, that they are often tall, and that many of them have well formed limbs, a graceful carriage, and regular and interesting features. Many also, it may be observed, appeared to have reached an advanced age: a farther proof, if any were wanting, of the salubrity of the air.

My walks in the neighbourhood of Broussa furnished many fragments of stone covered with sulphureous incrustations. In other places are seen stalactites and stalagmites. Some cypresses are preserved of enormous growth: one of them between the city and the

bath, I found by measurement, at one foot above the root, to be nineteen feet in the girth.

Broussa stands in the parallel of $40^{\circ} 9' 30''$ N. lat., and is about $9^{\circ} 30''$ E. of the merid. of the Seraglio, or $29^{\circ} 4' 45''$ E. G. I observed, during my stay there in the month of June, the thermometer sometimes stood at 88° ; but the heat is seldom excessive.

Between my first visit to Broussa in June 1801, and my second in June 1802, a dreadful fire had destroyed almost one half of the city. The natives say that it was the best half, and contained the most elegant and valuable buildings; and they pretend that the stone edifices offered no effectual resistance to the flames, but perished almost as soon as those of timber. The conflagration terminated at the gate of Sarmakesh Khan, a spacious building where I lodged. A considerable portion of the houses had already been rebuilt; but they were constructed principally of timber, and so slightly and hastily put together, that a stranger might almost imagine it was the intention of the builders to facilitate the return of a similar calamity.

The inhabitants of Broussa are said to exceed sixty thousand souls; and it is reported, on some foundation, that the Mohammedans are in number nearly fifty thousand. The Armenians are about seven thousand, of whom a hundred and twenty families are rich, and carry on a valuable trade; indeed, none of that nation are absolutely poor at Broussa. There are three thousand Greeks, and eighteen hundred Jews.

A great quantity of silk is produced in the environs of Broussa, and is manufactured into articles of various kinds.

I visited the Armenian bishop, who is a very distinguished personage, and exercises despotic power over those of his own nation; many of whom dwell around him in a faubourg of the city, in which their church is situated. The bishop had an intelligent countenance, and a most reverend beard. His demeanour was civil, with some mixture of hierarchical importance. He conversed with me on the present situation of Egypt, and the policy of several European states with regard to Turkey. His questions were, many of them, pertinent, and some of his observations sensible and just. He could by no means believe

that the British intended to evacuate Egypt; "which," he said, "would expose that country to evils much greater than it before suffered, and, ultimately, to a repetition of invasion."

The Armenian church narrowly escaped the conflagration before mentioned. It was saved by demolishing all the private houses near it. They assert, that it would have been impossible to rebuild it, on account of the Mahometan women of Broussa being particularly furious against Christians. On some late occasion, when it had become necessary to repair the church, a party of these amazons, together, it is said, with some men dressed in female apparel and instigated by a fanatical saint, tumultuously assembled. The saint declared, "that every nail which was driven, operated as a new wound in the body of the prophet;" and the mob destroyed all the repairs that had been made. The same spirit of insubordination in the inhabitants curbs the government. An attempt was made to establish a new custom-house; but the *Ghiumrukji*, or douanier, was obliged to seek his safety in flight.

I have already observed that the appearance of the people is unusually healthy. A medical practitioner, however, informed me that dropsies, and pulmonary complaints are not unfrequent; and that there are even some instances of scurvy. But his observations may have been made among the Christians, who are intemperate in the use of spirits, and salt provisions. Most of them, he says, make three regular meals in a day, and, consequently, are always in a state of repletion. The air, however, it may be remarked, must be keen, and is probably favourable to digestion. I saw scarcely a cripple or deformed person: no instance of leprosy; and but few of cutaneous eruptions. Wine is not allowed to be publicly sold; and the Mussulmen are not accused of intemperance in drinking.

The snow was still visible in many parts of the ridge of Mount Olympus*, on the 29th June, when we advanced towards Kutaieh,

* Called in Turkish *کشیس ظاعی* or mountain of the religious, from *کشیس*, a monk or priest.

by a road running at the foot of it, for about three hours; it then gradually leaves towards the right the chain of mountains, which takes a course more S. E. * Several small streams, descending from Olympus, cross the road. The ground at first, for some distance, is rocky and unproductive; but as we advanced farther it was better cultivated; and wheat and barley overspread the surface. On the banks of a small stream, near which we rested for the first time, about four hours from Broussa, I observed several plants of Papyrus, or, at least, of a Cyperus so much resembling it as not to be distinguished in its then nascent state. Early on the second day we passed a large village, whose name I have not accurately recorded, and soon after came to a smaller, called Ortakué. The road here lay through a wood, where I observed the largest flocks of sheep that I have ever seen in Turkey. The shepherds told me that the number there collected exceeded seven thousand: they were driven to this spot for the advantage of being sheltered by the trees from the sun.

* It is to be feared that there is little chance of recovering the valuable papers which the Oriental traveller, Seetzen, left behind him. The Editor has lately met with extracts from one or two letters addressed by him to M. Blumenback. They are published in a work not common in England, and may therefore be properly introduced here, as illustrating part of the Journal of Mr. Browne; a man, who, like Seetzen, possessed many of those qualifications so necessary to a traveller in the East. "*Itineris Orientalis Spartam inire, tueri, complere,*" says the editor of Forskal's papers, "*non cujusvis genii et ingenii est.*"

"De Bursa nous fîmes une petite excursion sur l'Olympe Mysien, montagne célèbre, couverte de neige. La région moyenne est composée de granit; la région supérieure de marbre salin sans la moindre trace de pétrification. Le sommet le plus élevé, au pied duquel nous fîmes des observations astronomiques, n'offre presque point de végétation; cependant j'y ai trouvé assez fréquemment la *myosotis scorpioides arvensis*."

The following remark also respecting the Mineralogy of Asia Minor, is worthy of observation.

"Dans cette course j'ai eu occasion d'enrichir mon journal de plusieurs observations intéressantes relatives à la minéralogie. Près de Chanissa, l'ancienne *Magnesia ad Sipylum*, j'ai trouvé beaucoup de porphyre vert. Les montagnes des environs de Smyrne sont pour la plupart de porphyre brun, approchant quelquefois d'une nuance bleuâtre; il n'étincelle que fort peu sous le briquet. J'ai été fort surpris de n'avoir pas encore trouvé une seule trace bien déterminée de pétrification dans toute la partie de l'Asie Mineure que j'ai parcourue."

The soil in this wood has a red, ochreous appearance in some places; but the greatest part is a deep vegetable mould. Soon afterward begins the ascent of the mountain, which is covered with a forest of various foliage; consisting chiefly of large and luxuriant beeches. Our course the first day was due E., then S. E. by our compass.

After a long and difficult ascent of nearly four hours, we reached the summit, near to which is a plot of verdant grass, and a spring flowing down on the south side of the mountain. This point is very elevated: the wind blew strong, and the thermometer stood at nearly thirty degrees lower than it had been in the plain; a change of temperature produced partly by the elevation, and partly by the approach of night.

At sun-rise we began to descend. Few beech trees are visible after having passed the summit, but their place is supplied by firs and oaks. This ridge appears to be principally calcareous: I did not observe any granite. Near the end of the descent, we came to the banks of a swift brook, which runs west, and forms, I understood, a part of the river Mikalizza. One of the scourges of unhappy Asia, the wide-wasting locust, had already overspread and destroyed all the vegetables within its reach, to the south of the mountain's summit. Some fields of poppies, however, were not yet ravaged. The wood we passed through was formerly famed for being the resort of banditti and assassins; but the Pasha of Kutaieh, who claims it as a part of his domain, had lately rendered it more secure. A great variety of plants and wild flowers enlivens and adorns the earth, within the wood and its vicinity; and the scenery is in a high degree picturesque and romantic.

To this first descent succeeded a forest of pines, at the end of which was a stony, open country; yielding, however, a moderate crop of barley, wheat, lentils, and other vegetables, a small part of which had escaped the attack of the locust. A large farm, or chiftlick, presented itself on the right, formerly belonging to Toushân Pasha, but then to Kara Osman Oglo. I also observed, near the road,

a few scattered columns of small dimensions, and which do not appear to have belonged to any important edifice. Part of the soil is chalky ; but some rocks are seen, the superficies of which is perforated and cellular, and they have altogether a remarkable appearance.

Toushanlu, where we arrived on the first of July, is a town containing seven mosques, with minarets. A small castle, situated on an elevation, appears to the N. N. W. The town is somewhat populous : one khan is inhabited principally by Armenians ; but the people are chiefly Mohammedans, as are those of almost all the villages in this road. The stork is very frequent in the whole of this district, and uncommonly domestic.

From Toushanlu to Kutaieh, is a journey of about eight hours, S. E. in which we passed only one village. The soil between them is little cultivated, and covered with low bushes and brambles ; among which wild flowers are interspersed. The soil is various, being in some places stony, in other parts clay, and in other red marl. Near Kutaieh is a plain, tolerably cultivated, but the crops appear at present very backward, perhaps from the coldness of the soil. Through the plain runs a river, which is a branch of the Sangaris. Trees are rare ; and the devastation of the locust was conspicuous far and wide. We met a number of carts laden with salt, which is produced in the interior, and transported to the extremities of Anatolia ; commerce, in other respects, seemed almost extinct. The structures in this quarter consist of stone and wood intermingled ; the roofs are of wood, and very rough.

Kutaieh is a city of some extent, but its buildings are neither sumptuous nor beautiful. It is well supplied with water ; and provisions and horses are cheap. The population does not seem to be great. The south side is protected by a mountain on which are the walls of a ruined castle. It furnishes a khan or two with apartments for travellers. Two hours and a half from Kutaieh, on the road to Kara-hissar, is seen a bridge over a small river running north-west, and near which are some trees. The soil is partly stony and partly clay, not favourable to vegetation. Three hours and a

half farther, is a ruined khan. The country is open ; and there are no villages. We passed for six hours and a half through a tract overspread with bushes and brambles, though the soil was good. There were many hills, but none of them lofty. We stopped near a miserable village, where no provisions could be procured, except milk. The houses are of unburned brick : the inhabitants told me that the lands near them were divided between five Agas or landed proprietors. A single well supplies them with water. Wood for fuel, from Kutaieh onward, is very scarce. At the end of five hours and a half, we came to a considerable hill, the descent of which employed us near an hour. A small river runs east through the vale below ; and near it are seen a hot spring and a bath : one such is found near Toushanlu, and it is said there are several more in this part of Anatolia. Trees and cultivation were here less rare : the locust, however, covered the soil, and had left no verdure between Kutaieh and Kara-hissar. From the bath, near which is a village or two, we reached in three hours Kara-hissar.

In Afiûm-Kara-hissar, the ancient Apaméa, we lodged in a decent khan : part of the building is of stone, part of unburned brick ; great quantities of which are prepared in the neighbourhood, the clay being tenacious and well adapted to that purpose. A whiter and finer argil is found near Kutaieh, of which a coarse porcelain is made. There is also a manufactory of painted tiles, used in Turkey for adorning the interior of baths, and for other purposes. Few appearances of commerce are observable in travelling ; and there is little industry in the towns, beyond what is required for the supply of immediate necessities. The inhabitants are sober, honest, and inoffensive, though their faculties are little developed. Kara-hissar is a mart for opium : it is brought to market frequently by the indigent cultivator in cakes of a few ounces in weight, and purchased cheap* by the

* The price at present is from ten to eleven piastres the 250 drachms, which is the ~~ole~~ or weight by which this commodity is sold. The words Opium and Afiûm or Aphium of the Orientals are doubtless both derived from the Greek *ὀπιον*, juice of poppies, the root of

merchants who are somewhat richer, and who having thus collected a quantity, dispose of it to the European factors at Smyrna or other parts of the coast.

The population of Kara-hissar, I have reason to believe, is not inferior to that of Kutaieh, though the town is somewhat smaller. A castle, in which some French prisoners are now confined, is situated to the west of it on an insulated rock. On the N. W. and W. S. W. are also rocks : on the E. and N. the country spreads out into a fruitful plain.

Bread is of indifferent quality : mutton and beef are nine or ten paras the oke ; the latter is most common : the other articles in the market appear to be only those of constant and general home consumption. Provisions are supposed to be cheaper at Angora and Konieh than in any part of Anatolia.

The government of Kara-hissar is said to be tolerably good, being administered by a deputy, who dares not be guilty of any glaring excesses. The houses have all flat roofs, resembling those of Arabistan. Nine or ten mosques are seen, each of which is adorned with a minaret. From the exposed situation of the place, the cold of winter and the heat of summer are both excessive. The roads were represented as very dangerous ; being infested by disbanded troops, who plundered in considerable bodies.

Having left Afiûm-kara-hissar, we travelled with a more numerous caravan than before, by the high road, through a plain open country, till we came to Ak-shehr. Three hours from Kara-hissar is seen a coffee-house ; and a little farther on, a village called Ishaklu, which in itself is inconsiderable, but is surrounded by extensive gardens of fruit-trees, particularly pears. The lake on the left was visible at day-break ; and we soon came to another coffee-house, delightfully

which is *δρῶς*, "juice," generally. Apaméa has probably quite a different derivation, but the Turks call the place Afiûm-kara-hissar, "the castle of the opium district," without any reference, perhaps, to the sound of the ancient name.

to be healthy, and some crops of barley yet unripe, (on the 18th of July,) formed the whole amount of the tillage for several miles. The remaining surface was overspread by the spontaneous vegetation of thorn-bushes, junipers, long coarse grass, and other plants equally unprofitable.

Having passed two small streams, over which are bridges, we encamped in a large grove of walnut trees, at the foot of a ridge of mountains running from S. W. to N. E. The ascent of this ridge employed about three quarters of an hour; and we were five hours more alternately ascending and descending, when at length we gained a distant view of the extensive plain of Konieh. We passed a miserable village on the hill, which a party of soldiers from Konieh had just been plundering; and in an hour and a half more, by a steep descent, reached the large village called Silli; which, however, is poor and destitute of provisions. The caravan passed the night there, and the following day advanced to Konieh: this city, though ruinous, is sufficiently marked by the remains which it still presents, as the ancient Iconium. The whole of this road is rocky until we came to Silli; and employed about eight hours. The air of Silli has the reputation of being salubrious, and the situation is agreeable. The inhabitants of Konieh come occasionally to divert themselves in the gardens around it, which appear to be very extensive. We could only obtain there a few apricots and dried wheat (Burghul). The natives seem to be muscular, and of a fair complexion; but they appear distrustful; and we saw but few of them. They consist of Moham-medans and Christians.

A variety of mineral substances is seen in the mountainous ridge, which we passed. In one place I remarked red and white, in another blue and white marble; in another fluor; in a third pyrites; limestone and a hard blue stone in the highest part. In descending, we saw schistus resembling our slate, the laminæ of which are vertical: near the slate is an appearance of something like coal; and nearer to the village, chalk and other calcareous substances; finally, in some places micaceous sand, and in others clay. Fuel is scarce in this neighbourhood; and not unfrequently the natives have recourse

to the same method as in Egypt, of drying the dung of animals on the walls of their houses, and afterwards burning it. The herbs which grow on the mountain afford some food to the beasts of burden; and firs and oaks (the latter of diminutive size) diversify its rocky surface. Among them are scattered a few plants of *Cistus*, and other flowering shrubs.

We advanced from Silli twenty minutes S. by E.; when at length coming into the high road in an hour and forty minutes more, we arrived at Konieh. The calcareous rocks of Silli terminate in the extensive plain of Konieh, which is very productive, and comparatively well cultivated.

The scanty population and shapeless mud hovels of the present day, the abode of poverty and wretchedness, are strongly contrasted with what still remains of the spacious and lofty walls of the Greek city. The only buildings, which form any exception to the general desolation, are three or four good mosques, but especially the splendid Tekié or Monastery of Mewlawy Derwishes, the first among such buildings in the Turkish empire, and universally celebrated. Its cupola, covered with shining green tiles, is conspicuous from afar. The tomb of the founder is of black marble: it is known by the name of Mulla Hunkiar. Voluntary contributions are brought to the fraternity from all quarters, and from very distant regions: even the Emperor of Morocco, according to their report, annually sends them a hundred pieces of gold. Notwithstanding the celebrity and comparative opulence of this institution, there is reason to believe that it is one of the most decent and respectable of the monastic orders in the Turkish empire.

The order was founded by Jalâl-ed-dîn Mohammed, Ben Mohammed, el Balkhi, el Konawi, (also named Mulla Hunkiar,) who lived at Konieh, where he was regarded as a saint, and visited by Ertoghrûl, the father of the first Othman, who recommended his son to the saint's prayers. He died at that place A. H. 672. (1273.)

The Mewlawis have the tenth place in the chronological enumeration of these orders, which have their date as early as the first century of

Mohammedism. There are, in the whole, not less than twenty-four distinct bodies, each wearing a different habit and observing different rules. The extravagancies of the Rûfâiys, as well as the dances and music of the Mewlawis, are well known from the descriptions given by many travellers; and the history of the various establishments of Derwishes would be no more than that of many of the monastic orders of Christendom, a disgusting and monotonous history of the deplorable effects of fanaticism, imposture, and credulity.

Some of these institutions, however, boast a few characters respectable for their talents and learning. Jalâl-ed-dîn was the author of the Mithnawî, in which the use of music and the dance is taught. It is written in elegant Persian verse, and contains the rules of the order, with a variety of moral reflections and maxims on several subjects. Many commentaries have been written upon it. The well-known Turkish and Persian vocabulary, in verse, was written by the Mewlawî Shahîdî, which, whatever be its other merits, (upon which I do not presume to decide,) is unquestionably well adapted to assist the memory of young persons.

The laws of few or none of these societies oblige individuals to celibacy; and it is only in the Tekîé or convent of Mewlawis at Konieh, that such of the fraternity as are married are not permitted to pass the night. Though all the orders of Derwishes may be regarded as mendicant, none of them are expressly permitted to solicit alms, except the Bektashis, and even these are never importunate. The majority are sufficiently instructed in some art or trade to maintain themselves by their own industry. Finally, none of them are bound by an oath to their order for life, but may return to society, and resume any occupation that suits them. Of this last privilege, however, they seldom avail themselves. The general of each order appoints the superior of each Tekîé, who is always one of the senior Derwishes. All the orders are under the supreme jurisdiction of the Mufti at Constantinople.

The Tekîé at Konieh is known to possess very considerable property in Wakfs; but not even a conjecture can be offered as to the

amount. No external appearance of wealth presents itself to the eye, and the mode of living is in all respects simple and frugal.

The price of provisions at Konieh, though advanced considerably beyond what it was formerly, is still moderate, and even low. Eight paras is the price of an oke of meat (400 drachms). Three paras are paid for an equal quantity of milk. Bread enough for three persons costs one para. The bread is formed into thin cakes of more than three feet in length, and about eight inches in breadth: it is white, and of good flavour. Within about thirty years, it is said that a horse might have been amply fed for a night at one para. Water is obtained from wells alone. Salt may be procured for little more than the carriage.

A considerable quantity of ordinary yellow leather for shoes and other purposes is manufactured at Konieh, part of which is carried to Egypt and Syria. Arms and articles of clothing are sold cheap: our Katerdgis purchased some of each, and slippers and small carpets, with a view of disposing of them with advantage at Aleppo and other parts of Syria.

Without the walls is a bath, formerly a magnificent Saracenic structure, with an octagon chapel, or mosque adjoining it: these are now in ruins. Near the first gate is a large statue without a head; and higher up, on the wall, a row of figures in alto relievo. The wall itself contains many other ancient sculptures; and several inscriptions in Arabic characters. It is strongly built; flanked by numerous square towers; very extensive and highly ornamented.

The people are rude and uncivilized, and in no degree remarkable for industry. Their dress does not differ from what has been before described. The Armenians and Greeks have each of them a church, and some Jews are found there.

CHAPTER II.

JOURNEY FROM KONIEH TO ANTIOCH.

Yeshil. — Kara-bignar. — Erakli. — Passage of Mount Taurus. — Turkmans. — Tarsús, and thence to the Coast. — Embarkation. — Voyage to Arsus, and thence across the Mountain to Antioch. — Some Account of Antioch. — Remarks — Productions and Trade. — Kutshuk Ali Pasha. — Departure from Antioch. — Arrival at Larnaka. — Maronite Farmer of the Mill. — Mischievous Santon. — Passage to Larnaka in Cyprus.

THE Katerdgis at first proposed to themselves to proceed to Caramân, which they considered as the shortest and best road to the coast: but having heard that the place was invaded by a large troop of Dellis, they determined to advance by the straight road to Erakli. We went from Konieh to Yeshil in nine hours, through a widely extended plain of excellent soil, in which scarcely a stone is visible, now lying waste, though not long since extensively cultivated. Yeshil is inhabited by peasants who till the ground; without any appearance of commerce or manufactory. The buildings are constructed of unburned bricks. The plain, in which Yeshil stands, is often overflowed, and the village, which presents a naked appearance, being wholly destitute of trees, is built on a small eminence, like many of those in Egypt. We rested here at a private house. From Yeshil we travelled ten hours, without intermission, to Kara-bignar; a town consisting principally of mud hovels. The only remarkable edifices are a mosque, and the khan in which we rested; both built on an uniform plan. They were raised at the expense of an eunuch of one of the Emperors, with the wealth obtained by plundering his master. These buildings are spacious and substantial; the khan is about four hundred feet long, and a hundred wide; but is now in a state of decay. There are some fragments of alabaster columns adjoining to the mosque.

A manufacture of gunpowder is carried on at Kara-bignar; and the women prepare a kind of socks for the feet, of coarse woollen yarn, which are very strong and warm, and much sought after by travellers in winter: they are sold for nine or ten paras the pair. Apricots and other fruits abound, but of no exquisite flavour. The soil is rich and fertile; and continues to be so till within about two hours' distance of Kara-bignar, when it becomes rocky.

The route from Kara-bignar to Erakli employed us about twelve hours; the road is over a sandy plain, which is little cultivated. Erakli, however, is agreeably situated in the midst of gardens full of fruit and forest trees. About forty minutes from the city, begins the ascent of the mountainous ridge, a continuation of Taurus. It employed us nearly five hours to reach the summit. The Katerdgis, not knowing the road, were obliged to take guides from Erakli to conduct them. A little farther we came to a small village, near which I saw, perhaps, an acre or two of cultivated land. The Turkmen, with their flocks, dwelling under tents, inhabit this almost inaccessible region. A series of stupendous bare rocks succeeds to the first summit. The air is cool and salubrious, even in the hottest season; and pellucid springs give spirit and animation to the scene. The summit of this primitive ridge is composed of a large grained marble; other calcareous substances recline on its ample sides, or are upheaved by its frequent asperities. They are all of them massy rocks, without any appearance of strata. A number of very ancient cedars, whose stunted growth and fantastic branches cast a gloomy shade, diversify the rugged sides of the mountain.

In my visits to the Turkmen tents, I remarked a strong contrast between their habits and those of the Bedouin Arabs. With the latter, the rights of hospitality are inviolable; and while the host possesses a cake of bread, he feels it a duty to furnish half of it to his guest; the Turkmen offers nothing spontaneously, and if he furnish a little milk or butter, it is at an exorbitant price. With him it is a matter of calculation, whether the compendious profit of a single act of plunder, or the more ignoble system of receiving presents from the

caravans for their secure passage, be most advantageous. The Arab values himself on the *hasb we nasb* *, that is, his ancient pedigree ; the Turkman, on his personal prowess. With the former, civility requires that salutations be protracted to satiety ; the latter scarcely replies to a *Salam aleikum*.

The muleteers, who had preferred this devious path to the high road, to avoid the Dellis, were now alarmed at the frequent visits of the Turkmans. They described me to them as an officer of Chappan Oglou's retinue, employed to communicate with the English fleet on the coast ; an explanation which appeared to satisfy them ; and fortunately I was able to support that character. It is to be observed that Chappan Oglou has a large military force at his disposal, and administers justice with a rod of iron. His vengeance pursues, on eagle-wing, the slightest transgression against his authority. Our precautions at night were redoubled ; and I divided the time into two watches, which I ordered my servant to share with me ; but the disposition to sleep having speedily got the better of his vigilance, a pipe, although carefully placed under the carpet on which I myself slept, was stolen unperceived before morning.

The dress of the Turkmans consists of a large striped and fringed turban, fastened in a manner peculiar to themselves ; or sometimes

* “*حسب* (Hhasab, or Hasb,) bears in Arabic (among other significations) that of dignity, reputation, estimation, nobility, &c. *و* wa, is the copulative particle, and ; *نسب* (Nasab, Nasb,) signifies genealogy, lineage, origin of a family, &c. *حسب و نسب* Hhasb wa Nasb, or Hhasab wa Nasab, as it ought properly to be written and pronounced, ‘dignity and noble origin of a family,’ as in the following phrase by Saâdud-din, the elegant historiographer of the first Ottoman family. *و نسب عائى حسنى حضرت نوحه منسوب انمشلردن*. Bu Nasabê Âalee hhasabee hhasratî Nuhiah mansoob itmishlerdin, i. e. They have derived the origin or genealogy of this most noble family from the patriarch Noah ; or, Mansoob itmishlerdur, they have referred ; hhasratê Nuhiah, to the patriarch Noah ; Bu Nasabê Âalee hhasabee, the origin of this exalted or most noble family or lineage.

The same author employs the words Hhasab wa Nasab, in the subsequent phrase, and for the same purpose, thus : *شرف حسب و سندن محروم ايکن* Sharafê hhasab wa nasab-tan mahhroom eken, “being destitute of nobility and high origin.” — Note communicated by Mr. Usko.

of a simple high-crowned cap of white felt. A vest, usually white, is thrown over the shirt; the Aga's superadd one of cloth; and in general, and in proportion to their rank and wealth, they approximate to the dress of the capital. But the common people wear a short jacket of various colours. A cincture is indispensably required, in which are fixed an enormous yatagan*, and a pistol. Many of them wear half boots, red or yellow, laced to the leg: the dress of the women is a coloured vest, and a piece of white cotton cloth on the head, covering part of the face. They are masculine and active, performing all the harder kinds of labour required by the family. Their features are good, but not pleasing. The men are generally muscular, and well proportioned; tall, straight, and active. Their teeth are white and regular; their eyes are often extremely piercing; and there is an air of uncommon boldness in their countenances and mode of address. Their complexions are clear, but sun-burnt. In a word, they have every thing that denotes exhaustless health and vigour of body. A general resemblance is visible between them and the populace of Constantinople; but the latter appear effeminate by the comparison. Every action and every motion of the Turkmen is marked by dignity and grace. Their language is clear and sonorous, but less soft than that of the capital; expressing, as may be conceived, no abstract ideas, for which the Turkish is indebted to the Arabic alone; but fitted to paint the stronger passions, and to express, in the most forcible and laconic terms, the mandates of authority. Their riches consist of cattle, horses, arms, and various habiliments. How lamentable to think, that with persons so interesting, and a character so energetic, they unite such confirmed habits of idleness, violence, fraud, and treachery! From the rising of the sun till his disappearance, the males are employed only in smoking, conversing, inspecting their cattle, or visiting their acquaintance. They watch at night for the

* A sword with a broad painted blade, concave, and cutting with one edge, which is nearly straight, or rather inclining inwards, in a contrary direction to the sabre.

purpose of plunder, which among them is honourable, in proportion to the ingenuity of the contrivance, or the audacity of the execution. Their families are generally small, and there seems reason to believe that their numbers are not increasing. My experience among them was too short to enable me to point out the checks which operate to counteract the natural tendency to multiply. They lately surprised a party of disbanded cavalry, and made themselves masters of the horses and booty. The riders were many of them killed, and the remainder left to pursue their march on foot, unarmed and destitute.

The destructive locust has not spared even the solitary domain of these wandering tribes. An infinity of junipers and cedars over-spreads the first descent of the mountain, which is long and steep, and covered with loose stones. Those near the summit are granite and hornblende: lower down, limestone is the prevailing substance. The dwarf Elder, whose odour is very agreeable, skirts the mountain at a certain height. The route from Erakli to Tarsûs occupied in the whole about twenty-nine hours. On the third day, we rode for about a mile through the bed of a torrent, now dry, but occasionally flowing between lofty and tremendous rocks. We soon after ascended another ridge, inferior in height to the first: having crossed it, we continued our journey through a beautifully wooded valley, in which there are a great variety of ornamental trees and shrubs. On one side is a precipice descending to the dry bed of a torrent, and on both lofty and almost perpendicular rocks, shaded with the most luxuriant verdure. A few spots might be remarked which were capable of cultivation; but the valley contained many fragments of granite, micaceous schistus, and limestone. Some of the rocks have a black unctuous or shining appearance.

From the last resting place, another descent ensued, which at length brought us into an extensive plain, and shortly afterwards to Tarsûs, distant about three hours from the sea. Its site in summer and autumn is deemed so unhealthy, that such of the inhabitants as are able to remove elsewhere do not choose at that time to reside in

the city. It is a place of some commerce, but the circumstance just mentioned gave it at this time an air of great dreariness.

Myrtles, Oleanders, Cyclamens, and a variety of other beautiful plants, of the most luxuriant growth, overspread the plain from Tarsûs to the sea, excepting where it is cultivated with Hashish or Hemp, Bamia or Hibiscus esculentus, and Tobacco, to which the soil is adapted, and which is at once cheap and of agreeable flavour. The water of all these low lands, if used freely and without purification, is said to produce fevers and dysenteries ; yet the natives have invented no method to render it salubrious. The fruits are abundant and good.

I proposed to myself to pass into Syria, by way of Adene and Baias ; but the rapine and cruelty of Kutchuk Ali Pasha had long before compelled the caravans to seek another road. I did not readily find a vessel for Cyprus ; and therefore resolved to accompany the Katerdgis to Suadea and Antioch ; though the assemblage of twenty-five mules and horses in a diminutive and fragile bark (*shuktûr*), together with the company of a dozen vulgar, dirty, and noisy muleteers, did not promise much satisfaction or security on the voyage. Respecting the latter, I readily anticipated that increasing nausea would speedily terminate their vociferations and insolence ; and my hopes were verified : the most boisterous among them became the most pale, tame, and dejected ; and when landed, each congratulated himself on having escaped from the jaws of death. In fact, off Ras-el-chamîr, a hurricane came on, which suddenly darkened the atmosphere ; and the strong light made by pitch-makers on the mountain above alone saved us from being driven aground, by enabling the seamen to know their situation.

But notwithstanding all the exertions of the crew, who were Greeks, it was impossible to weather Suadéa ; and we found our-

* “ Probably these complaints arise from an air infected with marsh effluvia, and not from the water. It is a common error.” I am indebted for this observation to an eminent chemist.

selves under the necessity of steering for Arsûs, the ancient Rhesus, which is more to the north. Here we were fortunate enough to land on the following morning.

Three hours distant from Tarsûs are situated a few houses near the sea, where resides an officer, who is employed to collect certain duties on exports and imports. The buildings there are narrow, dirty, and every way wretched. Near to each house is an insulated room or kiosk, to which the ascent is by a ladder, and where the natives in summer pass much of their time. They enjoy in them a freer circulation of air than below, and imagine that they in some measure avoid the vapours which are more deleterious in proportion as they are near to the surface of the earth.* Two inconsiderable villages were seen in the plain before we reached the custom-house; and in one of them was a ruined fort seated on a small elevation. I observed also a line of small towers, placed on rising grounds, most of them in a state of decay, extended along the coast.

Advancing westward from the place where duties are paid, for nearly two hours, in which space of time we crossed a small river, we at length arrived at the spot where the boat (*shuktûr*) was in shallow water. Two Greek ships were receiving cargoes of grain. Many of the natives on this part of the coast speak Arabic.

I have already mentioned our voyage to Arsûs, a miserable village, which is built on a small river descending from the neighbouring mountains. It contains a house for the Soubashi, another for the Sheik, a mesjid or small mosque, and a street consisting of four shops on each side, and about the same number scattered round. Wheat and barley are not exported from thence: the price of the latter was twenty paras the yaum, which is more than our peck, though not amounting to two pecks. Tobacco of good quality was sold at the price of 30 paras for 720 drachms. A Sheik, who administers legal decisions, a Soubashi, and an Aga reside there occasionally. But

* This idea is probably correct, and strengthens the conjecture in the preceding note, regarding the innocence of the water.

though the situation be well adapted for trade, the soil rich, and the environs beautiful, such are the noxious qualities of a tepid, humid, and stagnant atmosphere, that the natives have a cadaverous aspect, and constantly complain, as at Scanderoon, of agues and malignant fevers ; and a stranger rarely sleeps there with impunity. In the autumn all those, who are able, retire to Beilan, which is distant only nine hours. A small river flows down to the sea, close to the village ; and ornamental shrubs grow luxuriantly on its banks : but the water at this season is stagnant and corrupt. The fruits we obtained there, particularly small white figs, were of exquisite flavour.

I had no sooner landed, than I was civilly invited by the Cadi, or Sheik, to partake of some refreshment ; and during the remainder of my stay there I lived at the house of the Aga. Without knowing my country or religious profession, they imagined me to be well-informed as to the politics of the Europeans ; and were very desirous to learn whether they might not expect English ships to resort there. They were probably the more anxious on this subject, in consequence of the profits resulting to the people of Macri, Moglah, and other places, from their traffic with the English. I answered, generally, in the affirmative ; with which they seemed satisfied. At Arsûs, the Katerdgis paid three piastres duty, for the passage of every loaded mule, and one piastre for every empty one.

The plain which we crossed to the foot of the mountain, in our way to Antioch, is about two miles wide : the ascent to a resting place, under the shade of some trees, employed us nearly three hours ; and to the summit, which is clothed with pines, intermingled with cedars, two hours more. The sides are covered with useful, ornamental, and rare plants. Towards the west is a widely-extended prospect of the sea, and the plain below ; towards the east of Antioch, the country around it, the lake, and the mountains which terminate the horizon. A limpid fountain, near the summit of this lofty ridge, pours forth a copious supply of icy water ; a delightful beverage in this spot, and at this season. The paths which lay in our route were some of them

narrow, abrupt, and nearly impracticable. One of our horses rolled down a precipice, and was much lacerated ; and a mule, by a similar accident, broke his thigh, and could not proceed. At this the owners grew impatient and clamorous ; sometimes weeping, but oftener venting horrible imprecations. Their complaints of the road were not without reason. An arduous ascent, on one side encumbered with a profusion of loose fragments of stone ; a precipice on the other, nearly perpendicular ; in some places trees entwining their branches, and denying a passage ; in other places, loosened at the roots, and threatening a tremendous fall : these were objects interesting to the traveller, but in no way gratifying to the muleteer. The ascent employed four hours ; crossing the chain four more ; and in the descent were consumed about three and a half. Equal impediments oppose themselves in the descent, which cannot be safely performed, but on foot. We were two hours and a half on the road from the base of the mountain to Antakie (Antioch). From this place to Beilan the distance is commonly estimated at nine hours ; and from Arsûs to Antioch, at ten hours : but by this must be understood the time required for a single horseman, for we employed full fourteen hours. Not far from the foot of the mountain we came to a village in the plain, near which we reposed for the night, and obtained a supply of fresh bread, figs, grapes, water-melons, and eggs, all excellent in their kind.

Early on the following morning we proceeded to Antioch, once the opulent, the luxurious, the refined mistress of Syria ; now presenting no monument of ancient grandeur, except the skeleton of its ample walls. The plain, over which the road leads to Antioch, is covered with myrtles, and other flowering and odoriferous shrubs. The khans, or caravanserais, at Antioch, are not sumptuous buildings, but they are secure, and adapted to the use of the merchants. The three best are Khan el Nakir, Khan el Beiz, and Khan el Gidid. I had an interview with the Mitsellim, who has been long fixed here. He received me with great politeness. His administration was said to be distinguished by justice and severity. He was very temperate ; and

his pleasures were understood to be strictly confined to his harem. He had never indulged in the use of opium or strong liquors.*

The Christians of the Greek ritual, now established in Antioch, are about a hundred and fifty families; the Armenians, twenty families; and there are about forty Jewish. The number of Mohammedans is not so easily ascertained. The troops of every description now in the service of the Mitsellim do not exceed four thousand, and are probably not more than three thousand five hundred; these are known under the general name of Tuffenkjié, or "bearers of fire-arms." There are ordinarily four or five hundred Yenktcheris (or Jâmissaries), who are at present most of them in Egypt with the Vizir.

The staple commodity of Antioch is well known to be silk. The rotal of this city, which consists of 800 drachms, of forty-eight grains each, when I arrived there, sold for twenty-eight piastres; but before I left the place, it had risen to thirty-five piastres. The cantar of Antioch is 100 okes of Constantinople; a bale of silk weighs fifty okes. The cantar of Aleppo is ninety okes. The average quantity produced by Suadéa, and the neighbourhood of Antakié, sold rough in the city, is about 200 cantars. The silk in this district is divided into four kinds; that of Antioch, of Suadéa, of the mountains, and of Beilan. The present year (1801) has been unfavourable to the produce of silk. A large portion of it is demanded for the manufactories of Aleppo. The price of the best wheat is now forty-eight † piastres the shimbul, which is the common measure of capacity at Antioch. This measure weighs one-fourth of the cantar of Aleppo, or seventy rotals, equal to 800×70 , or 56,000 drachms, avoirdupois. My informant esteems the ordinary consumption of wheat-flour for bread, for a family of six persons, at about seven cantars. In addition to this, his

* His revenues exceed thirty, but do not amount to forty purses; about 1000*l.* or 1250*l.* sterling. The maintenance of troops is not to be included in this estimate.

† 48 piastres may be estimated at 3*l.* 4*s.* The shimbul equals 218 lbs. 12 ounces, or nearly three bushels and two thirds.

own family, consisting of that number, consumes about four cantars of Burghûl.*

A great quantity of grapes is produced in the neighbourhood. They are used for food, converted into Dipse †, (a kind of jelly made of the juice of grapes,) or dried as raisins. Little wine is prepared; but what I have tasted there was perfectly well-flavoured; it may be kept any length of time, and is improved by a period of seven or eight years. It is strong, and perhaps rather too sweet. Of provisions, excellent fish is brought from the lake and the Orontes, and sometimes from the sea; but the encouragement offered to the fishermen is not a sufficient inducement for them to go out frequently in quest of it.

Quarries of free-stone are found in the adjacent mountain; and there is timber at no great distance, but the carriage is somewhat difficult. A convenient house for a family may be built for about 1500 piastres: the interior of the city is, nevertheless, mean and ill-built. The wages of a man-servant are not more than twenty-five piastres per annum, exclusively of food and clothing. The mithkal, or twenty-four karats of pure gold, which are equal to one Venetian sequin and a half, is twelve piastres; yet a single Venetian sequin passes for ten piastres. A firman, from the Porte, was expected to regulate the value of the current coin; but the evil of its inequality was not to be remedied by a simple mandate. The want of intrinsic value in the Turkish coinage, one of the wretched expedients of a bankrupt government, had caused sequins to be received at ten or ten and a half piastres; that coin being more pure, more portable, and pretty generally preferred to others; and those who possess them could not be expected to part with them at eight piastres, which was the legal value, whatever might

* The seven cantars of wheat give for the annual consumption of each person, in bread-corn, about 43,333 drachms, avoirdupois; and these equal 169 lbs. 4 oz. 5 drs., or two bushels and five-sixths.

† See Shaw's Travels, pp. 143. 339. "Carry down to the man a little balm, and a little dipse." Genesis, xliii. 11. — E.

be the terms of the firman. The wages of workmen, and the price of provisions, have nominally increased within the last thirty years, owing to the same cause. The daily pay of a master-mason was, within that period, fifteen paras : it is now seventy. That of an inferior mason was six paras ; and is now from thirty to forty.

The natives of Antioch are healthy and vigorous. Bilious complaints, however, I observed to be common. The air is very salubrious ; and, notwithstanding its latitude, and somewhat low situation, the thermometer seldom rises above 84° or 86°. The prevailing wind is westerly, or rather S. 57° W. by the compass : it scarcely deviated from that point during the time I was there. This wind blowing from the sea equally mitigates the cold of winter, and the heat of summer ; nor does the breeze remit during the night, but blows steadily during the whole of the twenty-four hours. Perhaps this is the cause why the inhabitants are less incommoded by flies and gnats than in other places. When a different wind prevails, which rarely happens, but for a short interval, both the heat and cold are more severely felt.

The water of the Orontes is very white and turbid at this season : it is not used for drinking until it has deposited its mud. At the bridge of Antioch it flows from south to north. From the strong west winds, Suadéa is an inconvenient harbour for ships ; which cannot then get out of the river. The bearing of Suadéa from Antioch is W. S. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

The rebellious Pasha, Kutchûk Ali, has lately been negotiating his peace with the Porte : he was promised, as a condition of his obedience, which the government was not able to compel, that the caravan of pilgrims should this year pass by Baiâs ; and that he should have the pashalic of Adene in addition to his own. Neither of these promises having been performed, the Pasha thought himself absolved from the contract, and renewed his former system of plunder, which indeed had scarcely been suspended. The East India Company was obliged to negotiate a peace separately from the Porte, that their Tatars from Aleppo might be permitted to pass.

On the 21st of August I left Antioch, and took the road to Ladakié, where I arrived on the 23d, having employed about twenty-four hours in the journey. Three hours from Antakié I observed a torrent, which descended among rude and broken rocks, covered with lively verdure, into the Orontes : on the torrent was constructed a mill, forming altogether a striking and a picturesque scene. Near this point commences the ascent of a mountain, which is somewhat rugged : between the foot of it and Antioch, may be remarked some remains of antiquity, such as broken columns ; but there was nothing in a tolerably perfect state. They prove, however, that great public buildings have ~~extended~~ extended to this distance. A bridge, over another torrent, now dry, is seen at about one hour from Antioch. Our course, hitherto, was south-west. Three hours more brought us to a village on the mountain, where we slept. Our course afterwards was south. In the plain are some rocks, which appear to be tufa, perforated and cellular : others of talc, or large mica, are seen on the mountain : all are soft stones. Myrtle, oak, sumach, are scattered about in profusion ; but there are no large trees. The culture, where the ground is plain and productive, consists of maize, vines, and some tobacco. On the second day we came to a village called Ourdê, by a mountainous road, with much low wood. Pear-trees, walnuts, and vines adorn this village, which is said to be two hours short of half-way from Antioch to Ladakié. Before we came to Ladakié, the road led us through a plain for two hours and a half to three hours, in which our course was S. S. W. This plain is most of it cultivated ; and it was watered by three small streams, which we had occasion to cross. The vegetation on the mountain consists chiefly of pines ; the air at the foot of it is said to be very unhealthy ; but at Ladakié there is little reason to complain ; the sea-breeze prevents it from being stagnant.

The small, but agreeable, city of Ladakié is slowly recovering from the calamity which assailed it in 1797. The greater part of the buildings then overthrown by the earthquake are reconstructed, but less substantially than formerly. The singular imbecility of the Pasha has left the farm of the Miri (and virtually the greatest power

in the city) to a Maronite Christian ; intriguing, rich, insolent, and overbearing. The hands, as Volney observes, which the mallet has hardened in beating cotton, are not fitted to wield the rod of authority. The natives execrate his rapacity, while they prostrate themselves before his power ; and it is striking to observe the conflicting passions which torture the countenances of the crowds of persons who linger for successive hours at his levee, often without obtaining an audience.

A fatal accident was near happening on the evening of my arrival at Ladakić, from the absurd prejudice which prevails in that country, with regard to persons deprived of reason.* A young Georgian Mamlúk, in the service of a Capigi bashi, with whom I travelled from Antioch thither, sleeping on the terrace of the khan where we lodged, was so forcibly seized by the throat by one of these mischievous ideots, that he had nearly lost all sensation, when his companion fortunately awoke, and discovered his situation. The Capigi, on my remarking, in strong terms, the great absurdity of the popular prejudice, agreed with me perfectly in the conclusion, but did not think fit to make any remonstrance to the proper persons ; so that the Shech was left to strangle with impunity the next person who should unfortunately be exposed to his mischievous attempts.

The rescue of Egypt by the English I had reason to believe was very unpopular in Syria among all who were not immediately attached to the Turkish interests. Present evils are always more intolerable than those which are contingent and remote ; and with all that Egypt suffered from the invasion of the French before their eyes, they are incapable of discerning how impossible it would be for a conqueror, however mild and generous, for many years at least, to ameliorate their condition. Besides which, it may be observed that many of the Oriental Christians would be gratified by possessing the power of plundering, even at the expense of being plundered themselves ; and

* “ They hold such as have lost their wits, and natural ideots in high veneration, as men ravished in spirit, and taken from themselves, as it were, to the fellowship of angels.” *Sandys Travels in Turkey*, p. 44. — E.

their little vanity would make great sacrifices even for the gratification of wearing a white or yellow shawl.

The price of wheat at Ladakié was four piastres the kilot; of tobacco from thirty to forty-five paras the rotal; of coffee, from seven to seven piastres and a half, for the same quantity.

The port of this town is at present very small and inconvenient; but there seems good reason to believe that it might be rendered capacious and secure with less labour and expense than any other place on the coast of Syria.

No considerable remains of the ancient city of Laodicea are now visible, yet perhaps enough is found in the neighbourhood to ascertain its extent with tolerable accuracy. Subterraneous works, steps cut in the solid rock, and various other remains are seen to the north, near the sea. A number of petrified pistachio nuts is found in the rocks of the vicinity; but scarcely a single tree of that description now grows there. What can have extinguished this species of tree it is not easy to imagine. Have the frequent earthquakes destroyed them? Scarcely any wine is now made there, and few vines are planted; though tradition informs us that wine was formerly prepared at Laodicea in great abundance. Sulphur and bitumen are seen even on the surface of the soil, near^{*} a spring known among the Franks by the name of *Fontaine d'amour*.

I embarked in a small boat with several passengers for Larneka in Cyprus, which in Turkish is called Tûsla from the adjacent salt works. None of the company departed from the rules of civility and mutual forbearance, with the exception of a Derwîsh. The monastic order called Nakshebendi to which he belonged, was one of the strictest; yet many individuals who are members of it may be said to unite great profligacy, vulgarity and ignorance, with pretensions to superior sanctity; and gross worldliness and servility, with extraordinary professions of devotion and self-denial. This man talked incessantly in a very forward and irrational manner; and occasionally threw out hints that he suspected me to be a Christian; declaring at the same time how much he despised and hated infidels. His

pointless satire I bore for some time very patiently, reserving my reply for a proper occasion. Being one day together at the table of the Custom-house officer, the Derwîsh suddenly left off eating, and looking directly at me, said, “*La illah ila ullah* *;” to which I instantly replied in a cheerful tone, “*We Mohammed abduhu we rasouluhu*,” and I immediately added; “I congratulate myself, father Derwîsh, on hearing the sacred profession of Islam drop from your tongue; but I should be still better pleased at learning that the faith had place in your heart. God built the Islam on five things †; but of the five you possess not one. You receive alms and never give: your knees are bent at table, but never on the carpet of prayer: you abstain from food only when no one will give it to you: your ablutions are performed with dust, when they ought to be performed with water: and your pilgrimage has only been from the Tekië to the brothel: you drink no wine, but you are drunk with opium: and your embroidered cap ‡ instead of being a crown of sanctity, is a mark of folly. With such morals, any marriage that you could contract would not be a marriage, but a repetition of the sensuality to which you are accustomed; and if any one of the true believers in this place should consent to give you his daughter in marriage, I am content to bear all the obloquy that you can utter for a week to come.” It may be supposed that I did not venture to talk in this strain without having previously ascertained in what degree of estimation the Derwîsh was held by the rest of the company; and far from taking his part, they acknowledged by their loud laughter the justice of my reproof.

* Thus pronounced, *La Illāhu illa llāhu*; “There is no other God, but God:” wa Muhammedu ābduhu wa rasouluhu, “and Mohammed is his servant, and his messenger or ambassador.” From Mr. Usko. — These are the words pronounced from the minarets of the mosques at the different hours of calling to prayer. — E.

† When De la Motraye was at Rama, he had a treatise given him “Of the Five Commandments of the Law of Allah (God); viz. Belief in the Divine Essence and in the Prophet; the Sala or Prayer; Fasting, Charity, and the Pilgrimage to Mecca.” The treatise on these five points is given in the Appendix to his Travels. — E.

‡ This cap is called Taj, a crown.

On the morning of the seventh day from our departure, we landed at Larneka. The heat of this part of Cyprus is very intense; and the north-east wind, which is said to be the most hot and oppressive, blew at the time of my arrival. Caleshes, in other places used as a luxury, are here almost necessary; for though the town be but at a small distance from the sea, yet exposure to the rays of the sun in passing thither, is seldom hazarded with impunity. Agues and complaints of the eyes are common; and none of the natives have the appearance of robust health.

The bread made in private houses in Cyprus is unequalled, except perhaps by that which is prepared for the table of the Sultan, at Constantinople. It is composed of what is called "*fiore di farina*." The flour is divided into three parts, to obtain the kind which is proper for manipulation. The first separated is the coarse and husky part; the next, the white impalpable powder; after which operation remains the *fiore di farina*, which is neither very finely pulverized, nor remarkably white, and is by far the smallest quantity of the whole mass. This is found to contain the purest part of the wheat, and to make the finest bread.

CHAPTER III.

Journey from Smyrna to Constantinople. — Greek Sailors. — Arrival at Smyrna. — Jelembe. — Balikesr. — Kuirdes. — Lake Ulubad. — Yenischehr. — Nicæa. — Kizderbend. — Corrupt Manners of the Female Inhabitants. — Hersck. — Muggrebine Soldiers. — Arrival at Constantinople.

A LAD on board * our vessel having imprudently ventured to swim, when violently heated, was subsequently attacked by a fever, which, as he soon became delirious and buboes appeared, was imagined to

* Mr. Browne was now sailing from Alexandria to Smyrna.

be the plague. This so much alarmed the Greek passengers and crew, that to quiet their fears, they had recourse to strong liquors, and speedily became perfectly intoxicated. About midnight we were disturbed; and going on deck, I observed them all dancing and singing, totally inattentive to the state of the vessel, which was already close to the rocks, north of the gulf. It was with great difficulty they could be quieted; and having laid to until the sun had risen, we at length anchored safely in the afternoon near the new castle of Smyrna.

Having left this city to proceed to Constantinople, we ascended the Sipuli Dag, from which there is a good view of Smyrna, and the neighbouring sea: the remainder of the road towards Magnisa is for the most part a perfect plain, watered by rivulets and cisterns, and wooded in many places: the soil is clay, mixed with stone. In the winter it is moist and deep, but in dry weather firm and smooth. Two Tchutcheks or places where guards are stationed, present themselves: here a few men are employed to watch for the safety of passengers, and exact from Dhumies (Christians), and solicit from Mussulmans, a trifling sum as they pass, in acknowledgment of their vigilance too often remitted. The environs of Smyrna are occupied by gardens; and between it and Magnisa some corn is cultivated. Four or five villages are seen to the right and left, but not very near the road. We encamped about a mile beyond Magnisa*, in the open

* The following account of Magnisa (the ancient Magnesia ad Sipylum) and of Cara Osman Oglo, whose character forms so striking an exception to that of the Turkish governors in general, is taken from another part of Mr. Browne's papers.

"Magnisa is situated nearly N. 40° E. of Smyrna, at the distance of about eight hours; it is said to exceed Smyrna in dimensions, but contains fewer inhabitants; many of these are Greeks and Armenians, who carry on a considerable traffic; the latter occupy a large distinct building, in the part of the city nearest to Smyrna, which at night is secured by gates. An ancient castle, on a considerable elevation overhangs the east part of the city. This place is now the seat of one of the richest, the most powerful, and perhaps the most just of the several chiefs, who divide among them the government of Anatolia, under the feeble reign of the Othman dynasty. Originally the holder of a Zaym or Fief, his power and possessions have been augmented by various circumstances beyond what is usually acquired, even by the first order of Pashas; yet he has never accepted that

field. At that season the Katerdgis rarely enter a town or village; and thus, feeding their cattle gratis, are able to travel at a cheap rate. Our company together consists of twenty-six mules: the hire of a horse or mule from Smyrna to Broussa is now twenty piastres. Having passed several villages, we at length arrived at one called Ballage, and hence, after a ride of about eight hours, we reached Jelembé, which is erroneously placed in the maps. The country we have passed from Magnesia to Jelembé is fertile; at first plain, but the latter part more hilly; ill cultivated, but not unpleasant. Between Ballage and Jelembé are several small villages.

Jelembé is a small town, containing, however, several mosques; the inhabitants I understood to be four or five thousand; a proportion of them consists of Greek Christians. Wine, and various articles of provision, abound in Jelembé; but it is a town of no manufactures or commerce. The character of the government, so far as I had the means of observing, seemed to be moderate and lenient.

Cisterns of fine water are every where met with on the road; the rocks are chiefly of limestone; vines and fig trees are in abundance. Having procured some provisions at Jelembé, I proceeded to join the caravan, which I found encamped in a pleasant valley, adorned with the agreeably varied green of low trees and bushes, of which the

title. His establishment is splendid without profusion, and his economy exact without being parsimonious. By observing this just medium, he is enabled to remit annually to the Porte a sum much exceeding his quota; and he furnishes, whenever called upon, a numerous body of feudal troops. It is impossible to say what is the exact number of the one, or value of the other. The surplus of his revenue is sufficient occasionally to repair bridges and roads, and to be applied to other useful objects too generally neglected in the Turkish empire. Travelling within the limits of his fiefs is perfectly secure; and the administration of justice speedy and impartial. The Porte, in some measure, conscious of the importance of such a governor, though disregarding the principles of justice, has hitherto abstained from its wonted system of spoliation and perfidy. It is not, however, to be imagined that Cara Osman Oglo is distinguished by a really elevated or enlightened mind. To a naturally benevolent disposition, he unites a competent discrimination of character in those he employs. His education was much better than usually falls to the lot of men of his rank and station; and, unlike the rest of the great among the Osmanli, he is not one of those who have 'crept to rise, and sunk to reascend.'

*Quercus** forms a prominent part; and watered by a small rivulet which is conducted to a stone reservoir, built by some charitable person; and affording a copious, cool, and salubrious beverage to the wearied traveller.

After passing a Tchutchek, where the guard extorted from some Christians twelve times the sum he was entitled to, we came to a valley where two roads part off, the one leading to Ulubad, the other to Balikesr. The caravan took the former; some of the horsemen, among whom was myself, the latter. In half an hour we arrived at Balikesr; the road as far as Tchakish is hilly, thence onward, plain and open. The plain of Balikesr is fertile, and though much of it lies waste, a considerable portion of corn is grown there. The barley harvest (6th June) is at its height; and much wheat has already been cut: but that which yet remains unripe is threatened by the locusts, which are now becoming numerous in this part of the country.

Balikesr is a considerable town, in which is annually held a celebrated fair for various kinds of merchandise. It begins about the tenth of the month Safr. The inhabitants are many of them Christians; and have the reputation of being civil and attentive to strangers; a report which I shall not contradict. Proceeding from Balikesr through the plain, north-east, we joined the caravan at its encampment at the end of four hours. The following day we met a large company of Kuirds on the march; they, as well as the caravans, frequently encamp close to the standing corn, which, as there are no enclosures, is exposed to continual depredation: a striking proof of the depressed state of the cultivator of the land, of the defects of the laws, and the blindness of the government!

Two of the chief Kuirds came and sat down in the tent where we were reposing. I was anxious to enter into conversation with them; but one of our company observed, loud enough for them to hear, "those dogs and vagabonds; though so rich in camels and sheep,

* The name of the species of oak appears to be omitted. — E.