

TRAVELS

IN THE

OTTOMAN EMPIRE, EGYPT, AND PERSIA.

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ERRATA.

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- Page 5 Note †, for *cylindri, formi* read *cylindriformi*
10 — *, for *vertia* read *vertice*
24 Line 9, *dele* not
43 — 3, for *Mossoul* read *Mosul*
105 — 9, for *there* read *here*
160 — 16, for *Acrotifi* read *Acrotiri*
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211 — 19, for *Lepante* read *Lepanto*

T R A V E L S
TO
C O N S T A N T I N O P L E,
TO THE ISLANDS
OF THE ARCHIPELAGO,
C R E T E.

CHAPTER I.

Departure from Constantinople for the Gulf of Mundania.—Stay at Ghemlek.—Turkish dock-yard.—Timber for ship-building.—Culture of the land.—Natural history.—Islands of the Propontis.—Gallipoli.—Lampfacus.—Arrival at the Dardanelles.

EVENTS, which had succeeded each other with rapidity since our departure from PARIS, having made us lose sight of the principal object of our mission, the course which appeared to us the most prudent from the very first day of our arrival in the LEVANT, was to request our recall to FRANCE, or formal authority to quit CONSTANTINOPLE, to direct our steps to the southern shores of the BLACK SEA, to repair through ARMENIA, GEORGIA, GUILAN or CHIVRAN, to the borders of the CASPIAN SEA, then to traverse

PERSIA from north to south, and return to FRANCE by the PERSIAN GULF, BASSORA, BAGDAD, ALEPPO, and SYRIA. For six months, we had been in vain expecting that the envoy extraordinary of the Republic would be authorized to furnish us with the means necessary for the execution of this journey. We felt the most eager impatience to travel over one of the parts of our globe the most interesting, in regard to natural history, geography, ancient and modern history, commerce, &c. when we received an account of the detention of Citizen SEMONVILLE, on the neutral territory of the GRISONS, by one of the powers inimical to FRANCE.

It is very certain that the arrival, at CONSTANTINOPLE, of an ambassador of the Republic had mitigated the fate of the French, calmed their inquietude, rendered the PORTE more circumspect, and relieved us from the suspense in which we had been since our departure from PARIS. Citizen SEMONVILLE, with whom we had conferred several times at MARSEILLES, was acquainted with the views of the government with respect to us; he knew what was the primitive object of our mission; he was not ignorant of all the importance which the executive provisional council attached to our political and commercial relations with the Ottoman Empire, and how many advantages they hoped, in certain circumstances, to derive from a more intimate union with the Turks.

Receiving no answer to the different letters which we had addressed to the government, we resolved to go and spend the winter at the DARDANELLES, or in the Islands of GREECE, far from the agitations and intrigues which the various shades of political opinions had produced among the French, and of which we had, in spite of ourselves, been witnesses. What determined us to take this course, was that we should be thence enabled to return to FRANCE if we were recalled, or to repair to whatever country of the Ottoman Empire the government should in future think it necessary to send us.

We received, from Citizen DESCORCHES, all the assistance that his precarious situation allowed him to afford, and we left CONSTANTINOPLE on the 6th of Frimaire, year II, (26th of November, 1794,) on board a Ragusan vessel, freighted by a French merchant. The captain had orders to go and anchor in the Gulf of MUNDANIA, in order to take in there some bales of silk which were to be sent to him from BURSA. Thence he was to set sail for SMYRNA, and leave us, in passing, at the DARDANELLES, where we had an intention of making some stay.

The day was fine, the temperature of the air very mild, and the sea perfectly smooth: the wind, which had been to the south for eight days, had died away, and appeared likely to shift to the north: the captain took advantage of the first favourable breath in order to get under sail. We departed from GALATA at noon, and came to an anchor at sunset, off the village of PRINKIPOS. The wind being faint and variable, we remained at this anchorage two days, during which we amused ourselves in killing, from on board, some divers, in shooting, in the island, woodcocks and red partridges, and in gathering, for our collection, seeds, lichens, and a few late plants.

The wind having settled at north north-east, we set sail, at seven o'clock in the morning, for the Gulf of MUNDANIA: at ten, we were a league from the coast situated between this gulf and that of NICOMEDIA, and at noon we had doubled Cape BOUZ-BOURNOU. This coast is beautiful, diversified, and rather mountainous; the soil appeared fertile and wooded; we perceived fields laid down in corn, a few flocks of sheep, and several inconsiderable villages. After having doubled the cape, the wind till then favourable, was likely to be contrary to us; it obliged us to ply to windward a part of the night. We had some difficulty to get to an anchor half a league from the village of GHEMLEK, at two cables' length from the south coast

The anchorage, at the head of the gulf, is excellent; the anchors hold well every where; but, in winter, it is most prudent to approach the dock-yard situated to the south, and to bring up at a cable and a half or two cables' length from the shore; for if a vessel came to an anchor on the side of the village, she would be exposed to a heavier sea with a westerly wind somewhat strong, and might run the risk of being driven on the rocks which skirt that coast, if her cables were too old or too weak.

The village, called *KIOS* by the Greeks, and *GHEMLEK* by the Turks, is situated in the form of an amphitheatre, at the head of the gulf, towards the north part: it is built on the ruins of the ancient *CYUS*, and its population appears to be about two thousand souls. The inhabitants, for the most part Greeks, are occupied in the culture of the land: few among them are mariners; several are employed against their will, as workmen, since the Turks have established, a quarter of a league from that spot, a dock-yard for the construction of ships of the line. Here, on our arrival, was an eighty gun ship almost finished, the building of which had been directed by a French shipwright.

What determines the Turks to build part of their line-of-battle ships at the head of this gulf, is the facility of procuring ship-timber from the mountain, which borders on *OLYMPUS*, from those which lie between the Gulfs of *MUNDANIA* and *NICOMEDIA*, and from those situated to the south of *Lake ASCANIUS*. Two species of oak and two species of fir are employed; the former serve for the keel, the ribs or frames, and the sheathing; the latter likewise serve for the frames, and for all the pieces of the inside of the vessel.

The two species of oak which serve for ship-building, are the *hairy-cupped* oak *PLATE XII.* and the *cluster* oak. The former, which appears to be the *quercus*

quercus cerris of LINNÆUS, is most common towards TOCAT, SINOPE, and TREBISOND. It is that which is brought to the arsenal of CONSTANTINOPLE from the southern shores of the BLACK SEA, and which is most commonly employed for the frame-work of houses. It is also met with in a great part of ASIA MINOR and SYRIA. It grows to a considerable height and furnishes an excellent wood. Its leaves are deeply notched, smooth, of a dark green on their upper side, a little whitish and pubescent on their under. The scales of the cup are in elongated filaments, terminated in a point*.

The *cluster* or *salk-fruited* oak is more common than the other in the environs of MUNDANIA and CONSTANTINOPLE. It rises to a great height, assumes a fine stem, and furnishes a very hard wood. This tree, whose foliage differs little, at first sight, from that of the *quercus cerris* or TURKEY oak, is nevertheless remarkable for its elongated fruit, borne on a slender pedicle, two or three inches in length †.

The Turks commonly make use of the *pinus pinea* or stone pine, and of a species which approaches to the *laricio* of the Corsicans. The former is common towards the maritime coasts of ASIA MINOR and SYRIA; it also grows throughout all GREECE. It acquires a considerable size, and its wood, hard and resinous, is frequently employed in the ship-building carried on at MUNDANIA, at the DARDANELLES, at MITYLENE, and at RHODES.

* *Quercus orientalis, latifolia, foliis ad costam pulchrè incisis, glande maxima, cupula crinita.* TOURNEFORT. Coroll. page 40.—*Id. Voyage au Levant.* Vol. i. page 240.

POCOCKE'S Travels, vol. ii. tab. 86.

Chêne à cupule chevelue, *quercus crinita.* LAM. Encycl. Bot. vol. i. page 718. No. 4.

† *Quercus orientalis, glande cylindri, formi, longo pediculo insidente.* TOURNEFORT. Coroll. page 40.

Chêne à grappe, *quercus racemosa.* LAM. Encyclop. Botan. Vol. i. page 715. No. 1.

The other pine which we found in plenty in the environs of *OLYMPUS* and in all the interior of *ASIA MINOR*, bears a straight stem, and acquires a considerable size and height. Its seeds, which I brought to *PARIS*, have come up very well in the garden of Citizen *CELS*, a cultivator, and member of the National Institute.

The Gulf of *MUNDANIA*, *PLATE III.* is deep, rather narrow, and surrounded by lofty mountains: the one to the north is almost entirely calcareous; it is partly schistose, partly formed of sandstone at its base. The coast situated to the south presents, all along the shore, a hard, mixed rock, containing pebbles of porphyry, granite, &c. At the head of the gulf is seen a sandy beach by no means elevated, and beyond, a small fertile plain, watered by a rivulet, which bore the name of the town; and by a little river, known formerly by the name of *HYLAS*. In this plain are cultivated various kitchen-garden plants, such as the solanum melongena, the hibiscus esculentus, the water-melon, and several fruit trees, among which we remarked the pomegranate-tree and a species of apple-tree with oblong fruit, of a very agreeable flavour. We procured several slips of this apple-tree, and sent them to *CONSTANTINOPLE* in order to be there raised in the garden of the palace belonging to the embassy, till we should have it in our power to convey them ourselves to *FRANCE*.

It is not to be doubted that this apple-tree would thrive in the south of *FRANCE*, since the temperature of *GHEMLEK* is at least as warm as that of our southern departments, where it is known that the apple-tree vegetates badly, and yields only worm-eaten fruit.

The pomegranates of *GHEMLEK* are held in such estimation, that the Greeks of that village are obliged to pay their personal impost with a certain quantity

quantity of this fruit, which they send every year to CONSTANTINOPLE for the harem of the Grand Signior.

Although the olive-tree is much propagated on the rising grounds of the environs, yet the inhabitants are not accustomed to extract oil from its fruit. They prefer gathering the olive when it is perfectly ripe in the months of Brumaire and Frimaire, in order to salt it and afterwards send it to the capital, where the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews make, during the whole year, a great consumption of this fruit. The preparation of these olives consists in throwing marine salt on them, in a rather large quantity, and stirring them about so that they may be thoroughly impregnated with it. They are afterwards put, for some days, into baskets, and are slightly pressed in order to facilitate the draining of the aqueous part, after which they are kept in earthen jars.

These olives are eaten without any other preparation: they are sometimes seasoned with salt, vinegar, and oil; they are also served up with solanum melongena, pimento, celery, and fennel pickled in vinegar, together with anchovies, and other salted fishes.

At GHEMLEK, as well as in the environs of BURSA, the white mulberry-tree is cultivated in plenty for the rearing of silk-worms; but here this tree is not permitted to grow, as in our climates: it is kept as a dwarf, and every year are taken off all the branches which have shot forth the preceding year, in order to be given, with their leaves on them, to the silk-worms. After this cutting, the mulberry-tree pushes forth fresh shoots which are to be cut the following year, as they are wanted.

These trees are planted according to the quality of the soil, at the distance of three or four feet from each other. They are not grafted, because it has,

no doubt, been discovered that the smaller and more favoury leaves of the wild mulberry-tree are of a quality superior to those which are large, succulent, and by no means substantial. It is not, in general, the practice to give them manure; some are watered; but all receive two hoeings, the one at the moment of their vegetation, and the other at the end of the summer. This tree, thus cultivated, lasts a great number of years: it forms one of the principal articles of wealth of the environs of BURSA, and supplies a great many manufactories of silk stuffs established in that town for the use of the Orientals.

A field planted with mulberry-trees which may have been permitted to rise and grow, will, doubtless, furnish a more considerable quantity of leaves, than if it were planted with dwarf mulberry-trees, although the latter are much closer to each other; but if a cultivator consider the facility that he has of procuring at pleasure all the leaf of the latter by cutting the young boughs, and the inappreciable advantage of being able to shelter, by a wall or a hedge, the dwarf mulberry-trees from a frozen wind which attacks and so frequently causes the leaf to wither, in our southern departments, at the moment of its budding, and, by that means, deprives of their nourishment the silk-worms already hatched, it will be found, perhaps, that this culture is not to be neglected, and that it ought to be adopted, at least in part, in the South of FRANCE.

The Greeks are great eaters of land-snails; but they have not, like the Romans, the art of fattening them and making them a monstrous size by an abundant and choice food. They content themselves with picking them up in the fields and keeping them in their houses, for some days, in earthen jars, in order to make them void all the food on which they have subsisted. They boil them for several hours in water with a little salt, after which they make a sauce strongly seasoned with garlic, parsley, and spices. We saw the
Greeks

Greeks of CONSTANTINOPLE and GHEMLEK eat almost every species of European snails, but more particularly the beautiful *chestnut* snail, of which we give the figure, *PLATE XVII. fig. 1. a. b.*

It is larger than the *pomatia* or vine-snail: its spire is less elevated, and its mouth less large. The whole shell is generally coloured by large zones of a chestnut brown, intersected by other pale zones, of which the one that traverses the middle of the last volute, is distinguished for its whitish colour. The semi-elliptic mouth is in proportion. The lip is obtuse: it forms, without, a little border, and is coated, within, by a brown enamel which increases towards the umbilical region. The bottom of the opening is as if milk-white, although transmitting the exterior zones*.

Among the land-shells which we found in the environs of GHEMLEK, we shall remark two *bulimi* which hitherto appear to us unknown to naturalists.

1. The *zebra* bulimus, *fig. 10. a. b.* It is smooth, whitish, more or less marked longitudinally with lines somewhat rufous. Its twelve volutes are a little convex. Its summit is obtuse, and its umbilical foramen very perceptible. Its mouth is white: it has three teeth placed in the form of a triangle, nearly at equal distances †.

2. The *oval* bulimus, *fig. 12. a. b.* It is of a whitish colour, clearer towards the mouth. It is composed of six volutes a little convex and smooth. Its shape is that of an egg, short and obtuse. It is provided with a little *umbilicus*. Its mouth is oblong, oblique, narrowed by six teeth

* *HELIX castanea magna, exumbilicata, depressifcule globosa, rufo-castanea, pallido zonata, callositate interna et umbilicali fusca.*

† *BULIMUS zebra parvulus, oblongus, umbilicatus, lævis, albidus rufo lineolatus; apuzara alba equalita triplicique versus tridentata.*

nearly equal, very distinct, three on each side. From this mouth, it approaches to the *bulimus scarabæus*; it is not at all compressed, and its size is from three lines to three lines and a half*.

On the 20th of Frimaire (12th of December) the cold was sharply felt for the first time; there fell five or six inches of snow, which brought a great many snipes into the neighbouring woods, and a vast number of ducks on the two little rivers and in the plain. The red partridge and the hare were every where in great plenty and of an exquisite flavour. The captain, a determined sportsman, had an excellent pointer, so that we lived well at little expense during our stay at GHEMLEK.

Citizen TOUSSAINT, a ship-builder, settled in the village, forgot nothing to make us pass our time agreeably, and to procure us every information of which we stood in need. We learnt, with inquietude, that his zeal, for the service of the PORTE, had several times exposed him to being massacred by the Turks belonging to the country inland, who accused him improperly of being the cause of the oppression which the government made them experience for the felling and the conveyance of the wood necessary for the construction of the ship with which he was charged.

These wretches, excited, perhaps, by the treasurer, who hated a superintendent whose manners and probity gave him umbrage, and by a few Greeks jealous of the preference which a stranger obtained over them, came one day to the number of upwards of fifty, in the intention of killing him. Citizen TOUSSAINT, robust and courageous, after having escaped from several among them, who assaulted him on his way from the dock-yard to the village, shut himself up in his house, mounted six blunderbusses in front of

* *BULIMUS* *ovularis* *minutus*, *ovatus*, *fordide* *albidus*, *anfractibus* *sex*; *vertice* *obtusissimo*; *apertura* *oblique* *oblongiuscula*, *sexdentata*.

the entrance door, armed his wife and his servant, took himself a double-barrelled gun, two pistols and a sabre, placed a barrel of powder in the middle of the house, announced to these ferocious men, who attempted to burst open the door, what were his means of defence, and the intention of burying himself under the ruins of his house if they were daring enough to enter it. Some attempted to get in at the windows; but every where they found a man who presented death to them. The inhabitants of the village, through pity, attachment, or interest*, soon hastened to his assistance: they had no great difficulty to disarm, by their tears and their intreaties, men whom the courage of Citizen TOUSSAINT had already shaken, and who found it, no doubt, more prudent to retire to their habitations, than to hazard their life against him who defended so well his own.

Though the season was not very proper for herborizing, we, nevertheless, found a few interesting plants: we saw, in flower, on the hedges, the ever-green virgin's bower†, and towards the sea-side a pretty daphne, which we met with again in SYRIA, in the interior of ASIA MINOR, and which TOURNEFORT had discovered in CRETE‡. There was also on the rising grounds a new species of *spartium* ||, a shrub which grows to the height of five feet, of

* The Turkish government, in case of murder, exacts a heavy fine from the inhabitants:

† *Clematis cirrhosa*. LINN.—LAMARE, *Encyclopédie Botanique. Climatite*. No. 9.

‡ *Thymelæa Cretica, oleæ folio subtus villosa*. TOURN. *Corroll.* page 41.

LAMARE, *Encyclop. Bot. Lauricole*. No. 22.

Daphne collina. SMITH. *Spicil.* Fasc. 2, page 16, tab. 18. *Aug.* Neapolitan Mezercon. T.

|| The stem while yet young of this *spartium* has three angles which are imperceptibly obliterated: it shoots forth a great number of branches, which are alternate, flexible, and of a whitish green. The leaves almost sessile, are ternate, and destitute of stipules. The flowers, of a golden yellow and provided with bractes, are disposed in clusters at the top of the branches: to these succeed oblong pods truncated at their summit.

Citizen VENTENAT, who is publishing an account of the plants cultivated in the garden of Citizen CELS, has caused this *spartium* to be drawn, and intends to insert it in one of his approaching fasciculi, under the name of *spartium parviflorum*.

which we sent to the national garden of plants, and to Citizen CEIS, some seeds that have come up very well.

We saw every where in the woods the andrachne and the arbutus loaded with flowers and fruit; the former, which feels the cold a little more than the other, grows not in the environs of CONSTANTINOPE; we found it in plenty near the HELLESPOINT, in the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, on the coast of ASIA MINOR, and in SYRIA. It shoots up sometimes to the height of a tree; but it more generally preserves that of a shrub. Its trunk, smooth and red when the epidermis of the year has fallen, the beauty of its foliage, its clustered flowers, its fruits of a bright red—every thing concurs to render it one of the most elegant shrubs of the LEVANT. If the arbutus is inferior to it in point of port, stems, foliage, and flowers, it claims a superiority for its fruits. Those of the andrachne are smaller than those of the arbutus: they have a sourish and rough taste, which does not equal the rather flat sweetness of the other.

From the neighbouring mountains are perceived the Lake *ASCANIUS* and the fertile plain of NICEA, of which I shall have occasion to speak elsewhere. It is reckoned two or three hours' walk from GHEMIEK to the lake, and seven or eight to go as far as NICEA. BURSA lies nearly at the same distance. These places remind us of the second battle fought near *CIVUS*, in the year 193 of the christian era, between *LUCIUS SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS* and *PESCENNIVS NIGER*, who disputed with each other the empire of the Romans after the death of the virtuous *PERTINAX*, massacred by an undisciplined and corrupt soldiery. They also remind us of the efforts made by the first Turkish emperors to get possession of GHEMLEK*. *OTHMAN*, already master of almost all *BITHYNIA*, had attempted in vain to

* Some authors write *Kemlik*.

subdue BURSA and GHEMLEK: ORKHAN, his son, obtained the former without bloodshed, and the latter after a year's siege.

Ships and boats which trade to BURSA, almost always repair to MUNDANIA, a small town situated in the middle of the gulf, on the ruins of MYRLEA or AFAMEA: it seldom happens that they come to GHEMLEK, because the anchorage of MUNDANIA is very good, the communications between it and BURSA are more easy, more frequent, and the distance from it is less.

On the first of Nivose, (21st of December,) at sun-rise, the wind being to the east-north-east, we weighed anchor, and stood on for our destination. Before night we passed the little Island of CALO LIMNO, commonly known under the name of POPE'S ISLAND: it is by no means elevated, almost flat, tolerably fertile, as we were told, and inhabited only by Greeks. This is the ancient *BESBICOS*, situated three leagues from the coast, facing the river *RHYNDACUS*, at this day called *MICALITZA*.

The wind freshened a little, and became north-east at sun-set. At three or four o'clock in the morning, the captain, having judged that that we had passed the Island of MARMORA, hove to in order not to enter the channel by night. We accordingly found ourselves, at break of day, to the north-west of that island, two leagues from the Islet of *GALDOURIA*.

MARMORA has received its name from a white marble, a little veined with gray and bluish, which is thence extracted in great quantities. Although its grain is not fine, nor its colours beautiful and mixed, the Greeks, nevertheless, esteemed it formerly and frequently made use of it: they distinguished it by the name of *CYZICUS* marble, because that peninsula furnished, perhaps, some of the same quality, or because the town of the same name served

as an emporium for it. Fragments of it are found among the ruins of almost all the ancient cities: pillars of it are seen in various places, and particularly in the mosques of CONSTANTINOPLE. At the present day this marble is worked only for the sepulchral stones made use of by the Turks, the Armenians, and the Europeans: it is seldom employed in the construction of houses.

This island is about twelve leagues in circuit: it is lofty, mountainous, and tolerably fertile; it contains several towns or villages rather populous: it has two harbours by no means extensive, situated to the south. Vessels surpris'd by a northerly wind somewhat strong, go thither sometimes to seek a shelter. The inhabitants have a few flocks of sheep; they cultivate the vine, the olive-tree, and cotton, and gather various species of grain.

MARMORA formerly bore the names of *NEVRIS*, *ELAPHONNESUS*, and *PROCONNESUS**, on account of the quantity of flags which were there to be met with. I believe that none exist there at this day, as the woods are destroyed, and the mountains are almost naked.

On entering into the channel, we with pleasure directed our looks towards the coast of EUROPE: we remarked a mountain parallel to the shore, at no great distance from the sea, and beheld a fertile soil, tolerably well cultivated. The coast of ASIA fixed our attention more; it is flat, marshy to beyond the GRANICUS, and extremely fertile in the places which are not inundated: the mountains that are discovered at some distance, are very wooded, and loftier than those of EUROPE. We for a long time contemplated Mount OLYMPUS entirely covered with snow, and bad adieu to CONSTANTINOPLE, to the PROPONTIS, and to CYZICUS, which we regretted not having

* *Nevris*, νεβρος, the fawn of a doe; *Elaphonnesus*, from ελαφος, a stag, and from νησος, island; *Proconnesus*, from προς, προς, which alike signify a young stag, and from νησος, island.

visited, and to all those places so famous in history, and so worthy of that fame.

The objects to which our eyes were directed on both sides of the channel, disappeared with the greatest rapidity: we had the wind right aft, and the stream of the waters accelerated our progress, so that, at ten o'clock in the morning, we found ourselves off GALLIPOLI. This town, at present the most considerable of those situated on the HELLESPONT, passed into the power of the Turks, under the reign of JOHN PALEOLOGUS, and was taken by SOLIMAN, son of ORKHAN. It contains within its walls about fifteen or sixteen thousand inhabitants, Greeks, Mussulmans, and Jews; and is situated on a ledge of rocks which the waters have undermined. It projects, and forms a sort of cape, at the extremity of which is placed a lighthouse for guiding mariners, and pointing out to them the route which they are to take when they enter the channel by night. Another is seen for the same purpose, almost opposite, on the coast of ASIA. The channel grows narrow all at once off GALLIPOLI, so that it is not a league in width. The sea forms a cove to the south of the town, which serves as a harbour for boats which come and anchor there, as well as for ships thwarted by the wind.

The mountain, of which I have before spoken, has imperceptibly sunk, and gives place to hills deprived of culture and of all ornament. That of ASIA, on the contrary, has drawn nearer and presents a natural landscape of the greatest beauty.

LAMPSACUS, off which we found ourselves almost immediately, possesses a charming soil, extremely fertile, and well watered. This town, formerly much more considerable than GALLIPOLI, was famous for its gardens, its vineyards, and the goodness of its wines, for its temples, and, above all, for the worship which the inhabitants paid to the god PRIAPUS. It is no longer

any thing at this day, but a mean village, inhabited by some Greeks and some Turks: it still preserves a few vine-plots on the rising grounds in the neighbourhood; but its fine gardens have disappeared: on the ruins of its temples, has been erected a mosque, and the worship paid to the God preserver of the Universe, is replaced by offerings to the *PANAYIA*.

As far as the Point of *NAGARA*, on which are still to be remarked the ruins of *ABYDOS*, the *HELLESPONT* presents nothing remarkable but the fertile and verdant hills by which it is bordered, and a few vallies more or less cultivated. Although the distance from *LAMPUSCUS* to *ABYDOS* is also upwards of fifteen miles, our progress was so rapid, that we had soon cleared that space, and were able, about one o'clock in the afternoon, to bring up at the excellent anchorage which lies to the south of this cape. We hastened to land our baggage, and to proceed to the town, nearly two miles distant. Citizen *BERMOND*, vice-consul of the Republic, had been expecting us for some days; he had had the civility to have apartments prepared for us in the consul's house: he was so kind as to accompany us in our excursions, and neglected nothing to render the stay that we made at the *DARDANELLES* as agreeable as useful.

CHAPTER II.

Stay at the Dardanelles.—Description of the Hellespont; and of the towns situated on its shores.—Productions and commerce of those countries.

THE HELLESPONT, or Sea of HELLE, is thus named because that princess, daughter of ATHAMAS, king of THEBES, wishing to conceal herself, with her brother PHRYXUS, from the persecutions of INO, their mother-in-law, had the misfortune to be there drowned. It is said that, mounted with her brother on a ram covered with a golden fleece instead of wool, she ventured to cross the channel which separates THRACE from TROAS; but when she found herself in the middle of the waters, she was so terrified at the danger to which she had imprudently exposed herself, that she fell into the sea, where she met with the death which she was endeavouring to avoid. The Greeks, touched by her misfortunes, in order to eternize the remembrance of this event, gave the name of the unfortunate princess to the arm of the sea in which she perished.

This sea is more known at the present day by the name of the *Strait or Channel of the DARDANELLES*, because the modern town at which we had just landed, is called by the Europeans, the DARDANELLES; a name which has been transmitted to it from the ancient DARDANA, DARDANIA, or DARDANUS, situated a few miles lower down; for, according to the ancient geographers, it was eight miles to the south of ABYDOS, towards Cape TRAPEZA, commonly distinguished by the name of *BARBER'S CAPE*. The river RHODIUS, on which the modern town is built, flowed at nearly an equal distance from ABYDOS and DARDANUS.

In this town are reckoned scarcely four thousand inhabitants, Greeks, Muffulmans, and Jews. Its position is agreeable, its territory is fertile, and its productions are very diversified. To the north-east, is seen a rising ground covered with vines; to the south, a plain terminated by a mountain by no means lofty: this plain extends to the east, and then forms a valley extremely fertile, watered by the RHODIUS. At the extremity of this valley are found indications of a volcano: among others are to be seen considerable blocks of granite, the quartzose part of which is almost entirely converted into glass. A little farther on, is a fertile and circular bottom, of small extent, surrounded by mountains covered with wood.

In the territory of the DARDANELLES are cultivated cotton, sesamum, various kitchen-garden plants, the vine, the olive-tree, and several species of fruit-trees. The orange-tree begins to grow here in the open air; and a tolerably large quantity of grain is here collected. The neighbouring mountains furnish the *velanida** and gall-nut used in trade.

The waters of the HELLESPONT have a rapid stream opposite the castle, situated at the lower end of the town, while they are tranquil or run up into the cove, which lies at the upper part, and which serves as a harbour for the small craft that trade brings thither, as well as to vessels and to ships of war that sometimes come to an anchor there. The captains of these two last-mentioned prefer, however, both in winter and summer, the anchorage of NAGARA, because they are more sheltered from the north wind, and because its bottom is better.

* This is the name given by the modern Greeks to the cup of the acorn produced by the *quercus Egilops*. In dyeing, the Orientals, the Italians, and the English, employ this cup, as well as the gall-nut of the *quercus infectoria*.—*Translator*.

The **HELLESPONT**, at first sight, resembles a majestic river quietly carrying its waters to the ocean; but, confined within its bed, it is never known to pass the limits which Nature has traced for it. Here are not seen those devastating overflowings to which countries crossed by great rivers are too frequently exposed. Neither are there to be met with, in the environs, those infectious marshes, those stagnant waters, so common towards the mouth of rivers: here the lands are cultivated, or are naturally covered with verdure even close to the water. And if the shores of the **HELLESPONT** are not fecundified by canals of irrigation, if the waters deposit not on the lands a fertilizing mud, the communications which it establishes between the **PROPONTIS** and the **BLACK SEA** on the one side, the **MEDITERRANEAN** and the **OCEAN** on the other, the advantages which agriculture and industry can derive from the facility of conveyance, are benefits greater, perhaps, than those which would result, to these countries, from the vicinity of a great river.

The **RHODIUS** takes its source to the north-east of **Mount IDA**: it receives a few rivulets which flow from the neighbouring mountains, and, after having traversed a space of twelve or fifteen miles, it discharges itself into the **HELLESPONT**, by the side of the castle of the **DARDANELLES**. Its waters, by no means abundant in summer, are kept back and employed in the irrigation of the lands; but in winter, swelled by the rains which are frequent in that season, it occupies a bed sufficiently large to deserve the name of river. The inhabitants of the **DARDANELLES** have constructed a wooden bridge at some distance from its mouth, in order to be able to cross at all times to the left bank, and repair to the fields that they cultivate beyond it.

Behind the castle, between the town and the river, is a tolerably extensive walk, naturally turf'd and shaded by very tall plane-trees. Although this place is very cool and very agreeable, it is scarcely at all frequented by the in-

habitants of the town: one there meets with none but Europeans, whom commerce and curiosity bring into this country.

Three miles from the **DARDANELLES**, in ascending towards the north, are found, on a spot resembling a plain of a triangular figure, a few vestiges of the ancient **ABYDOS**. The ground is elevated and covered with heaps of rubbish, among which are to be distinguished bricks, fragments of potter's ware, pieces of granite, and marble of every species. A few shapeless masses of masonry are perceived along the anchorage, situated to the south-west. On the neighbouring coast is seen a road deeply dug, by which the inhabitants of **ABYDOS** repaired to a fertile plain that lies to the east. The city occupied the southern part of the triangular spot which I have just mentioned, and extended to part of the rising ground that faces the channel.

There is not, on the shores of the **HELLESPONT**, a situation more agreeable and more advantageous than this for a town; for, independently of the view of the whole channel, of its two shores, and even of **TENEDOS***, besides the means which there would be to fortify it, being surrounded by the sea and an insulated hill, the anchorage is unquestionably the most spacious and the most safe of the **HELLESPONT**; and if the Turks really wished to prohibit the entrance of the **PROPONTIS** to an enemy's fleets, there would be no place more proper for the erection of a battery, than the point of **NAGARA**; for ships always approach this point in spite of themselves, on account of the salient angle which the land makes in this place. Besides, this part of the channel is almost as narrow as that of the second castles.

Two leagues to the south-east of **ABYDOS**, is seen **SILLEIS**, a small rivulet which would no longer be thought of, did it not indicate the position of

* The gently-rising ground of **TROAS** allows the Island of **TENEDOS** to be perceived.

ARISBA, near which the army of ALEXANDER encamped, while that conqueror was occupied in visiting the ruins of TROY.

Geographers are not agreed respecting the position of the ancient DARDANUS: some place it on Cape TRAPEZA; and others, at the foot of Mount IDA. I found not in the environs of that cape, commonly called *BARBER'S CAPE*, any vestige, any trace of a town; neither did I perceive rubbish, bricks, nor heaps of stones. The very ground, uneven, hilly, by no means fertile, and destitute of water, appears little calculated for the situation of a town of any consequence. I suspect, with the latter, that it stood inland; for in the times when people could appreciate all the advantages of a maritime trade, and even sometimes receded from the sea-shores, in order to be less exposed to the incursions of pirates, they must have preferred such situations as placed the inhabitants within reach of the fields which they cultivated, and from which they derived all their riches.

Beyond the cape, the coast is white and chalky, which has occasioned it to be given by mariners the name of *WHITE SPOTS*: here it is that vessels, waiting for a favourable wind for ascending the HELLESPONT, generally anchor.

We were not more fortunate in our search for *OPHRYNIUM*, which is placed between DARDANUS and RHÆTEUM: as for the latter, it appears, that it is situated between the promontory of that name and the tomb of AJAX, to judge of it from the fragments of potter's ware and bricks which are there to be found; for it is well known, that nothing indicates in a more certain manner the position of ancient cities. Monuments crumble away, the materials are carried off, the plough levels the soil; fragments of bricks and potter's ware alone resist time and the hand of man.

When you have passed the tomb of **AJAX**, situated on an eminence, you see even beyond the **SIMOÏS**, a low, sandy plain near the sea, very fertile in proportion as you recede from it. But before we travel over **TROAS**, and visit those places which history has rendered so famous, let us return to the **HELLESPONT**, and transport ourselves to the coast of **EUROPE**.

According to the poets and the greater part of the Greek historians, **SESTOS** was situated opposite to **ABYDOS**, at the most narrow part of the channel. Those two towns are become famous from the loves, real or fabulous, of **LEANDER** and **HERO**, whose end was so unfortunate. **LEANDER** lived at **ABYDOS**: **HERO** was at **SESTOS**, a priestess of **VENUS**. Too confident, no doubt, in his strength and skill, **LEANDER**, in order not to be discovered, for a long time, swam across the **HELLESPONT**, guided by a torch which his mistress lighted on the top of a tower: but, in a tempestuous night, **LEANDER**, having too imprudently committed himself to the waves, could not reach the other shore, and was unfortunately swallowed up by the agitated waters. **HERO**, in her despair, threw herself into the sea, in order to share the fate of her lover.

PROCOPIUS places **SESTOS** in the cove the nearest to **ABYDOS**: he even adds, that the emperor **JUSTINIAN** caused a citadel to be built near that city: the remains of this citadel are still to be seen close to the sea-shore. The first courses of masonry in hewn-stone, on which the wall was erected, are there to be distinguished. This wall forms a talus of about fifteen inches. The tower, situated at the extremity of the citadel, is round and in a great measure destroyed: the remains of an arch, which formed the first story, are still to be perceived. Its walls, as well as those of the citadel, are built with several courses of rough, unhewn stones, and several courses of bricks laid flat the one on the other in three or four rows. On the declivity of the hill, the walls of the ancient city may very easily be traced. Within the

enclosure of these walls, lie heaps of stones, among which are to be distinguished bricks, fragments of potter's ware, pieces of granite and marble. It is probable, that this rubbish has been heaped up for the purpose of clearing the ground, and putting it into a state of cultivation; and that, in this manner, the remains of the monuments that might there be met with have been destroyed.

Four miles from *SESTOS*, in ascending the channel, is another harbour, near which is seen only a simple habitation of dervises, occupied by three or four Muffulman monks. This anchorage, one of the best of the whole channel, is little known to most of the mariners who frequent the seas of the *LEVANT*, because they prefer, with reason, that of *NAGARA* as more within reach of *MAÏTA* and the *DARDANEELLES*, where they procure such provisions as they are in want of.

Facing *ABYDOS*, a short league to the south-west of *SESTOS*, is seen at the head of an extensive and not very deep cove, the village of *MAÏTA*, built on the ruins of *MADYTOS*. Some remains of old masonry are still to be found on a hillock, which overlooks the modern town situated on the sea-shore. At a little distance from *MADYTOS* was formerly *CÆLOS PORTUS*, a small town which was witness of the sea-fight that took place between the Athenians and the Lacedæmonians, a fight in which the latter were conquered and obliged to give up to their rivals the empire of the *HELLESPONT*.

The territory of *MAÏTA*, although by no means fertile, furnishes some fruits, a little corn, some wine, and, in particular, cotton. Most of the inhabitants are seamen: the others apply themselves to the culture of the lands and to the manufacture of sail-cloth, for which they employ the
cotton.

cotton that they gather, and a small quantity which they purchase, either at the **DARDANELLES** or at **GALLIPOLI**.

Two leagues from **MAÏTA**, facing the **DARDANELLES**, at the most narrow part of the channel, is seen a village by no means considerable, known by the name of the *SECOND CASTLE OF EUROPE*. The citadel which stands below the village, on the sea-shore, and of which **TOURNEFORT** has given a drawing, is no better calculated for defending at this day the entrance of the channel, than that of **ASIA**: neither the one nor the other would not long hold out against ships of the line that might attack them. Their monstrous guns, without carriages, loaded with bullets of marble or granite, of about two feet in diameter, would soon be abandoned by gunners, who could neither manage them, nor point them, nor even load them with facility.

This village, situated at the foot of a hill rather lofty, affords to the inhabitants of the **DARDANELLES** a very agreeable landscape, embellished almost always by the ships and boats which are incessantly ascending the **HELLESPONT**, or making sail for the **ARCHIPELAGO**.

The inhabitants of this village are less industrious than those of **MAÏTA**: the greater part of them are Turks attached to the duty of the citadel, or employed in carrying over in boats the persons who are repairing from the one town to the other. It is the Greeks who apply themselves more particularly to the culture of the lands. I saw, for the first time, in their territory, hives shut up in buildings more or less spacious, according to the quantity of bees that were there reared. The object of this building in masonry, carefully shut, is to secure those insects from the cold during the winter, from the heat during the summer, and at all times from the hand of man, far more dangerous than the inclemency of the seasons.

A league from the second castle of EUROPE, on descending the HELLESPONT, is perceived on a height another dwelling of dervises, inhabited by a few Turkish monks, whose function consists in making signals for the vessels and ships of war which enter the channel, and in displaying from time to time the Ottoman flag. Thence to the first castle of EUROPE, the coast is uncultivated, and presents nothing remarkable, except a tomb which is supposed to be that of HECUBA, placed above the promontory of CYNOSSEMA, and the remains of an aqueduct, which probably brought the water necessary for the inhabitants of ELÆUS, a town formerly situated at the entrance of the HELLESPONT, on the coast of EUROPE.

On the ruins of ELÆUS, at this day is seen a Turkish village, called *ELBAHAR-KALESSI*, at the foot of which is built the first castle of EUROPE. To the west of this castle, is still seen the tomb of PROTESILAUS, king of THESSALY, killed by HECTOR, and a few vestiges of a temple to which his devotion to his country's cause had entitled him. PROTESILAUS was the first of the Greek heroes who set his foot on the coast of ASIA, although the oracle had thrice announced, that the man who first landed on the Trojan shore, would lose his life.

Thence to CRITIA, a Greek village situated to the north, up the country, may be reckoned about two hours' journey. It is well known, that there was a town of the same name in the Chersonesus of THRACE, at a little distance from the sea-shore, in the same place, probably, where the modern village is built. You arrive there by an uneven ground, and a small plain, the earth of which is partly whitish and cretaceous.

We had no where seen the red partridge so common as in this plain and in the groves of pine which stand in the environs. The hare is here in equal plenty and very well tasted. During the winter, a great many woodcocks

are found in the uncultivated, shaded, and moist vallies. Neither is the wild boar scarce: as the latter does a great deal of injury to culture, and is particularly fond of grapes, the Greeks hunt it sometimes and kill a great number: but the quadruped the most common in all these countries, is the jackal, of which I shall frequently have occasion to speak.

In the environs of the **DARDANELLES**, I was one day witness of the manner in which the Greeks shoot partridges, less with a view of procuring themselves an excellent article of game, than for the purpose of diminishing the number of the enemies of their crops. This sport consists in carrying a gun and a sort of banner rolled up, striped with very lively colours, somewhat similar to a harlequin's jacket. As soon as they perceive at a distance a covey of partridges, they unroll the banner, and approach by degrees those birds till they have got within gun-shot of them. The fowler thrusts into the ground the staff of the banner, and, through an aperture made on purpose, he fires on the partridges, which are so terrified, that they squat and suffer themselves to be killed, the one after the other, rather than fly away. The greatest difficulty the fowler experiences, is to perceive them; for that purpose, he turns round them, constantly concealed behind the banner, and as soon as he perceives one of them, he fires at it, and goes on in the same manner till he has destroyed the whole covey. This sport is practicable, as is seen, only in cultivated plains, and on lands not much covered with herbage and bushes.

The portion of land comprised between the **HELLESPOINT** and the Gulf of **SAROS**, known by the name of the Chersonesus or peninsula of **THRACE**, is little more than from three to four leagues in its greatest breadth: it is nearly twenty from the southern extremity to the long wall, **MACRONTICHOS**, which separates the peninsula from the continent. At the end of this wall, towards the **PROPONTIS**, was the town of the same name, on which there

now remain only a few habitations that the harbour maintains. Inland, stands the village of *HEXAMILA*, which has preserved the name that was given it, on account of the distance that there is from the one sea to the other.

The land of this peninsula is uneven, hilly, and not so good, in general, as that of the coast of *ASIA*. There are, however, a few vallies of the greatest fertility, and some plains tolerably productive. The lands are chalky in some places: the hills and rising grounds are all calcareous: here are to be found some fossil shells, to which there are none analogous belonging to the seas of *EUROPE*. In the environs of *MAÏTA*, is seen, at the foot of hills, a soft sand-stone, or a pure sand; and in the cove of *SESTOS* is remarked, at upwards of twenty feet above the level of the sea, a tolerably thick bank of marine conchylia, the species of which all belong to the *MEDITERRANEAN*. This bank formerly extended, no doubt, into *ASIA*, for, beyond the hill of *ABYDOS*, the plain affords in a rather large quantity the same shells that we had seen in this bank*.

Different French, Italian, and English merchants, have several times attempted to establish commercial houses at the *DARDANELLES*; but they have never been able to succeed in this: they had, undoubtedly, not remarked that the merchants of *CONSTANTINOPLE*, preserving over them the advantage of residing in the capital, where the consumption is very considerable, were equally within reach of furnishing the articles of which the towns situated on the *HELLESPONT* are in want, and of there making, with no less facility than economy, the purchase of those which are demanded of them. The Jew, Greek, and Armenian traders, through whose hands it is necessary to pass in every case, are very glad to preserve the connexions which they have with the merchants of *CONSTANTINOPLE*, whom they consider.

* *Ostrea edulis*, *venus chione*, *venus cancellata*, *solen vagina*, *buccinum reticulatum*, *cerithium vulgatum*, &c.

besides, as better stocked, and better enabled to make the payments which they indicate to them.

The articles of exportation which the towns situated on the HELLESPONT can furnish, are:

Two or three hundred bales of cotton of various qualities.

Two hundred quintals of coarse spun cotton.

A great many coarse cotton cloths.

Three or four hundred bales of wool of inferior quality.

A great quantity of TURKEY leather or Morocco, prepared in the DARDANELLES and at GALLIPOLI.

Three or four hundred quintals of galls.

A more considerable quantity of *velanida*.

Twelve or fifteen thousand hare-skins.

Sixty or eighty quintals of wax.

Very little madder root.

MAÏTA and the DARDANELLES send a little wine to the capital, and also sell some to the captains of the vessels that may chance to anchor in their harbour or in the environs. The latter find at all times, at the DARDANELLES, biscuit, new bread, poultry, eggs, herbage, different vegetables, and other provisions of which they may stand in need during their voyage.

At the DARDANELLES is manufactured a vast deal of coarse potter's ware, the greatest part of which is sent to CONSTANTINOPLE. Although its quality is very good, and the varnish adheres well, one is surprised to see on it flowers, and other ornaments, which are effaced by time, and are not incorporated with the varnish.

The Republic of VENICE was formerly the only power that had a consul of its nation at the DARDANELLES, FRANCE, ENGLAND, GERMANY, RUSSIA, and the other maritime powers, had there only agents of the country, Jews or Greeks, who discharged the functions of consul, if not with intelligence and probity, at least with the greatest zeal, by means of a barat of drogueman, which placed them under the immediate protection of an ambassador, and afforded them the enjoyment of all the privileges granted to Europeans. But within these few years, the French government has here established a vice-consulate, hoping that a national agent would protect more efficaciously the vessels which are obliged to make a stay here; that he would furnish, besides, to the ships of war that anchor at the WHITE SPOTS, the assistance of which they might be in want, and that he would transmit to the ambassador all the news which his situation enables him to gather.

Ships of war belonging to the powers in amity with the Ottoman PORTE, enter the channel without obstacle, and cast anchor at the *WHITE SPOTS* and off *BARBER'S POINT*; but they cannot, in any case, pass the second castles without an express permission of the sultan. Merchant-vessels may stand on if the wind permit, and proceed directly to CONSTANTINOPLE, or to any port of the PROPONTIS that they may think proper; but, on their return, they are obliged to anchor at NAGARA or at the DARDANELLES, in order to be there visited. It is generally the day after their arrival that this visit takes place: its object is, to ascertain whether all the duties have been paid at the capital; whether prohibited goods have not been shipped without permission; or whether there are not on board runaway slaves or subjects, not Mussulmans, who would wish to quit their country.

CHAPTER III.

Excursion to Troas.—Description of that country.—Sketch of its population and productions.—Of the oaks which produce the gall-nut and the velanida used in trade.

AFTER having visited, founding as we went, almost all the coasts of the HELLESPONT, and having penetrated, in various points, into the interior of the country, in order to ascertain its productions, we hastened to visit TROAS, and cast our eye over places which the genius of the Greeks and Romans have rendered so famous. We embarked at the DARDANELLES on the 10th of Pluviose (29th of January) on board a Turkish caïque, with a northerly wind rather fresh, and in two hours we reached the first castle of ASIA. We immediately caused our mattrasses and our provisions to be carried to the Greek village situated on Cape SIGEUM, where we hoped to be more quiet, and to find greater facility for prosecuting our observations far from the suspicious looks of the Mussulmans.

We were very agreeably surpris'd in visiting TROAS, with the *Iliad* in one hand, and the map of Citizen LECHEVALIER in the other, to find the greatest exactness in the pictures which HOMER has transmitted to us. It is true, there is scarcely any longer to be found a trace of the cities which existed in these countries: the inhabitants even have disappeared; but the course of the SIMOÏS and that of the SCAMANDER have not changed: we perceive, on the banks of the latter, the marshes of which HOMER makes mention: time has not been able to destroy the hillocks of earth under which repose the ashes of the heroes whose names have been handed down to

us; the waves of the sea have not produced any perceptible change on the coast: the lands are still fertile, and susceptible of supporting a great number of inhabitants: forests of pines and oaks still cover Mount IDA, and all the mountains which present themselves to the east of TROAS.

Some of the learned have been desirous of proving that the war of which HOMER speaks, has not taken place; they add, that TROY has never existed, and that the whole *Iliad* is a romance. The object of our researches, in travelling over these countries, was not to know whether we ought to consider as a fable, embellished with the charms of poetry, or as an historical trait considerably altered, that long and cruel war which all the sovereigns of GREECE waged against the Trojans for a princess carried off from her husband; a terrible war, in which, on both sides, a great number of warriors and heroes were sacrificed: a war in which all the gods of OLYMPUS took a very active part. The illusion produced in our mind by the writings of the prince of poets, was too dear to us to endeavour to destroy it by reflections perhaps judicious.

We had so much pleasure in measuring the extent of the camp of the Greeks, in beholding the place of their debarkation, in following the banks of the SIMOÏS and of the SCAMANDER, witnesses of so many exploits; in looking for the hill of fig-trees, the object of ANDROMECA'S inquietude; in finding again the traces of ILION and PERGAMUS, in contemplating those heaps of earth under which repose the ashes of the Greek and Trojan heroes: we had so much pleasure, I say, that we should, perhaps, at that moment have turned a deaf ear to him who might have wished to persuade us that nothing in these places affords interest and retraces recollections.

But whatever opinion may be adopted respecting the war of TROY, and the existence of that city, since the publication of the interesting travels of

Citizen *LECHEVALIER* in *TROAS*, and the luminous applications which he makes of the passages of *HOMER*, it is no longer allowable to doubt that the author of the *Iliad* had the most exact knowledge of a country in the vicinity of the places which he inhabited, and that he had even travelled over it before he traced the plan of his poem; and, in that case, *TROAS* and the poem present to the traveller all the interest of truth.

The distance from the *DARDANELLES* to the first castle of *ASIA*, *KOUM-KALESSI*, is about four leagues. Thence to *Cape SIGEUM*, on which is built *YENITCHER-KEUI*, is near half a league: the ground continues rising in this latter space, and you meet with two tombs, which are presumed to be those of *ACHILLES* and *PATROCLUS*. The town, situated behind the castle, on the left bank of the *SIMOÏS*, on a sandy soil perfectly level, is not near so extensive or so populous as the *DARDANELLES*. Neither is the air there so wholesome, on account of the marshes which are on the opposite bank of the river, and whose putrid exhalations, in summer, are carried over the town by the north north-east wind, which blows uninterruptedly during that season. Those which are seen in the plain, to the south of the town, also contribute to occasion intermittent fevers, and remitting putrid ones, towards the end of the summer, when the wind returns to the south. The former, anciently known by the name of *PALUS-STOMA*, or *STOMALIMNE'*, are supplied by the waters of the sea; the latter are produced by the waters of the *SCAMANDER*, which spread over the low lands that surround it.

Beyond the first-mentioned marshes lies a little cove, which is thought to be the harbour where the Greeks who came to the siege of *TROY* landed: the Turks call it *KARAMLIKLIMANI*.

The *THYMBRIUS* takes its source to the north north-west of Mount *IDA*, traverses a fertile plain, almost entirely cultivated, and discharges itself into the *SIMOÏS*, at a little distance from the sea. If you ascend this river, whose direction is from east to west, after an hour's progress, you find, at some distance from the left bank, the spot which *CONSTANTINE* had first chosen for making the capital of the empire of the *EAST*. If you still proceed for another long half hour, you see, on the right bank, a little village called *HALELI-KEUI*; and quite close to it, towards the north-east, the ruins of a temple, which is supposed to have been that of *APOLLO THYMBRÆUS*. At a short league further on, still following the rivulet, you find *THUMBREK-KEUI*, a village built probably on the ruins of *THYMBRA*, a town situated formerly at a little distance from *DARDANUS*, of which it was a dependency.

It was in the plain of *THYMBRA*, in the environs of the temple of *APOLLO*, that *ACHILLES*, according to some authors, was struck by the fatal arrow which *PARIS* let fly at him: *APOLLO* himself, by their account, had directed the arrow, in order to avenge the death of *HÆCTOR*, and that of a great number of Trojans, who had likewise perished by the hand of *ACHILLES*.

We leave to antiquaries to tell us whether the town and the plain had received their name from savory, an odoriferous plant, called *thymbra* by the Greeks, or whether that name was given to it by *DARDANUS*, the founder of the town in honour of *THYMBRIOS* his friend: we shall only say that savory grows in abundance in this plain and on all the rising grounds in the neighbourhood.

On quitting this village, we directed our route to the south, leaving on the left the first chain of Mount *IDA*. After two hours' journey on foot over an uneven, hilly soil, almost entirely uncultivated, we arrived at another

village called *ALCH-KEUI*: the *SIMOÏS* flows a quarter of a league farther. We met with several flocks of broad-tailed sheep: we inquired of the shepherds, whether there were not on the neighbouring mountains ferocious animals, such as hyænas, ounces, wolves, and jackals, which came to attack their flocks and carry off some sheep: they answered us, that this happened to them very seldom, because they kept a good watch. We learnt that there were on these mountains bears, wild boars, and jackals; but we never could make ourselves understood when we talked of the hyæna and the ounce, which, in the sequel, we found common in *SYRIA*, in *EGYPT*, and in *PERSIA*. It also appeared to us that there were very few wolves in these countries, but a great many jackals, which are known to be an animal by no means ferocious, and scarcely stronger than the fox: jackals are dangerous to sheep and goats, only on account of their going in very numerous packs.

In the middle of the spring, when the plain begins to be stripped of its verdure by the action of a burning sun, the shepherds of these countries, as well as those of the south of *FRANCE* and of *SPAIN*, go and seek in the vallies, and on the mountains up the country, pastures which the coolness and moisture there maintain in that season. They do not return to the vicinity of the sea till the first rains of autumn have revived vegetation, which drought had relaxed or suspended.

The *SIMOÏS* takes its source to the south-west of *COTYLUS*: it flows nearly to the west, traverses a space of from twelve to fifteen leagues, receives the *ANDRIUS* above *INÉ'KEUI*, and several other rivulets, and discharges itself into the *HELLESPONT*, half a league to the north north-east of *Cape SIGEUM*. That stream is not sufficiently considerable to deserve the name of river; it is rather a torrent swelled by the rains, at the end of the autumn, in winter, and in the spring, or by the sudden melting of the snow which falls sometimes in *Nivôse* and in *Pluviôse*, on *Mount IDA* and *COTYLUS*.

Its bed is tolerably wide; but its waters are feldom abundant, and in summer it is almost dry, since a pacha has turned aside the stream of the SCAMANDER, and poured its waters into the ÆGEAN SEA.

The SCAMANDER takes its rise at the extremity of the plain of TROY, from five or six springs, one of which is remarkable for its waters somewhat lukewarm. After having traversed a space of six or seven miles, it discharges itself into the SIMOÏS, a league from the sea. Confined in its bed, it experiences no perceptible variation; its banks are enamelled with flowers in almost all seasons; and, in several places, the lands are so low, and the waters fill its bed in such a manner, that they spread themselves, and form several marshes, producing reeds, rushes, and various aquatic plants. In the rainy season, the SCAMANDER is less considerable than the SIMOÏS; but it has over it the advantage of always having nearly the same quantity of water, and of carrying fertility into the plain that it traverses.

We here preserve to the SIMOÏS its name as far as the sea, though almost all the ancients ceased to give it that name on its junction with the SCAMANDER; but, independently of the SIMOÏS having a larger bed, and a stream more extensive than the other; independently of its receiving in winter the waters of all the mountains situated to the east of TROAS, the SCAMANDER at this day has taken another course. Under the reign of ABDUL-HAMID, HASSAN, captain-pacha, wishing to construct several mills, and to water the lands which he possessed towards the Cape of TROY, caused a canal to be dug to the westward of the little village of ERKESSIKUI, and poured into it the waters of the SCAMANDER: from that time they have flowed into the ÆGEAN SEA, nearly half a league to the south of the Cape of TROY.

The coast is low and marshy at the new mouth of the SCAMANDER: it rises imperceptibly from the Cape of TROY to the village of YENI-KEUI; and thence to Cape SIGEUM it is steep. You walk over an elevated lawn, whence the eye measures without obstacle the whole extent of the plain: you perceive at the extremity the rising ground on which stood ancient TROY: beyond, Mount IDA presents itself in the form of an amphitheatre, and composes a picture of the greatest beauty. To the north is seen the HELLESPONT and the Chersonesus of THRACE; to the west, the ÆGEAN SEA, and some of its islands. TENEDOS is to be remarked from its pyramidal mountain, its rising grounds, and its plains covered with vine-plots. The little island, called RABBIT ISLAND, has never fixed the attention of geographers and historians. You distinguish imperfectly the volcanic Island of LEMNOS, in which, according to fable, VULCAN had established his forges. To the north-west, the lofty islands of IMBROS and of SAMOTHRAË appeared to form but one, or even to be confounded with the continent.

YENITCHER-KEUI*, built on the ruins of SIGEUM, still presents a few vestiges of the ancient town. The curious go thither to admire a block of marble eight or nine feet long, placed by the side of the door of a church: it bears a Greek inscription, almost entirely effaced, the words of which follow each other without interruption, that is, that the first line runs, as among us, from left to right, and the second runs back from right to left, and so on to the end.

On the other side of the door is seen a bas relief in marble, tolerably well wrought: it represents a woman seated, to whom other women appear to

* YENITCHER-KEUI, village of the janizaries: it is at this day called DJAOUR-KEUI; village of the infidels, since it is no longer occupied but by Greeks.

offer children in swaddling-clothes: behind these is seen another woman, holding a box in one hand, and a vase in the other. M. DE CHOISEUL, ambassador at CONSTANTINOPLE, wishing to have these two pieces of marble carried off, applied to the PORTE, and obtained permission for that purpose; but not having been able to remove the obstacles thrown in his way by the inhabitants, he contented himself with causing impressions to be taken of the latter.

To the north of the village, are ten or twelve windmills, which serve as a land-mark to mariners: half a league to the south, they also remark the tomb of ANTILOCHUS, situated on the elevated lawn of which I have already spoken. ANTILOCHUS, son of the wife NESTOR, perished at the siege of TROY, in wishing to parry the blow that MEMNON was striking at his father. A league more to the south, you find, towards the Cape of TROY, the tomb of PENELEUS, one of the chiefs of the Thebans*; that of ÆSIETES is a league from the sea, to the east of the new mouth of the SCAMANDER. It is from the elevated top of this tomb that POLITES, son of PRIAM, trusting to the lightness of his heels, came to observe the movements of the Greeks, and watch the moment when they should advance towards TROY. From this tomb to the city is not quite two leagues: thence it is about three to the shores of the HELLESPONT, where the Greeks were encamped.

Wishing to ascend the SCAMANDER to its very sources, we got entangled several times in marshes, whence we had some difficulty to extricate ourselves:

* Nothing proves that it is the tomb of PENELEUS. This opinion, hazarded by CHANDLER, has been adopted by LECHEVALIER. PENELEUS, according to some others, was killed by EURIPELES, grandson of PRIAM, who had brought succour to TROY in the tenth year of the siege, but it appears that his death was posterior to that of ACHILLES, for no mention is made of it in HOMER.

we were obliged to recede from the river, and take the road that leads to **BOUNAR-BACHI**. We had a quarter of a league to the right, the little village of **BOSKEUI**. When we were at the extremity of the plain, we saw the first source of the **SCAMANDER** issue below the road; the **ERINEIOS**, or the hill of wild fig-trees, was on the other side: we thought, at first sight, that we perceived remains of an ancient piece of masonry, which extended over the hill, but we soon got the better of our mistake; what we had at first taken for masonry, was nothing more than the rock itself, formed of a sort of calcareous assemblage of flints, united by a stony cement, reddish, and very substantial.

On following the road, we saw several other springs, more or less copious. We more particularly sought for that spoken of by **HOMER**, whose waters are hot and smoking in winter: it is the nearest to the village: it has preserved a basin formed by some blocks of granite and marble: we plunged our hands into it in **Floréal**, year VI, when, returning from **FRANCE** with Citizens **FERREGEAU**, **PAMPELONE**, and other Frenchmen, we wished to visit once more this interesting country. The waters appeared to us only a little lukewarm; but, in winter, we had found them such as **HOMER** describes them. They are very limpid, have scarcely any flavour, and form no apparent sediment. After having watered some gardens, and traversed a miry soil, where grow willows, elms, rushes, and reeds, all these springs unite in one common bed, the breadth of which is twelve, fifteen, or twenty feet by two or three in depth. This is the famous **SCAMANDER** of which I have already made mention.

BOUNAR-BACHI is situated to the north-east of the lukewarm spring, on a ground gently sloping: the population of this village does not amount to two hundred souls, notwithstanding the fertility of its soil, the abundance of its pastures, and its advantageous position. We hastened to ascend the
hill

hill where, it is to be presumed, according to HOMER, that ancient TROY was built: we had already reached two tombs, situated on a stony soil, at the extremity of the rising ground, without discovering as yet any trace of an ancient city: we advanced on an elevated spot, almost perpendicular, at the foot of which meanders the SIMOÏS. We had, before us, at a little distance, the first chains of Mount IDA; we beheld at our feet the SIMOÏS, flowing between calcareous hills, in a narrow fertile valley: to the north, we perceived the HELLESPONT as far as Cape SIGEUM: to the west, we discovered all the plain; we followed the course of the two rivers; we distinguished the tombs of ÆSIETES and ANTILOCHUS; we were, in a word, on the ground of the citadel and of PRIAM'S palace, and we still looking for the site of TROY. After an exact search, we discovered a few almost imperceptible fragments of potter's-ware, and some remains of masonry; yet it must be confessed that, but for the Iliad, one would not suspect that this is the place where existed that famous city, which for ten years sustained the united efforts of all the sovereigns of GREECE.

Citizen LECHEVALIER thinks, that it occupies all the space comprised between BOUNAR-BACHI and the precipice, at the foot of which the SIMOÏS shapes its meandering course: he places the citadel on the edge of this precipice, and the Scian, or west gates, at the village itself: he designates the uncultivated hill that lies to the south-west, on which are still seen the wild fig-tree and almond-tree, as well as the ERINEOS or hill of fig-trees, and his proofs are incontestable, if the SCAMANDER had its sources at the foot of the town, if TROY were built on the SIMOÏS, if, from its position, as much as from the valour of its warriors, it may have been able to resist for ten years a formidable army.

Half a league to the south is seen a mountain covered with wood, which the Turks call *CARA-DAAG*: beyond this mountain stands *INÉKEU*, a small village

the cup; the latter is sessile, in a slight degree downy, and furnished with scales not very apparent*.

The galnut (*fig. a.*) is hard, ligneous, and heavy: it comes at the shoots of the young boughs, and acquires from four to twelve lines in diameter. It is generally round and covered with tuberosities, some of which are pointed.

This galnut is much more esteemed when it is gathered before its maturity, that is, before the issuing of the insect by which it is produced. The galls which are pierced or those from which the insect has escaped, are of a brighter colour: they are not so heavy nor so proper as the others for dyeing.

The Orientals take care to gather the galls at the precise time that experience has proved to be the most favourable to them: it is that in which this excrescence has acquired its full size and its full weight. Were they to delay gathering it, the larva which lives in the inside would there undergo its metamorphosis, would pierce it, and appear under the form of a little winged insect. The gall-nut thenceforth no longer deriving from the tree the juices necessary for the growth of the insect, would dry up, and lose part of the qualities which render it fit for dyeing.

The agas take care that, towards the middle of Messidor, the cultivators visit the hills and mountains that are covered with oaks. It is their interest that the galls should be of a good quality, because they levy a duty on them. The first galls picked up are laid apart: they are known in the EAST under the name of *yerli*, and distinguished in trade by the terms of *black galls*

* *QUERCUS* infectoria *foliis ovato-oblongis; sinuato-dentatis, glaberrimis, deciduis; fructibus sessilibus, longissimis.*

and *green galls*. Those which have escaped the first searches, and which are gathered a little later, called *white galls*, are of a very inferior quality.

The galls of the environs of MOSSOUL and of TOCAT, and in general those which come from the eastern part of TURKEY, are less esteemed than those of the environs of ALEPPO, SMYRNA, MAGNESIA, KARAHISSAR, DIARBEKIR, and of all the interior of NATOLIA. The former are sold at SMYRNA and at ALEPPO, two or three piastres less per quintal than the others.

The inhabitants almost every where neglect to pick up the acorns; they serve as food for the wild boars and goats: the latter contribute greatly to render the oak small and stunted, by devouring, with its fruit, a part of its foliage and of its young boughs.

The diplolepis which produces these galls (*fig. c. c.*) has a body of a fawn colour, with the antennæ dark, and the upper part of the abdomen of a shining brown. It is sometimes found under its latter form in the inside of the galls which are not yet pierced*.

On the same oak are seen a great number of other galls which the inhabitants neglect to gather, because they are not fit for dyeing. That which we have drawn is remarkable from its size. It is spongy, very light, of a brown red, covered with a resinous coat, and furnished with a circular row of tubercles placed nearly towards the most inflated part. It differs, as is seen, from that of the *taufin* oak, and the insect which produces it differs from it also. This is a diplolepis whose body is of a brown and fawn colour mixed. The antennæ and the feet are blackish †.

* *Diplolepis gallæ tinâuriæ*. Encyclop. insect. vol. vi. page 281.

† *DIPLOLEPIS gallæ resinosæ, brunneo testaceoque variis, antennis pedibusque fuscis.*

The modern Greeks name *velani**, and botanists *quercus Ægilops*†, the oak which furnishes the *velanida*‡. It grows on the western coast of NATOLIA, in the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, in those of CORFU and of CEPHALONIA, and throughout all GREECE. It does not rise to the height of our TURKEY oak; its wood is not so esteemed, and is scarcely employed but in cabinet-work. Its leaves are of a bright green; they are a little tomentose on their under side; their form is an oblong oval with sharp teeth on their edges, terminated in a setaceous point. The acorn is big, short, and a little hollow at its top. The cup is sessile, very broad, and closely beset with long oblong scales (*PLATE XIII.*)

It is this cup which the Orientals, the Italians, and the English employ as well as the gall-nut, in dyeing. The French merchants have them sent sometimes to MARSEILLES, only for the purpose of forwarding them to GENOA and LEGHORN. Our dyers have hitherto neglected to make use of this substance.

TROAS affords few vines, though the rising grounds and hills are very fit for that culture; but the inhabitants are not there accustomed to make wine. The grapes are employed in making a confection, called *petmés* in

* From *βαλανος*, acorn.

† *Quercus orientalis castaneæ folio, glande recondita in cupula crassa et squamosa.* TOURNEFORT, coroll. 40. *Voyage au Levant*, vol. i. page 334.

Pococke's Travels, vol. ii. tab. 86.

Chêne à grosses cupules. LAMARCK, Encyclop. Botanique, vol. i. page 719.—*Ang.* The great prickly-cupped oak tree.

‡ “ Native of the LEVANT, whence the acorns are annually brought to EUROPE for dyeing; they are called *velani*, and the tree *velanida*, by the Greeks.” Thus says MARTYN (in his new edition of MILLER's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, article *quercus*); but, highly as we respect his authority, we prefer following our Author, whose information must, unquestionably, have been derived from the natives themselves.—*Translator.*

Turkish,

Turkish, of which the Orientals make a very great consumption during the whole year: they put it into ragouts; they employ it, in lieu of sugar and honey, in most of their choice dishes; in short they make of it, with sesamum reduced to paste, a sort of *nogat*, or almond-like cake, which would not be despised in EUROPE. I saw a great deal of it at CONSTANTINOPLE, at the DARDANELLES, and in most of the towns of TURKEY. The process consists in mixing those two substances in boilers exposed to a moderate fire, and in stirring it about without interruption, with a large wooden spatula, till the mixture be sufficiently thickened. It is poured on large slabs of marble or sheets of copper, and by its cooling, are obtained cakes which are made an inch and a half in thickness. This *nogat* is sold retail, at five or six sous a pound.

During the winter, there are on the marshes and the rivers of TROAS, a prodigious number of ducks, herons, snipes, plovers, and other aquatic birds. We there saw a great many wild swans, scoters, and water-hens. Gulls and sea-swallows keep more commonly in the channel. In Floréal, we made a tolerably good collection of plants and insects: we were surprised at the quantity of snakes that we met with. As the grass was high and tufted, we walked with some precaution, fearing that these reptiles might be venomous. It was probably the season of their loves, for they were almost always two by two. Notwithstanding their size, their hissing, and their sparkling eyes, they were not of the race of those of which fable reminds us. These fled at our approach, and appeared by no means disposed to dart at us, and make us undergo the fate of LAOCOON and his sons.

CHAPTER IV.

An account of Alexandria-Troas and its environs.—Arrival at Tenedos.—Description of that island.—Its productions.—Manners of its inhabitants.

IF the city of TROY no longer affords traces of its existence; if the palace of PRIAM, the citadel, the temples, and the walls of the city have been destroyed to its very foundations; if the ruins of a considerable city have been able to disappear totally, that which, several ages after, was intended to supply its place, although destroyed itself, still presents at this day the marks of its ancient splendour. An opinion may be formed of its extent from its walls, and of its magnificence from the remains of its monuments: the prodigious quantity of fragments of pillars, capitals, and cornices, that are seen scattered about, attest the luxury and riches of its inhabitants.

Six leagues to the south of Cape SIGEUM, are found the ruins of the city which ALEXANDER ordered to be erected in memory of that of TROY, which had long ceased to exist. ANTIGONUS, one of his lieutenants, to whose lot ASIA MINOR fell after his death, laid the foundations of it, at the same time that he rebuilt SMYRNA, and brought back thither the inhabitants dispersed by the Lydians. ANTIGONUS gave his name to the city which he founded; but LYSIMACHUS, who possessed it afterwards, restored to it the name of the conqueror who had first drawn the plan of it. He embellished it, and gave it greater extent. Having passed under the domination of the Romans, it became, under AUGUSTUS, one of the handsomest cities of the EAST. Under ADRIAN, HERODES ATTICUS, governor
of

of the free towns of ASIA, constructed a superb aqueduct, a few traces of which are still to be seen. It is probable that it was a part of the waters of the SCAMANDER which he had brought thither; for no others exist in the environs, which are sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of a great city.

I shall not undertake to describe the remains of the monuments that ALEXANDRIA-TROAS presents at the present day: on this subject, the reader may consult the travellers who have preceded me, such as POCOCCI, WHELLER, CHANDLER, LICHEVALIER, and others.

The walls of the city, those of the houses, of the temples, and of the other monuments, were built of a rather hard shelly stone. The marble of PAROS and that of MARMORA are there pretty common, as well as various sorts of granite. Near the harbour are still to be seen two large marble pillars which the TURKS wished to ship there: they are the remains of those which the sultans have successively carried off in order to construct the greater part of the mosques of CONSTANTINOPLE; one of them was broken in the conveyance.

To the south of the city is a small rivulet of little importance, and to the south-east, near this rivulet, two springs of warm mineral waters, of which the Turks and the Greeks make use without knowing their nature and almost always without success. They are seen to come in crowds, in the spring, from TENEDOS and from TROAS, in order to be purged and to bathe, the one with a view of preventing future complaints; the other, in order to cure some serious disorder, or to obtain only some relief in their infirmities. These waters are more particularly recommended for disorders of the skin, the leprosy, and *syphilis*.

The Harbour has very little extent; it is almost choked up; and its entrance is obstructed by the sands which the stream of the waters of the **HERLISPONT** and the movement of the waves of the sea insensibly bring on the coast of **TROAS**. This harbour would not at this day suffice for the maritime commerce of a town at all considerable, situated in such a manner as to serve as a staple for the neighbouring countries; but at a time when this commerce was limited, when merchant-vessels were scarcely as capacious as our large boats, when they were incessantly in activity in a climate where navigation is never suspended nor relaxed, it may be conceived that a small number of vessels might suffice for the exportation of the surplus of a country-town, and bring back from the neighbouring countries all the commodities that the wants or the luxury of its inhabitants demanded.

This harbour formed a sort of semi-circular basin, separated from the sea by a jetty: it is sheltered from the north and north-west winds by **Cape TOUZELIK** and by a range of rocks situated beside its entrance.

History makes no mention of the epoch in which this city was destroyed: it already no longer existed when the Turks came to establish themselves in this country; for, according to **LEUNCLAVIUS**, before **SOLIMAN**, son of **ORKHAN**, went into the Chersonesus of **THRACE** and came to besiege **GALLIPOLI**, he walked for a long time over the site of **TROY**, contemplating with admiration the walls partly crumbled away of that great city, the ruins of its immense edifices, and that prodigious quantity of marbles and granites which were there heaped up.

The environs of **ALEXANDRIA-TROAS** present a fertile soil, forming a plain, on which the *velani* oak grows in abundance, and without culture.

This

This plain is separated from that of *TROY* by a few hills more or less elevated. A mountain which makes a continuation of those of *IDA*, presents itself two or three leagues to the east, and extends towards the south: thence to Cape *BIBA*, the ground appears uneven, more or less fertile, towards the sea; mountainous and wooded up the country. But before we direct our route to the south, let us cross to *TENELOS*, and cast an eye on what it affords most curious and most interesting.

On the 16th of Pluviose (4th of February) we left *ALEXANDER'S TROY* in a ticklish caïque which we had sent for from the first castle of *ASIA*; and as the weather was very fine and the temperature of the air very mild, we were extremely glad to follow the coast as far as *KOUM-BOURNO* or *Sandy Cape*, and to land from time to time. We found nothing remarkable throughout all this space: we looked in vain for some vestiges of ancient cities, some traces of *LARISSA*, which geographers place towards that cape: nothing offered itself to our eyes. The coast is low and sandy; the plain is fertile, almost uncultivated, and crossed by a rivulet called *SUDLU-SOU*, swelled sometimes in winter by the rain waters: this rivulet grows wider at its mouth, and there forms a few marshes. I am ignorant of the name that it bore in antiquity. We set out in the afternoon from the pitch of the cape, and, by rowing, we arrived early at the harbour of *TENELOS*.

The distance from that island to the nearest coast is no more than a league and a half*: it is reckoned about five from the town to the entrance of the *HELLESPONT*. The harbour is small, and can receive only merchant-vessels: it is formed by a jetty even with the water's edge, and a tongue of land on which is constructed the citadel that defends the entrance, and

* *STRABO* fixes the distance from *TENELOS*, to the nearest coast, at eleven stada, or one thousand three hundred and seventy-five paces. We think it nearly three thousand toises.

can at most secure it against being surpris'd by a privateer. The town is built in the form of a semi circle, in a valley, and on the declivity of two hills: its population is from five to six thousand souls, to judge of it from its extent, and from the number of persons who pay the karatch.

At TENEDOS are reckoned as many Turks as Greeks, almost all occupied in the culture of the lands: few among them are mariners. The greater part of the former are attached to the duty of the citadel.

There is a waiwode or governor, an aga commandant of the citadel, under the orders of the waiwode, and a cadî or judge. The janizaries of the town, to the number of two or three hundred, are obliged to defend the place in case of attack, and to perform a daily duty, from which they have long since exempted themselves. In the citadel are still seen a few Venetian guns without carriages, which seem to be there only for the purpose of recalling to mind that this island belonged to that trading nation before the arrival of the Turks in these countries

This island, scantily peopled and ill defended, pass'd betimes under the Ottoman domination. During the minority of MAHOMET IV. the Venetians retook it after the complete defeat of the Turkish fleet in the strait by Admiral MOCENIGO, in 1656; but, the following year, the admiral having been killed in a second engagement, the Venetian fleet retired, and this island again fell into the power of the Turks, who have preserv'd it without interruption till the present day.

The town is commanded by a pyramidal mountain of small elevation, which appears to have been formed by the action of a volcano, the traces of which are discoverable on all the ground that extends thence to the sea
in

in the north part. In the environs is found a granite remarkable from pieces more or less large of felspar crystallized.

On going out of the town and directing your route towards the west, you leave this mountain to the right, and enter into a sandy plain far from fertile, and almost entirely covered with vines. The hills, in general, are naked, dry, and little susceptible of culture. Those which are discovered to the south of the town are calcareous; the rock is more or less chalky and loaded with sea shells. We remarked few fruit-trees: neither are the ALEPPO pine and the *velani* oak here in greater plenty. We killed a few rabbits on the hills; but this kind of game is scarce; the red partridge and the hare are met with more frequently. As for the woodcock and the quail, they prefer, as we were informed, resting themselves, during their passage, on TROAS or in the other islands of the ARCHIPELAGO.

TENEDOS produces little corn, little fruit, and little herbage; very little cotton and sesamum are there gathered. The vine is the only article of wealth of this country, and its culture the principal occupation of the inhabitants: it delights in the light, sandy, and deep lands of the plain; it thrives extremely well too towards the foot of the hills, and in all the places susceptible of culture. The vines are planted at an equal distance from each other, and more or less space is left between them, according to the goodness of the soil. Two dressings are regularly given, the one in winter, the other in spring: the vine is trimmed before the end of the winter, as in our southern departments, and the vintage begins in the first days of Fructidor: but at that period the grape is already so ripe, so sweet, and so saccharine, that fermentation would take place too slowly, were not a certain quantity of water added. The inhabitants are accustomed to put in a fourth part at the moment when the grape is received into the vat. With this method, vicious as it is, they obtain a spirituous wine of a tolerably

good quality. We drank some at the houses of a few rich private persons, which we should have taken for excellent BOURDEAUX wine, if we had not been apprised: true it is that it was made with more care than that intended for trade, and that it had received but a sixth part of water: besides, it was old and kept in bottle. We also drank, at a Greek bishop's, some excellent muscadel wine red and white, which was by no means inferior to the best Frontignac. No water is put to the latter: the grape is stoned; it is pressed, and squeezed as expeditiously as possible, and it is left to ferment without the lees for some time. About the middle of the winter, it is put into casks or jars: it is then poured off a second time, and kept in earthen pots, varnished, which are carefully corked.

The manner of making muscadel wine inclines us to think that it is rather with a view of obtaining a greater quantity of wine, than with that of hastening and promoting fermentation, that water is added to the expressed juice of the grape. Avidity induces the greater part of the inhabitants to exceed the proportions; they sometimes add too great a quantity of water; which causes their wine to turn sour before they have found an opportunity of selling it.

This liquor pays to the imperial treasury at the rate of two parats the oke, which duty is levied on the vender. The farmer of this tax proceeds, immediately after the vintage, to the houses and store-houses of private persons, in order to make an estimate of the wine that they have, and fix the quantity which they are to drink, and which they may sell. He causes himself to be paid in proportion to the sale, according to the estimate that has been made, and sometimes he takes the liberty of requiring it in advance, being almost always certain in this matter of being supported by a waiwode and a cadî as unjust as himself.

There are annually exported from **TENEDOS** upwards of six hundred thousand okes of wine, which produce to the farmer more than 30,000 piaftres. This wine paffes to **CONSTANTINOPLE**, to **SMYRNA**, and into **RUSSIA**. It is preferred to the wine of *RODOSTO* and to that of the Island of *THASSOS*, fituated near the continent, to the north-west of **TENEDOS**. There is alfo exported a fmall quantity of brandy, which pays four parats per oke duty.

Although the Turks poffefs vineyards, yet they do not allow themfelves to make wine: they are equally prohibited from it by the law of the State and the religion of the Prophet. They fell their grapes to Greek traders, after having taken out what they wifh to keep for their winter-ftock, and put apart what they intend to make into confecñion.

The climate of **TENEDOS** is ftill more temperate than that of the **DARDANELLES**: the cold is never fharply felt there; it feldom freezes, and the fummer heats are tempered by the north north-eaft wind, which blows regularly during the day. The houfes have terraces or flat roofs inftead of ridged ones; and although the greater part of them are conftituted with mafonry, there is not to be remarked in them the elegance and folidity of thofe of **SCIO** and of the iflands at all confiderable of the **ARCHIPELAGO**, which have belonged to the Genoefe and the Venetians.

At **TENEDOS**, the Greeks have not that gaiety which they are feen to poffefs in the other iflands: filent and melancholy in the itreets, they fcarcely dare take a little recreation in their own houfes: they avoid noify pleasures which would infallibly draw on them the attention of the Turks, and awaken all their cupidity; but when they can without danger, they give themfelves up to a fort of extravagant joy and delirium. The coaft of

TROY is frequently the theatre of their orgies or the field of their pleasures: thither they repair on the occasion of a wedding or of a festival, and there, under the plane-tree or the oak, they pass the whole day in dancing, singing, eating, and drinking.

The Greek, under whose roof we lodged, thought, in his capacity of agent of the Republic, that he might, before our departure, give at his house an entertainment, to which he invited the principal inhabitants of the town. A great number of women of all ages also came thither. Wine was not spared: the musicians were numerous: the dancing, at first grave, slow, and in measure, was afterwards so quick, and so tumultuous among the men, that the floor partly gave way; but as no one was hurt, it continued not the less, on that account, in another room, and was prolonged to a late hour of the night. Bacchanalian songs succeeded amorous ditties, and singing gave place to bawling when the party had emptied a great number of flasks.

However, the women though gay, departed not from their usual reserve: there reigned among them the greatest decorum: their dancing was always grave; their songs continued to be soft and agreeable: they mixed not with the men, and neither participated in their ebriety nor in their delirium. Almost all the young ones were handsome: some among them struck us by their beauty; they might well be compared, from their features and their shape, to the most beautiful models that antiquity has transmitted to us.

We should have been glad to direct our steps to the Islands of LEMNOS, IMBROS, and SAMOTHRACE; we could have wished to examine, in the first, the traces of the volcano of which history and fable seem to make mention, to see its vast harbours, and the productions of its fertile territory. The other two, which we had perceived for a long time past, excited our curiosity
from

from their elevation, from the woods by which they are covered, and from what was related to us of the Greek tribes by which they are inhabited. But finding no vessel in the harbour of TENEDOS for those islands, and not caring, in the middle of winter, to trust ourselves in a caïque, we determined to take advantage of a large decked boat that was setting sail for **MITYLENE**.

CHAPTER V.

Arrival at Lesbos.—Description of that island.—Its population and its commerce.

WE sailed from Tenedos on the 24th of Pluviôse (12th of February) at eight o'clock in the morning, with a light breeze from the north. We ranged along the coast of Asia, and found ourselves at noon off Cape BABA, formerly the promontory *Leucos*. Our skipper would have allowed us to land at the town situated to the east of the cape, had he not been afraid of not arriving before night at Port *Petra*. He consented, however, to follow for some time longer the coast which we wished to examine.

The town, situated by the sea-side, on a sloping ground, has a small harbour for boats: ships and vessels thwarted by the north wind, sometimes anchor two or three cables' length from the harbour till the wind changes. On that day were lying here two vessels, the one a Venetian, the other a Ragusan, which, under shelter of the cape, had been waiting for upwards of a fortnight, the return of the southerly wind in order to enter the *Hellespont*, and proceed to *Constantinople*.

BABA appeared to us a very small town: it is very famous in *Turkey*, for the knife and sword blades which are there manufactured for the use of the Orientals. We were told that it was peopled by as many Turks as Greeks; its soil is tolerably good, and furnishes the same productions as that of *Troas*.

The coast, from the cape to the place where we quitted it, for a space of two or three leagues, appeared to us volcanic: it is lofty, steep, and reddish. The interior of the country is mountainous and wooded. On receding from the coast, we perceived cultivated spots and flocks, which still announce some inhabitants on the ruins of *Assos*, or in the environs of that town.

As the sun was going down, we hastened to arrive at Port *PETRA*, in which we cast anchor before dark. This harbour, or to speak more correctly, this road, is situated to the north of *LESBOS*. It is open to the north-west; which raised a swell on the water: ships, however, anchor there in safety with all winds, because the waves are stopped by some rocks that lie at the entrance, and because the coast of *ASIA*, the distance of which is only two or three leagues, does not admit of the sea being very rough in this channel with winds from the north and north-west.

There were on board two janizaries to whom we had been recommended by a rich Turk belonging to *TENEDOS*. Impatient to arrive at *MITYLENE*, and apprehensive of being delayed if they continued their route by sea, they landed at *PETRA*, in the intention of crossing the island. I immediately seized this opportunity and proposed to accompany them. I took with me a servant: Citizen *BRUGUIERE* remained on board with another, in order to have an eye to our baggage, which we could not intrust to Greek servants whose probity appeared to us suspicious, nor to mariners of that nation with whom we were not acquainted.

The village of *PETRA*, thus named on account of a large insulated rock of granite which lies in the middle, is situated in a plain towards the sea-shore: here are but two or three hundred inhabitants Turks and Greeks, almost all cultivators. It is surrounded by volcanic mountains, and it has

a small plain which joins to that of *MOLIVO*. The Greek women of this village wear a head-dress extremely high, similar in some degree to a mitre.

As we found no horses at *PETRA*, the janizaries proposed to me to go and sleep at *MOLIVO*, distant nearly a league. This village is to the east of *PETRA*, on a rising ground at no great distance from the sea: it is built on rocks of basalt, precisely in the spot formerly occupied by *METHYMNA*. It is commanded by a castle almost in ruins, constructed by the Genoese: here are still to be seen scattered about a few dismounted or broken cannons.

The population of *MOLIVO* may be estimated at two or three thousand inhabitants, as well Turks as Greeks. Its territory is formed of a plain by no means extensive, very fertile, and surrounded by volcanic mountains. Its productions consist principally in oil, corn, and barley. It furnishes a little wine and various fruits. Cotton and several kitchen-garden plants are here likewise gathered.

MOLIVO possesses, as formerly, distinguished musicians. In order to dispel the *ennui* of the janizaries, while we were waiting for supper, there was brought to us a young Greek named *PETRAKI TANGROS*, who was justly reckoned the most able singer and the greatest musician of *LESBOS*. This young man, whom a careful education would have rendered still more estimable, possessed a comely person, an agreeable voice, a quick understanding, and a sprightly disposition. He had several times exercised his talents as a poet and musician at the capital of the island, and was to repair in a few days to *SMYRNA*, whence a virtuoso, whose pupil and relation he was, had just sent for him. I fancied I beheld in him a descendant of *ARION*, that famous lyric poet to whom *METHYMNA* had given birth within its walls, or of that *THERPANDER* who improved the lyre, and succeeded in quelling a sedition by the melody of his singing.

We lodged at the house of a Mussulman who, for a slight retribution, was in the habit of shewing hospitality to those of his religion whom chance or business brought to MOLIVO. He presented us for our supper a pilau and some olives: a bad sofa served as a bed for us all: my clothes I put over me in lieu of a coverlid, because that which was offered me, appeared to me too much worn and too dirty.

Our boat set sail the next day, at the same time that our landlord brought us mules, which had a tolerably good appearance, and with which we had reason to be satisfied. Notwithstanding the interest and the efforts of my two fellow-travellers, I was not able to procure a saddle. I was under the necessity of contenting myself with a sort of pack-saddle, on which a carpet was spread. True it is that the people of the country travel in no other manner: there are none but the agas who have saddles, which they take good care not to lend, especially to *infidels*. We returned and passed through PETRA; we crossed several mountains entirely volcanic, and, after a forced march of six hours, arrived at a little village situated in the plain which lies at the head of Port CALONI. This plain is two leagues in extent: its principal culture consists in corn, cotton, and olive-trees: figs, musk and water melons, pumpkins, and various legumes, are also here gathered. Here are seen several villages; but population is not in proportion to the fertility and the extent of the soil fit to be put into a state of culture. The air is so unwholesome in this quarter, that, in certain years, a great number of people die. I was assured that here were villages where none but lepers were to be found; in others, the face of all the inhabitants sufficiently indicates that they are exposed to intermittent fevers, and remittent putrid ones, and to all the disorders which originate in the environs of marshes. There are no other than poor Greek cultivators in all these unhealthful villages: the Turks, proprietors of lands, prefer a residence at MITYLENE, MOLIVO, and the other places the best situated in the island.

Port *CALONI* lies in the middle of the southern part of *LESBOS*: it is very extensive, very safe, yet little frequented. There are none but vessels thwarted by the wind, or buffeted by a storm, which go and anchor there: not one enters it to take in a cargo, or unload that which she has on board.

Our dinner was soon over: we had not alighted from our mules an hour when we remounted them. We proceeded for three hours across other volcanic mountains, after which we arrived in another plain situated at the head of Port *YERO* or Port *OLIVIER*, thus named on account of the great number of olive-trees which are planted in the plain and on the declivity of the mountains and hills that surround it. In the eastern part of the harbour, there are a few calcareous hills which have not been attacked by the fire of volcanoes. Here is found, near the sea, a spring of hot mineral water, rather copious, on which the inhabitants of *MITYLENE* set a very high value.

These waters are reckoned aperitive in the country. People go and drink them, and bathe in them, in the intention of promoting urine, and procuring themselves some relief in most chronic diseases. I was told that they operate as a slight purgative when they are taken in a somewhat large quantity. I think them nitrous, to judge of them from their virtue and the little flavour that they possess. *HUSSEIN*, captain-pacha, has just built here a basin capable of containing ten or twelve persons: he has at the same time repaired the building which is occupied by the Turk charged to receive all those who wish to make use of these waters.

Port *OLIVIER*, very well drawn by *M. DE CHOISEUL**, is one of the safest and most spacious harbours of the *ARCHIPELAGO*: it is at the eastern

* *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, pl. 43.

and southern extremity of the island: it is said to abound with fishes and conchylia: among others are found very good oysters, which are carried to SCIO and SMYRNA. It is frequented, during the whole year, by boats and vessels that come thither to load with the oil which is made in the environs.

From the mineral waters to MITYLENE, it is nearly two leagues. We crossed a volcanic mountain, and reached the town by a very steep road. But, before we arrived there, we had from the top of this mountain a prospect which we could not tire in admiring: MITYLENE and its territory presented themselves to us; we saw distinctly its two harbours, as well as the boats, the galleys, and the ships which were there at anchor; we measured the extent of the channel that separates LESBOS from the continent; we perceived the numerous islands which lie along the coast of ASIA: farther on, the main land, its high mountains covered with wood, its vallies extremely fertile, well watered, and cultivated: all this assemblage presented a picture whose beauty was heightened by the rays of the setting sun, which were escaping behind us through a sky partly covered with clouds.

Being favoured by the wind, our boat had arrived at an early hour, and anchored in the south harbour. Citizen BRUGUIÈRE had caused our baggage to be landed, and taken a lodging in a convent of Greek monks.

The two harbours of MITYLENE are separated by a tongue of land, on which was constructed by the Genoese a citadel that the Turks have preserved. The upper or north harbour is secured from the north-east wind by a jetty, the origin of which is carried back to ancient GREECE. The south harbour is open and faces the south-east: it is a little less extensive and less deep than the other: there are none but the boats of the country that can anchor in it, while the north harbour can admit small merchant-vessels. Men of war, and European ships which commerce attracts to MITYLENE,
anchor

anchor in summer off the south harbour; but they scarcely expose themselves there in winter, because there happen sometimes, in that season, very impetuous gales from the north-east, which might occasion their destruction, or oblige them to cut their cables and get under sail with all expedition.

There was formerly a canal of communication, between these two harbours, which separated the tongue of land that I have just mentioned, and formed of it an island, on which was built part of the town. Time has choked up the canal, but it has not been able to destroy the jetty which ran from the little island, and sheltered the north harbour from the worst weather.

MITYLENE, sometimes called at this day *CASTRO* or *METELIN*, contains two or three thousand Greeks, three or four thousand Turks, and thirty or forty Jewish families. The citadel is spacious, provided with cannon in tolerably good condition, and defended by five or six hundred janizaries, almost all married and settled. Within it are two mosques and a great number of houses occupied by this militia. The modern town extends in a semi-circle along the north harbour, on a part of the ground occupied by the ancient city. The truncated pieces of pillars employed in the edifices, the remains of capitals, the fragments of marble and granite that are seen every where, attest its importance and bespeak the rank which it formerly held. Some remains of inscriptions which travellers have transmitted to us are still visible. In the court of the Greek convent where we slept, is a chair of white marble, on which may be read:

Π Ο Τ Α Μ Ω Ν Ο Σ
Α Ε Σ Β Ο Ν Α Κ Τ Ο Σ
Π Ρ Ο Ε Δ Ρ Ι Α

Seat of POTAMON, Son of LESBONAX.

This **POTAMON**, born at **MITYLENE**, was a distinguished rhetorician, who lived at **ROME** under the Emperor **TIBERUS**. Wishing to return to his country, and there establish a chair of eloquence, he obtained from **TIBERUS** letters, in which it was expressly mentioned that whoever should dare to insult **POTAMON**, would insult in his person the emperor himself*.

LESBOS groaned a long time under particular tyrants, and enjoyed only by intervals the charms of liberty. This island successively passed under the domination of the Persians, and under that of the Greeks and Romans. The crusaders established themselves here for a moment, and the Genoese were masters of it when the empire of the **EAST** fell into the hands of the Turks.

While the Greeks were tearing each other to pieces for religious opinions, as absurd as incomprehensible, while ambitious men were agitating the capital and the provinces in order to arrive more expeditiously at the throne, the Turks, on the one hand, were making themselves masters of the finest provinces of **ASIA** and threatening **CONSTANTINOPLE**; two nations of navigators, on the other, were establishing themselves by degrees in the islands of the **ARCHIPELAGO**, in most of the maritime towns of the **BLACK SEA**, on the **BOSPHORUS**, and even in **GALATA**, one of the suburbs of the capital. The seas of the **LEVANT** were covered with their vessels, and the productions of the **EAST** no longer passed through any hands but theirs.

LESBOS was under the domination of the Genoese, when **MAHOMET II.** ten years after the capture of **CONSTANTINOPLE**, equipped a considerable fleet in order to make himself master of it. **MITYLENE**, **METHYMNA**, and most of the places of this island had been well fortified: the knights of

* **HESYCHIUS**, *de viris claris.*

RHODES had had time to fend some succour to the former, and the inhabitants, who knew the cruelties which the Turks had committed at the capture of CONSTANTINOPLE, were well disposed to defend their lives. The Ottoman forces, although very considerable, would undoubtedly have miscarried against thousands of heroes, had the prince, named *GATTILUSIO*, had the courage of his soldiers, and had he not given his confidence to *LUCCO* *GATTILUSIO* his cousin, an ambitious and imprudent man, who thought, by the promise which was made to him of it in writing, to obtain the sovereignty of the island by delivering it up to MAHOMET.

LUCCO, after having himself opened to the enemy one of the gates of the town, persuaded his weak cousin to sign a shameful capitulation, under the chimerical hope of being indemnified for the sacrifice which he was making. But as a reward for the treachery of the one, and for the weakness of the other, MAHOMET caused them to be cruelly put to death a short time after: a terrible lesson, which traitors and cowards should have incessantly before their eyes, and by which they should profit for their own advantage.

LESBOS gave birth to a few great men, among whom are to be remarked more particularly *ALCÆUS*, a lyric poet, who declaimed so long against tyranny: *SAPPHO*, that poetess, whom antiquity has placed among the Muses, and who was impelled by an unfortunate passion to precipitate herself from the promontory *LEUCATES*; *THEOPHRASTUS*, a disciple of *PLATO* and *ARISTOTLE*, whose eloquence was so persuasive, and whose philosophy was so amiable; lastly *PITTACUS*, whom GREECE ranks among her sages, furnishes an example very rare, and which cannot be too much quoted, of a man more jealous of glory than power, more occupied with the happiness of his fellow-citizens than with his own; of a man, in short, who conceived and executed the project of usurping power, in order to restore liberty to his country.

^d I might quote, in more modern times, the two BARBAROSSAS, brothers, sons of a potter, who, from simple sailors, became famous pirates, and were afterwards, in succession, sovereigns of ALGIERS. The younger, appointed High Admiral by SOLIMAN I. is more known than his brother in the history of the Ottoman Empire.

Although the island is exposed in winter to sudden gales of wind from the north-east and the east, which come from the mountains of ASIA, as well as to the north wind which reigns over the whole ARCHIPELAGO, the climate there is, nevertheless, tolerably fine, and the temperature of the air somewhat mild. It seldom freezes in that season; but, in summer, the heat is rather powerful on the south coast, and the air is, in general, more unwholesome there than in the other parts of the island.

At LESBOS are reckoned eight thousand Greeks paying the karatch, from the age of seven to their death, which may induce us to estimate their population at near twenty thousand, including the women and the children above that age. It is thought that there are nearly as many Turks as Greeks in the island, which contains in all forty thousand inhabitants. The Jews are not sufficiently numerous to be taken into the calculation.

The island is divided into lordships; but whereas the aga of other countries is obliged to join the land-forces when required, at LESBOS, he is subject to a maritime duty, from which he almost always finds means to exempt himself by making some pecuniary sacrifices.

Through a custom undoubtedly very ancient, and which the author of the *Voyage littéraire de la Grèce* has very properly remarked, the eldest daughter inherits alone, in this island, the property of the father and mother, to the exclusion of the sons and the other daughters. This custom, which time

had converted into a law, was respected and religiously followed, although every child had the power of having recourse to a Turkish tribunal, and of invoking the sacred rights of nature. Within a short time the patriarch of CONSTANTINOPLE, the archbishop and all the clergy of MITYLENE, have somewhat modified this law by admitting all the daughters to the partition in the following proportion. The first born receives one-third of the inheritance, the second has for her share one-third of the portion which her sister has left; the third has in like manner a third, and so on to the last, always beginning again to divide what remains, the third being deducted in the order of primogeniture.

The mountains of the island, which I crossed, are all wooded; the ALEPPO pine grows there in abundance and attains a considerable size: the stone pine is also seen there, and some stalk-fruited oaks; the arbutus, the andrachne, the lentisk, the turpentine-tree, the myrtle, the agnus castus, a few leguminous shrubs, and several rock-roses, among which I distinguished that which yields the ladanum, are there scattered in great quantities. The *velani* oak is more common on the rising grounds and in the plains than on the mountains. The elm grows in the low and watered places, and the plane-tree is scarcely to be met with but on the brinks of the rivulets and torrents. The inhabitants, by means of fire, draw from the pine a tolerably large quantity of pitch, for the use of the dock-yard established near the south harbour, or for the careening of the vessels and boats which come to MITYLENE for that purpose. It is from the coast of ASIA that the best timber for ship-building is obtained. It is there in great plenty; but as it is troublesome and expensive to be procured, the Turks confine themselves to that which grows at no great distance from the sea.

The quantity of oil which is exported from this island in ordinary seasons is estimated at upwards of fifty thousand quintals. Almost the whole of it is sent

sent to CONSTANTINOPLE. The French formerly drew hence a great deal, and had a vice-consul established at MITYLENE: the government has abolished the vice-consulate since the merchants have confined themselves to the oils of CANDIA and of the MOREA, which they find cheaper than those of LESBOS.

This oil is, in general, but of an indifferent quality, because the inhabitants not having a sufficiency of mills are obliged to gather their olives slowly. Those which fall from the tree, and remain some time on the ground, spoil more or less quickly, according as the weather is more or less damp and rainy: besides, they are accustomed, before they send olives to the mill, to keep them heaped up in places by no means spacious, and to throw over them a quantity of marine salt, with a view of preventing their fermentation, and keeping them, as long as possible, from decay.

ITALY draws from MITYLENE eight thousand quintals of *velanida*, a part of which comes from the coast of ASIA. Dried figs are an article of exportation of little importance, as well as wool.

Cotton, sesamum, silk, honey, wax, and different species of grain, are gathered in a small quantity; but the last are not sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants, who draw a great deal of wheat and barley from the coast of ASIA. They also import oxen, horses, and mules, for agriculture and draught, as well as part of the sheep that are killed at the slaughter-houses.

Wine is scarce at the present day, because a great part of the grapes is employed by the Turks in making confection, and because the Greeks are accustomed to convert the other into brandy. In order to procure some, we were under the necessity of applying to the caloyers and to the richest Greeks, and that which was brought to us sustained very ill the reputation that the

wine of **LESBOS** formerly enjoyed: it was sweet and ill flavoured, as are, in general, all the wines of the **ARCHIPELAGO**.

There are no rivers in **LESBOS**: a few torrents, by no means extensive, receive in winter the superabundant rain-waters, and carry them to the sea; but there are a great number of springs whose water, very good for drinking, is sufficiently considerable for watering part of the plains, and, by that means, procuring to the inhabitants, legumes, herbage, and fruits.

CHAPTER VI.

Arrival at Scio.—Description of the island.—Manners and industry of the inhabitants.—Privileges.—Antiquities.—Natural history.—Productions and commerce.

ON the 28th of Pluviôse (16th of February) the wind being faint at east-north-east, the weather very fine, and the sea almost smooth, we embarked about seven o'clock in the morning in a large decked boat, which was getting under sail for SCIO. We soon doubled Cape *MALEA*, or Cape *SANTA MARIA*: we passed at a little distance from Port *OLIVIER*, and already saw very distinctly the Island of SCIO, when the wind died away by degrees, and left us becalmed: but it soon sprang up again, and blew from the south-east without interruption all the rest of the day. We hugged the wind as closely as possible; we also made use of our oars; but, notwithstanding our efforts, we could not reach the SPALMADORI Islands, so that we found ourselves at sun-set to the northward of the Island of SCIO. The night was calm: we followed the coast by means of our oars; and, on the 29th (17th of February) at sun-rise, we entered the harbour, situated in the middle of the east coast.

The harbour of SCIO, whose entrance is indicated by two light-houses, is closed towards the south-east by a jetty almost even with the water's edge. Sufficiently spacious formerly for the trade of the island, and of all the ARCHIPELAGO, it is daily becoming choked up, without the Turks being at the smallest expense to remove the obstructions and keep it in order.

The citadel, built by the Genoese, commands the harbour; an esplanade, somewhat extensive, separates it from the town, and a ditch dug all round is intended to receive the waters of the sea in case of siege. The fortifications are regular, although ancient: they are fallen into ruins in several places, and the guns are at this day almost without carriages, with the exception of the battery which defends the entrance of the harbour. The inside of the citadel is full of houses, capable of lodging with ease the seven or eight hundred janizaries who constitute the whole strength of the island; but they are partly in ruins, and the Turks, as is well known, have much more inclination to pull down than to set up.

The town is large and well built; the streets are straight, paved, and tolerably clean; the houses are high, all in masonry, the greater part of hewn stone: sandstone, or calcareous stone, is made use of indiscriminately. From a few districts of the island is procured a hard, reddish sandstone, with a very fine grain, which is employed with advantage for the jams of the doors and windows, for paving the ground-floor, and for building the façades of the churches. It is, no doubt, this stone which was anciently distinguished by the name of jasper, and of which STRABO, PLINY, and CICERO have spoken.

It is the custom at SCIO to make, in the centre of the houses, a spacious apartment, very lofty, which the inhabitants use in summer during the heat of the day. They breathe a pure air, evening and morning, on the terrace or flat roof of the houses, and at the same time they enjoy the prospect of the country and of the sea.

SCIO, as to its extent, is somewhat less considerable than LESBOS. Its length from north to south is about fifty miles: its breadth varies greatly, on account of the windings which the coast presents: it is nearly twelve miles
 2 towards

towards the south part, and fifteen towards the north part. It is separated from ASIA by a channel, whose width is at least eight or nine miles.

The town is commanded, to the west and to the north, by schistose, granitical hills, rather arid, but, nevertheless, susceptible of culture. To the north-west of these hills are seen nothing but calcareous mountains, almost naked, which scarcely leave between them a few spaces, that the rural industry of the inhabitants can turn to account. To the south of the town, the eye extends with more pleasure over a plain two leagues in extent, extremely fertile, covered with beautiful country houses, and adorned with gardens more or less spacious, in which are cultivated all the fruits of EUROPE, and most of its legumes.

The orange-tree, the common lemon-tree, the sweet Seville orange-tree and the *cédrat* or bergamot citron-tree*, are there scattered with profusion and crowded together without order. The fig-tree, the pomegranate-tree, and the plum-tree, are in rather less plenty. The peach-tree, the apricot-tree, the almond-tree, and the black mulberry-tree, are also to be met with. The rose-tree is cultivated every where in good lands, as well as in those of an indifferent quality. The solanum melongena, the hibiscus esculentus, the musk-melon, the cucumber, and the water-melon, occupy the spaces which are not planted.

These gardens are watered by a few springs, which flow from the neighbouring mountains, or by wells from which the water is raised by means of a

* *Cédrat, cédra, or citronnier-bergamote.* This is a variety of the *citrus medica* of LINNÆUS. It is the *citrus mella-rosa* of LAMARCK. The *cédrat* is distinguished from the common citron-tree by its leaf, which has the odour of the rose; by its fruit, which is red; and by the pistil of its flower, which is short. From the rind of the fruit of this tree, the perfume called *bergamot* is extracted.—*Translator.*

wheel and two ropes, to which are adapted earthen pots placed the one after the other.

Beyond this plain, and in all the south part of the island, the lands are almost every where susceptible of culture, although they are, in general, of middling quality. The ground is less elevated, less uneven, than in the north part, and the population is there more considerable.

According to the registers of the government, the population of SCIO is to be estimated at one hundred and ten thousand inhabitants. In the capital are reckoned thirty thousand; namely: three thousand five hundred Turks, one thousand five hundred Greek Roman catholics, and twenty-five thousand Greek schismatics: about one hundred Jews may be added to this calculation. There are sixty-eight villages in the island, all inhabited by Greeks. The villages which furnish mastic, to the number of twenty-four, are the most populous and the most rich: *PIRGGI*, situated to the west, is the largest of all. *NINITA*, *CALAMOTI*, and *CALIMATIA*, towards the south, are, next to it, the most considerable of the island. *VOLISSO*, situated on the sea-shore, opposite to *PSERA*, is remarkable for the rude and almost savage air of its inhabitants. However, all the villages, whatever may be their extent and situation, are tolerably well built, and have almost all an enclosure capable of securing them from a *coup de main* from a corsair.

The legislator who may wish to observe the influence of institutions and of laws on the morals, character, and industry of man, ought principally to turn his eye towards a people who, living under the same sky, on the same soil, professing the same religion, differ, nevertheless, from themselves to such a degree that they appear incognizable. After having crossed a little arm of the sea, I thought myself transported into another region, into another climate: I had seen the Greek bent under the yoke of the most frightful despotism;

despotism: he was deceitful, rude, timid, ignorant, superstitious, and poor*: here he enjoys a shadow of liberty; he is honest, civil, bold, industrious, witty, intelligent, and rich. Here I no longer find that mixture of pride and meanness which characterizes the Greeks of CONSTANTINOPLE, and of a great part of the LEVANT; that timidity, that cowardice, which is occasioned by perpetual fear, that bigotry which prevents no crime. What distinguishes the inhabitants of SCIO from the other Greeks, is a decided inclination towards commerce, a warm taste for the arts, a keen desire for enterprize; it is a sprightly, pleasant, epigrammatic wit; it is sometimes a sort of mad and burlesque gaiety, which has given rise to the following proverb: "*It is as uncommon to find a green horse, as a prudent Sciot.*"

However true may be the overstrained meaning of this proverb, in regard to a few inhabitants of SCIO, there are a greater number who know how to combine the most circumspect prudence with the most lively and most amiable sprightliness. No other town in the LEVANT presents so great a mass of information; no other contains so many men exempt from prejudices, full of good sense and reason, and blessed with a head better organized.

Some among them may, nevertheless, be reproached with a ridiculous pride, a misplaced fanaticism. We have seen fools find the gratification of their vanity in a rich portfolio, a fine house, or a numerous set of servants. The ignorant man, who had no personal titles to display in society, thought to be quit towards it in recalling to mind those of his ancestors. The struggle which exists between the two churches, has frequently given rise to scandalous scenes, of which the Turks alone have taken advantage; and the influence of the priesthood is, perhaps, too great in a country that wishes to apply itself to agriculture and commerce.

* There are some exceptions to be made in the capital.

Notwithstanding their grotesque drefs, (See *PLATE X.*) the women are more amiable than thofe of the capital, becaufe they are more courteous, more gay, more lively, and more witty. They are feen with tolerable freedom at their own home in prefence of their relations, and they enjoy, more than elfewhere, a liberty which they feldom abufe. They fpend, in all feafons, part of the day in finging and working, playing or amufing themfelves before their houfes: they make up to paffengers, frequently fpeak to them firft, without knowing them; aim at them a jeft or an epigram, if the latter difpleafe; pay them a delicate, witty compliment, if they have an agreccable manner, a prepoftreffing countenance. If you anfwer them in the fame tone, the converfation begins aloud: you exert all your wit and gentility, you laugh, and you part from each other pleafed and gratified.

If you go to the esplanade, into the gardens, and round the town, you will meet, on Sundays and holidays, groups of young damfels, who flop you very frequently, play you a thoufand pranks, ask you for money, offer you flowers and comfits: you may in like manner addrefs yourfelf to them firft, and begin with them by fome pleafantry.

But in this country every thing paffes in converfation with the girls; and the married women are much more referved than one would fuppofe at the firft accefs. It is not that *Scio* does not refemble almoft all the towns of *EUROPE*, and that amorous intrigues do not frequently occur; but fcandal, at leaft, is rare: public prostitutes conceal themfelves, and decorum reigns every where.

Though circumfpect in regard to the Turks whom they meet, the women of *Scio* do not addrefs themfelves to them, nor do they anfwer their queftions: they know that they would expofe themfelves to fome brutality on their part, or at leaft to fome indecent converfation. But they preferve
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in their presence that free air, that confident look, which is not to be seen even in the women of the capital.

Whether easy circumstances and gaiety, under a beautiful sky, alike concur to give to women agreeable forms, regular features, soft and slightly animated colours; or whether the Greek women have less degenerated here than elsewhere from their ancient beauty, it is certain that there are not to be found, in any other country of the **LEVANT**, so many beautiful women as at **SCIO**, and, nevertheless, subjugated by a bad taste; they make too great a use of red, white, and black, which, very far from adding to their charms, cause that softness to disappear, conceal that delicate complexion, destroy that bloom, which every where render women so agreeable and so captivating.

Here they frequent the baths much more seldom than the Greek women of **SMYRNA** and **CONSTANTINOPLE**, and this, perhaps, is the reason why their beauty lasts longer. They attribute the whiteness of their teeth to the almost continual and general custom of having mastic incessantly in their mouth; but, perhaps, they owe this advantage still more to the dislike that they have to smoking, in which the others find an inexpressible pleasure.

Economical and temperate in their family, the richest, as well as the poorest, shew an excessive love of gain. Those less gifted by fortune employ themselves in making stockings, caps, and purses, which they sell to passengers, or carry to their dealers. The rich women embroider handkerchiefs and all the linen in use among the Orientals; several have a frame in their own house, and work at some sort of silk or cotton stuff. Sweetmeats, conserves of roses and orange-flowers, sirups of lemon and bergamot-citron, occupy a great number of women of all ages and of all conditions. It is generally in the country that they breed the silk-worm and spin cotton.

Those who apply themselves more particularly to embroidery, give to the silks which they employ the colours that they wish. They obtain, among others, a gold yellow colour with the branches of the *celtis orientalis* *, or the leaves of the henné or Egyptian privet; a bright yellow with the flowers of broom, and the stems of the silvery-leaved daphne or tartonraira. The roots of the apple-tree yield them a pale rose colour. The wood of the quince-tree furnishes a very bright flesh colour. They draw from the branches of the peach-tree a bright green, and from the leaves a deep one.

They cut the ligneous substances into little bits, steep them in water for two days, boil them the third day till the liquor is reduced to one half: they strain it through a cloth, add a little alum, and set it again over the fire: As soon as the water boils, they steep their silk for a longer or shorter time, according as they wish to obtain a colour more or less deep.

The red peelings of onions yield them a tolerably bright orange colour yellow: they set them to soak in water for four or five days, and boil them with a little alum: they add a spoonful of cochineal, or of kermes, when they wish to obtain a beautiful red.

The rind of the walnut, while green, which is taken off when they pickle that fruit, affords them a green more or less deep.

They also make use of the galnut, of the cup of the *velani* oak, of madder-root, and of all the colouring substances employed in EUROPE.

In no island of the ARCHIPELAGO, nor in any country of TURKEY, did we see lands so well cultivated, commerce so active, and industry so great, as

* *Arg.* Oriental nettle-tree.—T.

at Scio. Grounds the most arid, and most stony, improve by degrees under the hand of the Sciot, and become fit to receive some seeds or some useful trees. There is no kind of traffic to which he is a stranger, no hazardous enterprise that he does not attempt. Here no one is idle: he who is not a priest, is most certainly a merchant, manufacturer, artisan, mariner, or cultivator.

If agriculture and industry scarcely leave any thing to be wished for in this island, it is because there is no part of the Ottoman Empire that enjoys more effectual protection, or is more favoured by the government. Here, through a concurrence of fortunate circumstances, private interest is in unison with public interest. As the appanage of a sultana, the island is under her immediate protection. A naib here administers justice for the molla of CONSTANTINOPIE: the latter has an interest in watching over his substitute, and in causing him to be recalled, if the complaints made against him prove well founded. The sultan has granted privileges to the most populous part of the island, to all the villages whose inhabitants cultivate the mastic destined for his seraglio: he has withdrawn them from the rod of the mutselim, and granted them an aga, who particularly farms that valuable commodity. The town likewise enjoys a great number of privileges, of which I shall speak farther on. Lastly, the governor, who at the same time farms the custom-house duties and taxes, applies himself to make the most of the one, by the protection and the accommodation which he grants to the merchants and cultivators; he does not indulge himself with regard to others in persecutions, and ruinous exactions, which too frequently overset the fortune of the tributary subjects in the other towns. Here the poor man as well as the rich one, the cultivator as well as the merchant, the villager as well as the inhabitant of the town, are all alike protected, all may alike prefer their complaints, all may demand and obtain the removal of a man who should abuse too much the authority intrusted to him.

The custom-house duty is regulated at five per cent. as well in regard to the Greeks as to the Mussulmans; and from the estimate which is made of the cloths manufactured in the country, it follows that they scarcely pay three per cent. on being exported.

As for the taxes, their assessment is made, for the inhabitants of the town, by the general primates or chiefs of the district; the *yeronda*, or particular primate of each village, fixes those of the cultivators of his canton. The first of these taxes is laid on property and industry; it ought to be levied at the rate of one piastre on five hundred of income, if the canons of sultan SELIM were followed: but the long stay at SCIO of some officers of the PORTE, that of the troops of ASIA, of the Turkish and BARBARY squadrons, and a thousand other occasions of expence at the charge of the inhabitants, have from time to time furnished a pretext for increasing this tax, and for carrying it to four piastrres.

The island is, besides, subject as well as those of the ARCHIPELAGO, to the duty which the captain-pacha annually levies on them. SCIO formerly paid twenty-four purses: at this day it pays forty-eight*.

All the stuffs manufactured in the island are, before they are sent out of it, subject to a mark or seal affixed by the mutselim, under penalty of confiscation and fine: they pay the value of six aspres † per pique ‡, when they are wrought in gold or in silver: plain silk stuffs pay only two aspres: calicoes, dimities, and other cotton cloths, pay much less.

* A purse contains 500 piastrres: at the present day, it may be valued, at nearly 1000 livres, (*circa*. 41 l. sterling.)

† The aspre is the third of a parat. The parat is worth nearly five centimes.

‡ The pique is a measure of from twenty-five to twenty-six inches.

The karatch, or capitation, to which non-Muffulmans are subject throughout the whole empire, was, after the conquest of the island, compounded for the villages, and fixed in proportion to their population and the extent of their territory. This tax has not varied since that time, although the population of some villages has increased, and, in some others, has considerably diminished. Those which furnish mastic, pay the karatch with that commodity.

In the town, all males, from the age of puberty, and through abuse from ten to twelve years old, are inscribed on a register, and divided into three classes. Those of the first pay eleven piastres; those of the second five and a half; and those of the third two piastres and three-fourths. Women are exempt from this tax, and cannot be prosecuted for their husband or their children when absent. It may easily be conceived that the avidity of the collectors of the karatch would make them confound, pretty often, all those subject to contribution, and induce them to increase, as much as they could, the first and second classes, if the primates had not the right of causing the complaints of the oppressed to be heard, and of requiring imperiously that justice should be administered.

Independently of these legitimate duties, which the governor is authorized to levy in his quality of muhaffil or farmer, he levies, as mutselim, arbitrary and illegal taxes, the produce of which, considered separately, is by no means burdensome to the inhabitants, but the total estimate of which forms a tolerably large sum. These taxes, which are the perquisites of his place, fall on most eatables, and particularly on butcher's meat, the price of which is always exorbitant at Scro, under the pretext that the contractors are obliged to send to the coast of ASIA for the sheep which are there fold. No one doubts that this exclusive privilege of supplying the shambles with sheep is
 dearly

dearly purchased of the mutselim, and that the naïb and janazary-aga cause themselves to be paid for their silence in this respect.

Private individuals, who obtain from the mutselim places, commissions, exclusive permissions, and small farms, also pay him every year a retribution more or less great, according to their importance, and according to the competition which never fails to take place.

The *soubachi*, chief of the patrol, to whom the police of the town and of the country is intrusted (with the exception of the villages where mastic is gathered) finds a thousand opportunities of harassing and squeezing the unfortunate persons who are off their guard for a moment. Established in order to be the scourge of prostitutes, he registers their name, taxes them, and becomes their protector. All the taverns also pay him a tax, of which he gives an account to the mutselim. Quarrels, broils, law-suits, faults of the most trifling nature, are so many opportunities which the rapacity of the *soubachi* suffers not to escape: innocent and guilty, are all crowded into the prisons of his master, and are not released till after they have justified themselves, or have procured their liberation by dint of money.

Throughout the Ottoman Empire pecuniary fines are an inexhaustible mine in the hands of an able governor, not over-burdened with delicacy; but here he fears, with reason, the complaints of the chief persons of the district, and the resentment of the sultana protectresses of the island. More than once, mutselims have been known to be recalled and punished on the complaint of the primates. These examples, far from frequent no doubt, are nevertheless sufficient for them all to be cautious, and not to exceed too much the limits of their duties.

Almost all the lands of the Ottoman Empire, as I have elsewhere said, are burdened with an annual rent to the agas or lords: those of Scio, through a special favour of SOLIMAN I. have preserved almost all the privileges which they enjoyed under the domination of the Genoese. The inhabitants of the villages which furnish mastic acknowledge for chief no other than the aga who farms that production: exempt from contributing their labour gratuitously on public occasions, they are obliged only to convey the mastic to the town, and furnish horses and beasts of burden to this aga, when he travels about the villages in order to collect it.

We had an opportunity of seeing the aga in his tour: preceded by military music, followed by several tchocadars, and surrounded by a great number of villagers eager to attend him, we should much rather have taken him for a military commander than a simple farmer of taxes, had we not been previously informed. As persons travelling in the service of the Republic, he received us with much attention, made us a present of a few pounds of the finest mastic that he had, and gave us letters for the head men of the villages whither we were going. We obtained every where, by means of these letters, convenient lodgings, the food that we asked for, and the horses that we wanted.

One of the noblest privileges of the Sciots, that which serves as a dam against the torrent of the judicial injustice of the Turks, is to have notaries of their religion, whose acts, in the Greek dialect, are respected by the Ottomans, and received at their tribunal as authentic documents. The Roman catholics have one who assumes the title of apostolical notary. The Greeks, infinitely more numerous, have several.

Next to this privilege, the greatest of all, is that of nominating among them five primates, whose functions consist in defending with firmness the

validity of these acts, in examining and judging all the litigious affairs of the island, as to civil matters, which concern them. Criminal matters are not within the competency of these primates: however, as the redress of public grievances belongs to them, they receive the declarations of the plaintiffs, accuse the delinquent to the government, and prosecute his trial at the Turkish tribunal.

The assessment and collection of the taxes are committed to their care: they pour their amount into the coffer of the muhaffil, without any other deduction than the fees of the collectors. They are appointed for a year only, by the majority of votes, in a general assembly convoked for that purpose. Three of these primates are taken from among the Greeks, and two from among the Roman catholics.

At the same time are appointed the *protomastofi*, a sort of consul-judges, whose functions consist in taking cognizance of all litigious affairs relative to purchases and sales, manufactures, and, in general, every thing that relates to the commerce of the island, both interior and exterior. They prevent illegal acts and smuggling; they deal roughly with those who, in order to save the duty, have not caused the governor's seal to be put to the stuffs and linens which they wish to send abroad. In all cases their sentence is to be carried into execution without appeal: but in the latter, the muhaffil requires from the delinquent, besides the confiscation of the piece not marked, a sum of money proportioned to the value of the goods on which he wished to evade the duty.

This municipal jurisdiction, very much respected by the Turks, is composed of three Greeks and one Roman catholic: it is annual, more frequently biennial, and is never intrusted to any but merchants, who join to a knowledge of commerce an unequivocal reputation for probity.

The inhabitants of Scio have likewise the privilege of electing every year two intendants of health, whose number they increase in case of the plague. Their power extends in this respect over all who inhabit or land on the island, with the exception of the Turks and Franks. They are allowed to prohibit a pestiferous village from all communication with the town, at the same time furnishing it, nevertheless, with all the assistance which humanity claims in similar cases. But, woe be to the cultivator, who, through the allurements of gain, or any other motive, should pass the limits which the interest of all has traced! He would be apprehended, and subjected to a cruel *bastinado*.

These intendants allow not a suspected boat to enter the harbour; they oblige her to remain in the road, inform themselves frequently of the health of the crew; and if there be any sailor attacked by the plague, they cause him to be conveyed to the lazaretto. One of them precedes him, armed with a stick, always ready to strike whoever should not get out of the way at the word *alarga*, pronounced with a strong voice.

The lazaretto, which we visited at a time when there was no uneasiness felt respecting the plague, is contained in a vast enclosure, towards the sea, to the north of the town. The entrance to it is by a road shaded by an arbour, and paved with stones variously coloured. It consists of several piles of building separated from each other, intended, some for the sick, and others for the convalescents.

When the plague is in the town, the intendants alternately go their round; they station guards at the infested houses, in order to prevent all communication: they place about the sick, in a condition to pay the expense, people capable of taking care of them; and if the pestiferous person be poor, and destitute of assistance, they cause him to be taken to the

TRAVELS IN THE

the effects belonging to him, susceptible of being furnished.

Notwithstanding the precautions which the Greeks and even the natives take to secure themselves from this disorder, the great access of Turkish strangers which cannot be opposed, the frequent arrival of ships of war, and perhaps too the negligence which occurs in examining the boats that are daily bringing eatables from ASIA, with which the island cannot dispense, are so many causes that tend sometimes to introduce the plague among them. That of 1788, which in a little time carried off fourteen thousand persons, will long be quoted as one of the most calamitous epochs in the history of this country.

These intendants have also the inspection of the hospital of lepers, situated in a narrow valley, at some distance to the north north-west of the town. Each patient has a very small lodging and a very little garden which he is at liberty to cultivate. I saw with regret that, in the LEVANT, all lepers were considered as incurable, and that, in consequence, there was not administered to any the assistance capable, perhaps, of effecting a cure. I invite European physicians who may be able to make some stay at SCIO, to occupy themselves with this interesting object. They will find in the intendants, in the primates, and in the notables of the town, every accommodation that they can want for the observations which they may wish to make, and the experiments which they may be inclined to try.

Muslim toleration, which leaves the Sciots the liberty of having a police, tribunals, and particular judges, is still more indulgent in regard to their religion. The Greeks, infinitely more numerous, more rich, and more powerful than the Latins, possess about seven hundred churches in the island, a calculation which will, no doubt, appear exaggerated, but the exactness of

of which was warranted to me by the best-informed persons of Scio. Persecuted by their adversaries, the weak Latins have no more than four at the present day, a single one in the town, and three in the country. The number of priests, as may well be imagined, is proportionate to this astonishing number of churches. It is extremely curious to see them display, in the midst of the fanatic Mussulmans, all the pomp of the Greek and Roman religious ceremonies. Their processions and interments attract an innumerable train; the priests in their surplices, the papas in their stoles, traverse the streets of the town, preceded by a long cross, followed by a great number of faithful with a wax-taper in their hand. The stern Mussulman sees them pass without murmuring, provided they pay homage to the mosques, provided they interrupt their singing at the sight of that venerable place, that they detach the cross from its staff, and hold it humbly lowered.

The privilege of having bells to their churches is granted only to the inhabitants of the mastic villages: they serve for calling them to prayers, to mass, to work, to the gathering of the mastic, to the parochial assemblies; they are likewise intended for giving the alarm in case of attack or fire.

Independently of the Latin churches of which I have spoken, there are three convents of friars under the protection of FRANCE. The capuchins consider themselves as proprietors of the consular house, which makes a part of their convent. The monks had decamped a long time before our arrival at Scio, and the chapel was abandoned since the consul no longer paid for the service that was performed there before.

The history of Scio is lost in the obscurity of time, and is confounded with the errors of fable. At first under the rod of kings, next under republican agitation, then under the odious tyranny of factions, alternately
independent

independent and subjected, never perhaps free and happy, the inhabitants of SCIO have passed successively under the domination of the Persians, under that of the Greeks, and under that of the Romans. The Venetians attempted to establish themselves there when the Europeans in a delirium were crowding towards the oriental regions, in order to drive the *infidel* Mussulmans from the *Holy Land*. The Greek emperors soon after sold the island to some Genoese nobles, and that republic had rendered it the emporium of an extensive commerce, when, in 1566, SOLIMAN I. made himself master of it.

Favoured by the catholics of the country, the Venetians took possession of SCIO, in 1693, towards the end of the reign of ACHMET II: they conducted themselves there in a very indecorous and very impolitic manner, by persecuting the Greeks enemies of the Latins. The year after MEZOMORTO, a Turkish admiral, had only to present himself to beat them and expel them from the island. Since that epoch, SCIO has not ceased to be subject to the empire of the crescent.

The most ancient and the most valuable monument on which this island prides itself, is that it is called the *School of HOMER*. Four miles to the north of the town, at the foot of Mount *EPOS*, is found near the sea-shore, a calcareous rock, whose summit is cut into the shape of a platform; it is about twenty feet in diameter: a seat crowns its circumference: in the centre is a square block, which rises from the rock to a foot and a half in height, and which bears on each of its sides the figure of a mutilated sphynx, scarcely cognizable. Such is this monument which the inhabitants consider as the place where HOMER instructed and delighted his countrymen; for they are persuaded that SCIO gave birth to that great man.

This opinion, warmly supported by some, strongly contested by others, still leaves the mind in suspense. The most intelligent inhabitants of SCIO instance among others an arch of gray marble, which was still shewn not long since, at *ERYTHES*, as an ancient monument belonging to the house in which *HOMER* was born. They also quote the excellent wine produced by the rising grounds of *ERYTHES*, bordering on the Arvisian fields; a wine known at SCIO from times the most remote, under the name of *HOMER'S nectar*. By their account, it is this nectar that was given him when he was weaned; it is the delicious wine of these rising grounds, that was spilt on the altars which were erected to him when his verses had rendered him immortal.

Two leagues beyond the *School of HOMER*, lies Port *DAUPHIN*, on which was situated the ancient *DELPHINIUM*. Ships of war anchor in this harbour in winter; whereas they find it more convenient and equally safe, in summer, to come to in the environs of the town of SCIO.

When you have passed the *SPALMODORI* Islands, and doubled the cape, you arrive at *CARDAMYLA*, where, according to *TOURNEFORT*, are to be seen the ruins of a temple which he believes to have been consecrated to *NEPTUNE*. We did not land at *CARDAMYLA*, but we passed very close to it on the day of our departure from *MITYLENE*. The coast in the environs is very elevated and steep: the rock, naked in several places, appeared to us every where calcareous.

To the west of the island, is perceived at a little distance from *PIRGHI*, in a small plain that terminates at the sea, ruins which must be considered as those of the ancient *PHANUM*. This place, at the present day called *PHANA*, presents heaps of rubbish, piles of stones, for the most part square, smooth, and cut with a chisel; but neither inscription, pillar, nor bas-reliefs are
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there

there to be discovered: the anchorage exposed to the north-west would be dangerous in winter for large ships. The Arvisian fields and rising grounds, so celebrated formerly for the goodness of their wines, are more to the north, and make part of the territory of VOLISSO.

In the first excursions which we made in the island, the inhabitants did not fail to direct our steps towards *SCLAVIA*, situated upwards of two leagues to the south of SCIO. A running stream, fresh and copious, issues at the foot of some calcareous rocks, and waters gardens which lie below. This place, truly beautiful, truly picturesque, is held in veneration in the country: an infinite number of virtues are attributed to these waters, and it is believed that it was at this fountain that the beautiful HELEN came to bathe when she inhabited the island.

With respect to ancient sculpture, no remarkable monument of this kind is to be met with at Scio, except two headless busts, let into the outer wall of a country-house built by the Genoese, at a little distance from the town. Citizen DIGEON, vice-consul of the Republic, considered them as two busts of ISIS, in which, according to him, the Egyptian chisel of the reign of the PROLEMIES was distinguishable; but the corset with which they are clothed, as well as an ornament probably of metal, which they wore on the bosom, to judge of it from the hollows that are in it, incline us to think that these busts are more modern, and, in all probability, the work of the Genoese.

Some pieces of pillars, some remains of capitals are still to be seen in most of the villages which we traversed, but no trace of ancient edifices, no vestige of a temple is to be perceived; time and the hand of man have destroyed every thing.

Mastic must be considered as one of the most important productions of the island, and the most valuable, since to this it is that the inhabitants of Scio owe a part of their privileges, and the cultivators their independence, their comfort, and, perhaps, their happiness. The lentisk which produces it, differs not from that which grows in the south of Europe and in all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. At Scio, are remarked only a few slight varieties with larger leaves, which culture has produced, and which are perpetuated by layers and grafting.

In order to obtain the mastic, numerous incisions are made in the trunk and principal branches of the lentisk, from the 15th to the 20th of July, according to the Greek calendar. There exudes little by little from all those incisions, a liquid juice which insensibly grows thicker, remains attached to the tree in drops more or less large; or falls and thickens on the ground, when it is very abundant. The former is the most in request: it is detached with a sharp iron instrument, half an inch in breadth at its extremity. Frequently cloths are placed under the tree, in order that the mastic which trickles from it, may not be impregnated with earth and filth.

According to the regulations made on this subject, the first gathering cannot take place before the 27th of August. It lasts eight successive days, after which fresh incisions are made in the trees till the 25th of September, then the second gathering is made, which likewise lasts eight days. After this time the trees are cut no more; but the mastic which continues to run, is gathered till the 19th of November, on the Monday and Tuesday of every week. It is afterwards forbidden to gather this production.

The culture of the lentisk is simple and easy: it consists much more in cleansing the soil than in turning it up. The cultivators dispense with cutting this tree, and they take good care not to form it a handsome stem.

It has been discovered that the lentisks which trail, yield much more mastic than those whose stem is straight and shooting.

Lefs like trees than shrubs, their trunk scarcely acquires seven or eight inches in diameter, and their height is seldom above twelve or fifteen feet.

Citizen DIGEON communicated to us an experiment which deserves to be known. As it is forbidden to cultivate the lentisk out of the limits traced by the government, a Turk thought to evade the law, and nevertheless obtain mastic by grafting the lentisk on young turpentine-trees. These grafts succeeded perfectly well; but this man was very much astonished, a few years after, to see flow from the incisions that he had made, a substance which combined with the odour and the qualities of mastic, the liquidness of turpentine.

Mastic is gathered in twenty-one villages situated to the south of the town. There are, besides, three villages to the west, whose plantations far from productive have been abandoned. The latter have not, on that account, less preserved their ancient denomination and the privileges which the others enjoy: they pay their impost in lime since they no longer furnish mastic.

This production amounts, one year with another, to fifty thousand okes and even more. Twenty-one thousand belong to the aga who farms this commodity, and are delivered by the cultivators in payment of their personal impost. They are paid for the surplus at the rate of 50 parats the oke (nearly 16 sous the pound) and they are prohibited, under very severe penalties, from selling or disposing of it to any other than the aga who farms it.

The best and finest quality is sent to CONSTANTINOPLE for the palace of the Grand Signior. The second quality is intended for CAIRO, and passes into the harems of the Mamalúks. The merchants generally obtain a mixture of the second and third quality.

The women of SCIO, as well as the female Mussulmans, Greeks, Armenians, and Jewesses of the whole empire, are in the habit of having mastic incessantly in their mouth. This resinous and odoriferous substance does not easily dissolve; it becomes soft and very white by means of heat and saliva; it cleans the teeth, gives the breath an agreeable odour, strengthens the stomach, and carries to the lungs balsamic emanations extremely salutary, and which may to a certain degree prevent the pulmonary consumption, to which the inhabitants of the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO are very subject.

SCIO turpentine is daily becoming more scarce. Barely two hundred okes are collected at this day, whereas double that quantity was obtained formerly. Notches are made in the tree in lieu of incisions, and underneath them is placed a small earthen vessel fit for receiving the liquor that flows from them. The turpentine-tree acquires a size rather considerable: some are seen near the Armenian burying-ground of CONSTANTINOPLE, on the road leading to BYUK-DE'É, which are not inferior to our largest walnut-trees.

The women of SCIO are very fond of its fruit: the resinous and very aromatic taste of its pulp pleases them as much as that of the kernel; and as it is scarcely of the size of a pea, they eat at the same time the stone, the pulp of a bluish green which covers it, and the kernel which it contains. It is called in the country *tzicoudia*, a word whose signification is not to be found in any language of the LEVANT.

Although cotton is in great plenty at Scio, yet it does not suffice for the supply of the numerous manufactories which are there established. The inhabitants are obliged to send for a tolerably large quantity from ROMANIA and the coast of ASIA. They manufacture plain cloths, dimities, swankins plain and shaggy, and a few coarse calicoes striped blue. The country-women spin cotton with a wheel; they also employ themselves in making stockings and caps which they bring to sell at the town.

The collection of silk, in ordinary years, is estimated at ten or twelve thousand okes: it sometimes amounts to fifteen thousand, a quantity which is never sufficient for supplying the manufactories of the town. About twenty thousand okes are annually procured from BURSA, ADRIANOPLE, and SYRIA. The mulberry-tree which is cultivated at Scio, and with which the silk-worm is reared is that which we know under the name of *mûrier noir* or *mûrier d'Espagne* *. A few private persons draw from the fruit, a brandy not very spirituous, but agreeable. The price of the leaf of the mulberry-tree arrived at its size, is from two to three piastres.

The island produces wheat, barley, wine, oil, and a few legumes; but the quantity of these commodities is so disproportioned to that required by the number of the inhabitants that they are obliged to draw them from all quarters. The wheat is scarcely sufficient to subsist them for three months. The wine furnishes for the consumption of seven or eight: it is, in general, sweet and spirituous. That which rich individuals make with care, is as good as MALAGA, FRONTIGNAC, and CYPRUS wines, when they have acquired a little age.

* *Morus nigra*. LINN.—*Aug.* The common mulberry-tree.

The oil suffices for the wants of the inhabitants, in good crops; they procure that article from **MITYLENE** when these are bad or indifferent: here, as well as throughout the **LEVANT**, they salt a very great quantity of olives, according to the process which I have mentioned elsewhere.

Oranges, common lemons, wild lemons, and bergamot-citrons which are brought during the winter and in the spring to **CONSTANTINOPLE**, **ADRIANOPOLE**, and **SMYRNA**, are a very important article of trade which is estimated, one year with another, at 2,000,000 of our livres (*circa* 83,333l. sterling.) A very agreeable sirup, in great request, is also made with the expressed juice of lemons and cedrats: it is set to thicken over the fire, after receiving the addition of a little sugar or honey. It is sent to **CONSTANTINOPLE**, to **CAIRO**, and into the **BLACK SEA**. The rinds of these fruits are preserved in sugar or honey, and are distributed all over the **LEVANT**.

The galls while yet green of a species of willow, *salvia pomifera*, are in like manner preserved in sugar or honey. This sweetmeat is very agreeable, much esteemed, and highly stomachic. The Sciots employ not only the galls of the country, but those which they receive from the neighbouring islands.

The rose-tree is also an important article of culture, either from the great quantity of conserve of roses which is there made, or from the essential oil which is extracted from it.

Dried figs are esteemed, and are almost all sent to **SMYRNA** and to **CONSTANTINOPLE**; of these the merchants of **SMYRNA** dispatch to **EUROPE**, as well from **SCIO** as from the coast of **ASIA**, to the amount of 100,000 livres (*circa* 4,166l. sterling).

In most of the gardens is seen the sebesten, whose oval fruit, a little smaller than a common olive, contains an excellent glue, employed throughout the LEVANT for bird-catching.

A plum-tree called *verdaffier* is here cultivated: its fruit is large, oblong, of a pale green, and of a very agreeable taste. It ripens in July, and lasts scarcely three weeks. The inhabitants make it an article of trade: they peel the plum, dry it in the sun, pack it up in boxes, and send it to SMYRNA and CONSTANTINOPLE, where it is sold as high as two piastres the oke.

The wax is not sufficient for the great consumption which is made of that article in the churches of the country: the inhabitants import it from GREECE and NATOLIA: they also import honey for sirups, preserves, and sweetmeats which they prepare; that of GREECE is the most esteemed.

It is reckoned that there are about five hundred looms employed in the manufacture of silk stuffs: the inhabitants of SCIO have succeeded in imitating, in some measure, our LYONS silks: but they have copied with more success the INDIA silks and cottons, which they also draw from ALEPPO and DAMASCUS. Those of SCIO are at this day superior to those of these two cities, the oldest manufacturing ones of the Ottoman Empire. They also make a considerable quantity of *gaitans* or silk loops preferable to those of CONSTANTINOPLE and BURSA. They serve for the edging and buttonholes of the Turkish dresses: they also plait some in gold and in silver for those of the women. There are much fewer looms for the cottons than for the silks.

The trade of the various cloths manufactured at SCIO is estimated at upwards of 6,000,000 of our livres (250,000l. sterling).

We shall not here enter into an enumeration of the articles of natural history which this island furnishes in abundance: it will be sufficient for us for the moment to present three shells unknown to naturalists.

1. The *denticulated bulimus* (*PLATE XVII. fig. 9. a. b.*) It resembles, in point of form, colour, and bulk, the *nonpareil bulimus*. The last volute is a little angular and a little more striated than the other thirteen. The mouth would be almost round if it had not a little posterior sinus: its inner rim is entirely denticulated. Two stronger teeth, which extend inwardly, are to be perceived; that which answers to the termination of the columella is more marked than the other. We found it at the foot of a wall, in a garden planted with orange-trees*.

2. The *whelk-like melania* (*fig. 8.*) It lives in the fresh waters of SCIO, of almost all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, of CRETE, and of SYRIA. Its form is conical, and its colour dark; it is smooth, composed of eight volutes, the last of which, seen behind, is a little longer than the others taken together. The mouth is oblong-oval; the lip is thin and without sinuosities. The callosity of the columella is white. The extremity of the shell is a little emarginated †.

3. In the fresh waters is also found the *oriental planorbis*, (*PLATE XVII. fig. 11. a. and fig. 11. b.*) whose colour is similar to that of the great planorbis of EUROPE; but it differs from it by its face which answers to the mouth,

* *BULIMUS denticulatus sinister, parvulus, elongatus, subtiliter striatus, rufescens: apertura cum angusto sinu suborbiculata, undique multi-dentata.*

† *MELANIA buccinoidea breviter fusiformis; lævigata, fuliginosa: callo columellari albo; basi truncato, emarginato.*

being deeper and the outline of the mouth not being interrupted by the convexity of the second volute. In this shell there can seldom be reckoned more than three rounded volutes, scarcely striated*.

* *PLANORBIS orientalis parvulus, subtrigynatus, gyris depressifusculis: margine convexo; foveaicali depresso; apertura subovali.*

CHAPTER VII.

Departure from Scio.—Stay at Tcheshmé, at Tino, at Andros, at Myconi, at Delos, at Naxia, at Paros, and at Antiparos.

AFTER having in vain waited three months at SCIO, for letters from PARIS; after having transmitted to Citizen DESCORHES some reflections on the interesting countries which we had just visited, we resolved to repair to CRETE, and to examine the islands and the important places that should lie in our route: we sailed, in consequence, on the 21st of Floréal (10th of May) on board of a Greek boat which we had just hired, and, in four hours, we arrived at TCHESME', a small town of ASIA, situated almost opposite to SCIO, at the head of a spacious road to which art has had no occasion to add in order to make it a good harbour. A citadel somewhat extensive, constructed by the Genoese, runs sloping to the sea-shore, and seems intended to secure from all insult both the town and the harbour.

TCHESME' is built on the ruins of *Cyssus*. Its road, formerly famous from the victory which the fleet of the Romans there gained over that of ANTIQCHUS, is not less so, in our days, from the burning and the total destruction of the Turkish squadron, which happened in 1770. But the Romans took advantage of their victory; while the Russians, masters of the sea, and seconded by a good wind, durst not, after this event, force their way up the HELLESFONT, and run under the walls of the Seraglio to dictate to MUSTAPHA the conditions of peace which they might have imposed on him.

Geographers place at the head of a bay, two or three leagues to the north of ΤΗΕΣΜΕ΄, the ancient ΕΡΥΤΗΡÆ, celebrated for the oracles of the Sibyl; I chose to proceed thither on foot, while my colleague was purchasing at ΤΗΕΣΜΕ΄, the provisions that we wanted. I left on the right the town and some chalky, calcareous hillocks; I traversed an uneven ground, fields in culture, hillocks uncultivated, and, after an hour's journey, I found myself in a plain that terminated at the bay of which I have just spoken. I saw, at a little distance from the sea, a spring rather copious, the water of which was harsh and burning: the environs presented marine salt. A poor building stood by the side of the spring: I was told that there are basins where a person may bathe; I wished to enter them: perceiving some Turks, I retired, and was proceeding towards the sea, when, a moment after, I saw two of them, with the yatagan in their hand, advancing towards me, threatening me and calling me *dog* and *infidel*. I had with me only a Greek servant, little capable of seconding me, though strong as HERCULES; but I had a sword-cane: this was better. I immediately unsheathed my weapon, and, in a firm and imposing voice, desired them to be told, that if they did not instantly retire, I would cause five hundred blows to be given them with a stick, in my presence, by the aga of ΤΗΕΣΜΕ΄. This threat and, above all, my sword, made these Turks change their tone. “He is a mad-man, he is a Frenchman,” said they to each other; “let us leave him alone.”

I did not think it prudent to go and see the ruins of ΕΡΥΤΗΡÆ. I gathered several interesting plants, and returned to the harbour.

The territory of ΤΗΕΣΜΕ΄ furnishes grain and fruit in abundance: a little oil and a great many raisins are there gathered. It is from this harbour that ΣΕΙΟ draws a great part of its subsistence, and that it frequently keeps up an intercourse with ΣΜΥΡΝΑ.

The next day, the 22d. (11th of May,) we set sail for NAXIA with a light breeze from the north. We followed the coast of ASIA, leaving on the right two small desert islands; and on the left, Cape BLANCO; we saw, to the south of SCIO, the islet called *VENETICO*. We perceived distinctly ahead of us, ANDROS, TINO, MYCONI, NICARIA, and SAMOS: our boat was steering towards MYCONI, where we were in hopes to arrive before dark; but, about four o'clock in the afternoon, there appeared, to the north-west, some clouds which grew bigger and advanced towards us. Our mariners, uneasy, were afraid of a sudden and hard squall; it happened: the north-west wind was violent, but of short duration. Our boat was good, and lightly laden. They put us down below, laid over the hatches, and, after having lowered all the sails, with the exception of the fore-sail only, they bore up and put before the wind. I suffered by the storm so much the more severely, as I was deprived of air. My colleague was not at all sick; he had seen, during his voyage to the austral shores, seas more rough, hurricanes more terrible. We remained upwards of an hour in our nook, after which we were allowed to take the air and to participate in the joy of the crew. The wind had lulled and appeared to be getting round to the northward; the clouds were dispersing. The sailors asked for wine; we gave them some, at the same time requesting them to drink with moderation: their ebriety was to be feared with the return of bad weather. However, it was very fine the rest of the day; the wind died away more and more, the night was still, part of the crew slept: we rested very well, and the next day on our rising, finding ourselves very close to TINO, we were exceedingly glad to go on shore in order to repose for a moment.

We landed, to the east, in a small roadstead sheltered by calcareous rocks, on which we remarked, among other plants, the thornless caper-bush, whose leaf is thicker and more succulent than that of the common one. We then ascended a hill in order to herborize and see the interior of the island; after
which

which we set sail, and stood on and anchored to the southward, in the roadstead, on whose shore is built the little town of *SAN NICOLO*, which occupies the place of the ancient capital. The citadel is up the country, four miles from that spot, on a very lofty hill.

History informs us that the Tinians had furnished troops to the Greeks at the battle of *PLATÆA*; that afterwards they had submitted to the Persians, as well as all the inhabitants of the *CYCLADES*. *TINO* was united to the Empire of the *EAST* when the Venetians, in 1207, made themselves masters of it, and fortified it in such a manner that, for a long time, it resisted alone all the efforts of the Ottoman forces.

In 1537, *BARBAROSSA*, after having taken *SKYRO*, *PATMOS*, *NIO*, *STAMPALIA*, *PAROS*, and some other islands of the *ARCHIPELAGO*, came and attacked it with a considerable fleet and some land-forces. He had already made himself master of part of the island; already had several villages capitulated; but some timely succours sent from *CANDIA* obliged the Turks to retire.

In 1570, *SELIM II.* meditating the conquest of *CYPRUS*, sent considerable forces against this island, then possessed by the Venetians: the Turkish admiral who commanded them, made, in passing, a descent on *TINO*, ravaged the country, burnt some villages, and laid siege to the fortrefs. The proveditor *PARUTA* defended himself with so much courage, that the Turks did not think fit to lose their time in the conquest of an island of little importance, which could not fail to fall sooner or later into their power.

Two years after, the Turks presented themselves with sixty ships; but they again found the courage of the inhabitants, and the prudence of the governor, obstacles which they were unable to surmount. They retired after
having

having ravaged the island anew, and carried off some flocks, some women, and some children.

In 1684, under MAHOMET IV. MOROSINI beat and handled very roughly the Turkish fleet which had come to attack the island for the fourth time. But in 1714, under the reign of ACHMET III. the island surrendered to DIANUM-COGGIA, captain-pacha, who had only eleven galleys and eight ships. The proveditor BERNARDO BALBY is reproached with having made but a feeble resistance, and with having capitulated when he ought to have fought and to have waited for the succour which the Republic was on the point of sending to him.

Next to SCIO, TINO is the most industrious country of the ARCHIPELAGO, because it is the most free and the most favoured by the government. No Turk here incommodes the inhabitants by his presence, or constrains them by his authority. The island has magistrates, whom the people appoint every year; and these places, more honourable than lucrative, sought after by all, are granted to those only who have distinguished themselves by their probity and their attachment to their country.

Here are reckoned forty towns or villages, which, according to the registers of the government, contain a population of fifteen thousand eight hundred souls; namely: ten thousand Greeks, and five thousand eight hundred Latins.

The island is divided into two thousand two hundred hearths, and all the lands into four hundred and seventy-four thousand and sixty-four aspres. The aspre is equivalent to a ground-rent value of five piaftres, so that a field valued at a hundred piaftres, is marked twenty aspres in the registers. Each aspre

aspres pays at the rate of two parats tax, which is levied for the account of some Turkish agas who reside at CONSTANTINOPLE.

To complete the total amount of the sums successively required by the PORTE for the captain-pacha and his suite, and in order to provide for unforeseen disbursements, for the expenses of administration and others, the inhabitants pay some additional parats in proportion to the aspres which they possess.

Every ground-rent property is valued and inscribed in two registers; one of which is in the hands of the Latin comptroller, and the other in the hands of the Greek comptroller.

In order that the Turkish agas may not send a tchocadar to exact and gather their duties, the inhabitants compound with them, and remit them their money with the greatest punctuality; by this means they avoid the expenses which that agent would occasion, and the extortion which he would not fail to exercise in his double quality of Mussulman and a person intrusted with power.

The total impost, with the expenses, amounts annually to 36,234 piaftres; a considerable sum, in proportion to the small extent of the island, but very moderate if we consider its population and the industry of its inhabitants.

TINO, in a good harvest, produces sufficient barley for the wants of the year.

Wheat scarcely affords a supply for three or four months.

As to legumes, the inhabitants gather none but a few broad beans, and some chick-peas, the flour of which they mix, as at Scio, with that of wheat to make bread.

Sheep are in sufficient plenty to admit of being exported annually to the value of from 5 to 6000 piaftres.

No oil is made at TINO: the olives which are there gathered are salted and consumed by the inhabitants.

Wine is sufficiently abundant, to furnish the supply of the European vessels which occasionally anchor in the harbours and roads of the island.

There are figs, oranges, several other fruits and various herbage for the wants of the inhabitants: these last are sometimes furnished to Scio and SMYRNA.

Honey and wax, cotton and wool, are generally consumed in the country.

Silk is the only article of exportation at all considerable. A great part of the island is planted with mulberry-trees, and almost all the women are employed in rearing silk-worms and afterwards in winding the silk off the cods. Every year are imported two or three thousand okes of raw silk, generally employed for the loops and fringes which are made at Scio, at SMYRNA, at CONSTANTINOPLE, and elsewhere, for trimming the dresses of both sexes. At TINO, and in the CYCLADES, the inhabitants cultivate the white mulberry-tree, which they suffer to grow at pleasure.

The lands of the island are, in general, not very fertile, except in some plains of no great extent and in some watered vallies. The inhabitants make
amends

amends for this deficiency by a persevering labour, and an activity and industry far from common in the eastern countries. Here the rich man is not more idle than the poor man; the one is a merchant, trader, or agriculturist; the other, an artisan, mariner, or labourer.

Neither do the women remain idle: they occupy themselves with the cares of the family, with the rearing of silk-worms, with rural labours, and the day never passes without their taking the needle or the spindle, or knitting silk stockings, which are in request among the Europeans on account of their solidity and the goodness of their wear.

The Europeans and the Greeks of SMYRNA, CONSTANTINOPLE, and SALONICA, prize highly the servants of TINO, especially the female domestics, because they find them, in general, more handy, more clean, and more honest than the greater part of those of the other islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. Their number is so considerable, that every ten, twelve, or fifteen days at latest, there sails, for SMYRNA, a boat loaded with young women who go to supply the place of those who, after four or five years' service, return with the intention of marrying, by means of the savings which they have made.

There likewise sails every month a boat for CONSTANTINOPLE, and another every year for SALONICA.

The inhabitants of PYRGOS, ISTERNIA, and CARDIANI work and fashion the marble which they have in their territory, for SMYRNA, SALONICA, and CONSTANTINOPLE. Every man gains at this business, from twenty to forty parats a day.

ANDROS is separated from TINO only by a channel of a mile in width, into which vessels of burden are afraid to enter, on account of the rocks and shoals which are there situated. This island is about ninety miles in circumference, while TINO is scarcely sixty. Although it is lofty and mountainous like this last, it has in proportion more lands fit for cultivation; its plains are somewhat more extensive, equally fertile, and as well watered. Here are to be seen fifty villages, and, nevertheless, its population does not exceed twelve thousand souls.

ANDROS is the appanage of a sultana: a Turkish waiwode there administers the police and watches over the tranquillity of the island. It pays about 30,000 piastres, as well for the duties of the sultana, as for those of the captain-pacha.

Silk is the principal produce of its territory: the quantity which is annually exported is estimated at six thousand okes. A tolerably large quantity of oranges and lemons are also exported for SALONICA, ATHENS, and the MOREA. The wheat, barley, wine, and oil are generally sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The island also produces legumes, herbage, various fruits, honey, wax, and cotton.

On the morning of the 25th of Floréal (14th of May), we sailed from the road of SAN NICOLO, and ran and anchored in that of MYCONI, distant nearly twelve miles. The ground which we examined to the north and to the south of the town, appeared to us entirely of granite. The island is far from fertile, very uneven, almost all mountainous, though much less elevated than NAXOS, ANDROS, and TINO. The town, situated on the sea-shore, is tolerably large, and contains about four thousand inhabitants: this is the whole population of MYCONI. The inhabitants are either mariners or cultivators. They gather barley and wine in a

quantity sufficiently large to export some every year. The other commodities are consumed in the island. It pays 7,500 piaſtres by way of impoſt.

The ſame evening, we wiſhed to get under fail, in order to proceed to **DELOS**. Our mariners would have preferred ſleeping at **MYCONI**, where they had friends, and where they found good wine, to going to paſs the night on the ſea-ſhore, or among ruins which inſpired them with no intereſt. They told us with perfeverance, that **DELOS** and the other deſert iſlands which lie near it, were the refuge of pirates, and that there was much to be feared if we reſolved to ſpend the night there. “ Thoſe people,” ſaid they to us, “ do not content themſelves with ſtripping navigators; they kill “ them and throw them into the ſea, in order to ſmother their crime and “ not to be fought after.” This argument was, undoubtedly, very good; but ſince it was neceſſary to paſs the next day between theſe iſlands, there was no more danger in going to ſleep there that very night. “ Drink,” ſaid we to theſe poltroons; “ another glaſs will give you courage, and let us de- “ part.” They aſked for half an hour in order to go and look out on the heights of the ſouth point of **MYCONI**, and, about five o’clock in the evening, we made fail for **Little DELOS**, where we arrived before ſun-ſet.

We anchored in a ſmall harbour to the weſt of the iſland: we had ahead of us two iſlets, the Great and the **Little REMATIARI**, and farther on, at the diſtance of half a league, **Great DELOS** or the **Iſland of RHENEA**. We regaled our mariners with our **TENEDOS** wine and our **TCHESME**’ provisions, in order to make them amends for the pleaſures which they would have enjoyed at **MYCONI**: we recommended to them to keep a good look-out, and we went to take a walk before it grew dark.

The diſorder and confuſion exhibited by the ruins of a celebrated city, the veſtiges of temples, the remains of palaces, the ruſh of houſes, ſtrike
and

and astonish the traveller: his imagination seduces him for some time: he still sees standing the monuments of which there remain no more than the traces under his steps; he takes a pleasure in decorating and embellishing them. Their mass is doubled; their ornaments are multiplied. He is stopped every moment: "There is the temple of DIANA," exclaims he: "here is that of APOLLO: there it is that the priests resided." Farther on, he discovers a gymnasium; he perceives a theatre, a portico; he measures the extent of a palace; he sees mutilated statues: it is the image of a god, it is the figure of a hero, it is the portrait of a benefactor. Every where pillars, capitals; every where marbles, granites, porphyries, with bas-reliefs, and inscriptions. He cannot embrace so many objects at once; he can have but one sentiment, that of admiration.

But how melancholy are the ideas which present themselves in their turn! "What barbarous hand," says he to himself, "first carried fire and sword among objects consecrated to the veneration of mankind? What impious wretch, with a sacrilegious arm, durst demolish those temples which the gold of nations and the piety of the people erected and embellished? Who could break the statue of a beneficent god, of a hero who overthrew the enemies of his country, of a mortal who invented a useful art?"

Men of feeling! cast a glance on DELOS; behold first that island consecrated to piety, covered with temples, sumptuous edifices, adorned with delightful gardens. Figure to yourselves an immense number of people landing from all quarters, bringing the tribute which piety offered to the gods through the organ of the priests: behold them giving themselves up to joy the most pure, to pleasures the most sweet! Well!...all is destroyed! all has disappeared! At this day, there no longer exists any thing but ruins, but deserted fields, on which seem to grow, with regret, a few sorry plants, a few stunted shrubs,

An island dedicated to immortals, an island which received offerings from all civilized nations, ought to have a miraculous origin. Floating for a long time at the mercy of the winds, *DELOS*, according to fable, was fixed by the voice of *NEPTUNE*, in order to receive the mistress of *JUPITER*, who was pursued by the anger of *JUNO* in heaven and on earth. *LATONA*, under the form of a quail, brought forth *APOLLO* and *DIANA* at the foot of a palm-tree, and the venom of the serpent which threatened her, remained without effect, and could not endanger her life.

This island is not elevated like *TINO*, *NAXOS*, and *MYCONI*. Every where schistose or granitical, it exhibits no trace of a volcano, nothing that can explain, by the laws of physics, the wonders which the Greeks have transmitted to us respecting it. Mount *CYNTHUS* is, to the observer, no more than a hill of granite, of which it would be unnecessary to speak, did not every thing in this place bring back recollections, and deserve to fix the looks of the man of curiosity.

On the 26th (15th of May), before we continued our route for *NAXIA*, we wished to touch at the east part of the Island of *RHENEIA*: we passed at an early hour between the Great and the Little *REMATIARI*, and we landed at the place where the ground is still strewn with ruins and tombs*. It is well known that the Island of *RHENEIA* became the place of interment of the inhabitants of *DELOS*, when, under the archon *EUTHYDEMUS*, it was considered as indecent that a sacred land should longer receive the dead bodies of mortals.

The Island of *RHENEIA*, or Great *DELOS*, is by no means elevated, tolerably fertile, and very fit every where for the culture of the vine and

* A detailed description of the ruins of *Delos* is to be found in the works of *SPON*, *TOURNEFORT*, and *M. DE CHOISEUL*, &c.

the olive-tree. Though it is rather extensive, no inhabitants are to be seen: those of MYCONI go thither to sow the lands the most fertile, and feed a few flocks. In no place did we see the lentisk and the turpentine-tree, so beautiful and so common. Our mariners, on landing, hastened to cut down several of these trees for the purpose of renewing their stock of wood.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, we continued our route with a light breeze from the north, and, in four or five hours, we cast anchor in the harbour of NAXIA, situated on the west side of the island, facing PAROS. This harbour, formerly capable of containing thirty galleys, was closed by a jetty which may be distinctly perceived when the sea is smooth. It is at present several feet under water, and, nevertheless, the small craft of the country lie there in safety in all seasons. Ships of burden may anchor, in summer, off the harbour, under shelter of the rock, on which are still to be seen the remains of the temple of BACCHUS*: but, in winter, navigators would not dare to expose themselves there; they would, with reason, be afraid of being driven on the coast with a wind rather strong from the north-west.

The town stands on an eminence by the sea-side: it was defended, under the Venetian princes, by a citadel and by walls, which the Turks have, in a great measure, destroyed. The Latins, formerly masters of the country, are all lodged within their enclosure. The Greeks occupy the part which extends to the eastward of the castle, known by the name of the *New Town*, Νέο-Κοπίο.

The ancient city extended to the north, towards the fountain which bears the name of ARIADNE. There are also, below the castle, some remains of a

* See the drawing which M. DE CHOISEUL has given of it. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, pl. 23.

subterraneous aqueduct, that probably brought to the town the waters of a copious spring which is seen four or five miles to the east, and which at this day serves to water a part of the plain of NAXIA.

ARIADNE'S fountain is no more than a simple streamlet of water, to which travellers would pay no attention, did it not remind them that this is the spot where ARIADNE abandoned herself to all the despair of a forsaken mistress: it is from this shore that she perceived the vessel which was bearing her lover far away from her; it is on the brink of this fountain, where she came every day to shed tears, and that BACCHUS, no less touched by her misfortunes than struck by her beauty, succeeded in consoling her, and in making her forget an ungrateful man.

BACCHUS had a temple at NAXOS: the gate and the foundations of it are still to be seen on a small island in the vicinity of ARIADNE'S fountain*. A bridge, built on a string of rocks, it is said, joined this island to the large one, and permitted an aqueduct to bring thither the water necessary for the priests who inhabited the enclosure of the temple.

In digging lately the foundations of a house and of a storehouse towards the sea-shore, to the northward of the castle, there was found a statue of a woman, of a tolerably handsome form. The head and the feet were wanting; the body had suffered in some places, but the neck and a part of the drapery were in pretty good preservation. We saw it in the court-yard among filth. The master of the house set on it no great value: he had been several times tempted to break it, in order to employ the pieces in the construction of his house.

* TOURNEFORT. *Voyage au Levant*, vol. i. p. 219.

CHOISEUL. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, pl. 22.

On the north side of the island is found a colossal statue of APOLLO, likewise imperfect, which the sculptor appears to have abandoned anciently: it is in the neighbourhood of the quarry from which the block had been taken.

NAXOS, like the other islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, has experienced all the vicissitudes of fortune. Too weak to be long independent, it was successively in alliance with the Athenians, conquered and ravaged by the Persians, tributary to the Romans, ceded to RHODES by MARK ANTHONY, afterwards subject to the emperors of the EAST, a long time governed by Venetian princes, and at length united to the Ottoman Empire under the reign of SELIM II.

The Naxiot have preserved the precious advantage of being governed by their own laws and customs: they have a municipal administration, and judges of their own election. The little importance of their island, and its remoteness from the coast of ASIA, have not permitted the Turks to establish themselves there. The PORTE contents itself with sending thither a waiwode to exercise the police, to gather the taxes, and remit them to CONSTANTINOPLE.

NAXOS, more free and more independent than SCIRO, is, nevertheless, very far from having attained the degree of prosperity at which the latter has arrived. Trade there is not sufficiently brisk; the culture of the lands is too much neglected, and the industry of the inhabitants is almost null. Ought we attribute the cause to the contempt which the nobles, possessors of the best grounds, manifest for labour, a contempt which has unfortunately reached almost every class of citizens?

Proud of their ancient nobility, poor and haughty, alike disdain-
 commerce and agriculture, strangers to the military art, these noblemen,
 descended from the first Italian families, see pass insensibly, into plebeian
 hands, their ruinous mansions, their lands almost uncultivated, without
 thinking of repairing, by labour, the losses which an unforeseen accident,
 or their own misconduct, not unfrequently occasions them.

The population of the island, according to the remarks which the prin-
 cipal inhabitants communicated to us, exceeds ten thousand souls. The
 town contains nearly two thousand: the rest are scattered throughout forty-
 one villages. The taxes which it pays for the lands, the karatch, and the
 customs, amount to near forty purses, or 40,000 livres (*circa* 1,666l. sterl-
 ing), exclusive of some disbursements which it is obliged to make annually,
 when the captain-pacha is lying at anchor with his squadron in the harbour
 of TRIO, or DRIO, in the Island of PAROS.

The number of catholics is daily diminishing: there are reckoned scarcely
 six hundred settled in the town. This does not prevent them from still
 having an archbishop, a coadjutor, six canons, a rector, and several curates.
 They have also a house of Lazarists for the education of youth, a convent
 of Capuchins, a convent of Cordeliers, and a convent of cloistered nuns.
 The number of the Greeks, on the contrary, is increasing, and their clergy
 are much less numerous and more rich than those of the Latins. Here
 all religious ceremonies are performed with the greatest pomp and the greatest
 freedom. The PORTE gives itself little concern about what passes in the
 island, provided the impost be regularly paid, and that all bend at the sight
 of the most insignificant of its officers.

NAXIA would be one of the most agreeable places of residence in the AR-
 CHIPELAGO, did not the inhabitants, too idle, pull each other to pieces,
 and

and did not the clergy of the two churches, too numerous for so confined a place, themselves foment hatred and encourage discord. The stranger presently perceives that the priests of the two religions govern this country with a rod of iron, and, without intending it, render the inhabitants more-malicious than devout, more litigious, more quarrelsome, than just and humane.

The island is covered with high mountains, whose base is schistose or granitical. White marble and hard calcareous stone lie every where on the schistus, and give birth to a great number of springs, which water and fertilize the plains. The highest of these mountains is that of *JUPITER*, which the inhabitants call *DIA*, or *ZIA*. We went thither with the agent of the Republic: it lies three leagues to the east of the town. We saw, as we passed, the marble that bears the inscription of which *TOURNEFORT* has spoken. We penetrated into a gorge somewhat steep, and we arrived at a grotto of beautiful white marble, which many travellers have visited, to judge from their names engraved at the entrance and in the inside.

This grotto, which the inhabitants of *NAXIA* regard as a sacred spot, whither the Bacchantes of the country come to celebrate their festivals and their mysteries, at this day presents nothing remarkable. In the inside, are to be seen stalactites, similar to all those of calcareous grottoes; decayed fragments in different places; some blocks of marble detached: on the outside, a place extremely solitary, little verdure, the summit of the mountain of *JUPITER* almost perpendicular, a pretty species of campanula* on the clefts of the rocks; a little farther, a few oaks, and a great many trilobate-leaved maples †.

* It is represented by *TOURNEFORT*. *Voyage au Levant*, vol. i. p. 243.

† *Acer craticum*.

The upper part of the mountain is inaccessible on that side: we made the tour of it; and, after several hours of fatigue, we reached the summit, precisely at the place where NOINTEL, French ambassador at CONSTANTINOPLE, caused his name to be engraved, together with an inscription, which time has already effaced. Nothing so beautiful as the horizon which presented itself to us: we had under our eyes a bird's-eye view of the island, and distinguished the greater part of its mountains: we were made to observe CORONO, which took its name from the nymph CORONIS, nurse to BACCHUS. Every where fertile plains, watered vallies, villages well built, chapels in good condition, formed a contrast with whitish rocks and arid hills, and composed various pictures on which our eyes could not remain fixed, so beautiful, so imposing was the prospect of the sea and its islands.

Our looks were directed, in spite of ourselves, over a great number of islands more or less lofty, more or less extensive. To the north, we had MYCONI: beyond that we saw, to the north north-west, TINO and ANDROS; SIRA and JURA were detached below: we discovered, to the north-west, SERPHO, THERMIA, and ZEA; to the west, PAROS, ANTIPAROS, and SIPHANTO; to the south-west, ARGENTIERA, BURNT ISLAND, and MILO: NIO and SANTORIN were to the south; POLICANDRO and SIKINO to the south south-west; AMORGO and STAMPALIA, to the south-east; CALMINO and LERO, to the east; PATMOS and NICARIA, to the north-east; in short, in almost every direction, we saw some islets and some scattered rocks, which can be interesting to none but navigators.

We met with some flocks on the back of the mountain: they consisted of the little sheep of ITALY and of PROVENCE, with short and coarse wool; and of a small species of goat, of which the poor eat the flesh, but of which the rich esteem only the kids. We saw nothing more wild than the shepherds, nothing more unfociable than their women. They were very far from
resembling

resembling those that formerly inhabited Mount IDA, the beautiful valley of TEMPE, or the flowery banks of the MEANDER. We had some difficulty in obtaining a few glasses of milk, of which we were much in want: we were obliged to beg for a long time, and pay beforehand. But is it their fault if they are rude and mistrustful? They have so frequently heard the Turks spoken of, that they think all men with whom they are not acquainted, are as unjust and malignant as they are.

The women of NAXIA, in imitation of those of SCIO, take a pleasure in holding in their mouth an inodorous substance which their island produces: they chew it, and turn it about in every way, as the others do mastic. The plant which furnishes it is known to botanists by the name of *atractylis gummifera*: it does not grow high, and flowers at the end of the summer.

This substance has been improperly called gum: on subjecting it to some experiments, it appeared to me rather to come nearer to resin than gum, or, to speak more correctly, it is a peculiar substance, which comes nearer to elastic gum than to any other. Citizen DESFONTAINES observed that the Arabs and Moors gather it in the environs of ALGIERS, and make it into glue; but he is ignorant of the proceedings which they employ. The root of this plant affords an aliment equally wholesome and nutritious.

The hills and rising grounds of NAXOS are covered with myrtles, arbutuses, lentisks, hypericums, favories, thorny brooms, leguminous shrubs, and several species of rock-roses, among which are to be remarked, in great plenty, that which furnishes the labdanum. The rivulets are bordered by oleanders, agnus-castuses, and plane-trees. As the season was advancing, our collection of plants was less considerable than at SCIO. We found, however, on the rocks, the shrubby Cretan pink, and a beautiful species of centaury, remarkable from its purple and very large flowers; from its downy leaves,

lyre-shaped at the lower part of the stalk, and oval at the upper part, with one or two opposite teeth towards their base. The scales of the calyx are ciliate, and the plant is from one foot to two feet high *.

In the east part of the island is seen a mine, tolerably abundant, of common emery, which some English ship-captains purchase, as they pass, at a very low price. This metallic substance would be much more suitable to French captains, who ballast with stones their ships loaded with oil or cotton.

We found in most of the rivulets a crab, which we met with again at ALEPPO, in MESOPOTAMIA, and in PERSIA: we shall give the figure and the description of it elsewhere. ●

The stay which we made in the country with the agent of the Republic, afforded us an opportunity of observing the proceedings of the cultivators, relative to caprification. It consists simply in placing on the fig-trees which produce only the second fig, the species known by the name of *fig-flowers*, or first figs, which appear and ripen a month or a month and a half before the others. The second figs ripen, as is well known, towards the end of Thermidor, and succeed each other without interruption till the end of Vendémiaire, and even later. The Greeks string together ten or twelve of these first figs, and suspend them in different parts of the fig-tree whose fruits they wish to fecundify. This operation, of which some authors, both ancient and modern, have spoken with admiration, appeared to me nothing more than a tribute which man paid to ignorance and to prejudices. In fact, in many countries of the LEVANT, caprification is not known: it is not at all made use of in ITALY, FRANCE, or SPAIN: it has long been neglected.

* *CENTAUREA atropurpurea calycibus ciliatis, foliis inferioribus lyriatis, supremis ovato-lanceolatis, basi appendiculatis, floribus purpureis:*

in some islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, where it was formerly practised, and, nevertheless, every where are procured figs very good to be eaten. If this operation were necessary, whether the fecundation were to be effected by the seminal powder, which might be scattered and introduced alone by the eye of the fig, or whether Nature, in order to transmit it from one fig to another, should make use of a little cynips, as has been commonly imagined, it may easily be conceived that these first figs in flower could not fecundify at the same time those which have attained a certain size, and those which scarcely appear, and which do not ripen till two months after the others.

Let us leave all the marvellous of caprification, and acknowledge, according to observation, that it must be useless, since every fig contains some male flowers towards its eye, capable of fecundifying all the female flowers of the inside; and that, besides, this fruit may grow, ripen, and become excellent to be eaten, when even the seeds are not fecundified.

The inhabitants of NAXOS cultivate the vine at the foot of the rising grounds, and in the plains which are not watered. Their wine is, in general, of indifferent quality, because they make it ill, and know not how to preserve it. This wine is all consumed in the country: it seldom happens that European vessels take in any in passing.

The island furnishes wheat, kidney-beans, garden-beans, and a few other legumes for the wants of the year.

Barley is in much greater plenty: ten or twelve thousand quintals are annually exported.

Oil, in a favourable season, may amount to the value of from 30 to 40,000 livres: it is of indifferent quality.

Oranges, lemons, bergamot-citrons, are not so plentiful as they might be, because there is no town sufficiently considerable within reach for a great consumption. CONSTANTINOPLE is too far distant: SMYRNA and SALONICA have them in their territory, and receive, besides, those of SCIO. This article procures, however, every year, from 12 to 15,000 livres.

The peaches, apricots, pomegranates, pears, plums, walnuts, almonds, and figs, are consumed in the island.

NAXOS has sheep and goats for the wants of the inhabitants, a few small-sized oxen for husbandry, together with mules and asses for draught. The wool is of bad quality, like all that of the ARCHIPELAGO, and is consumed in the country.

Cheese is an article of exportation somewhat considerable: it amounts to 8 or 10,000 livres: it is sent to CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, and SALONICA.

Cotton is little cultivated: a few private persons gather it for stockings, caps, and some coarse cloths, which are made in the family. It is the same with silk and flax.

The honey and wax are consumed in the island.

To the south of the town is a small salt-pan, where a few cargoes of salt are made for the capital. The PORTE has taken possession of it, and farms out its produce to the custom-house officer. The salt is nearly all sold to the inhabitants, at the rate of two livres for sixty pounds.

We were not willing to quit NAXIA without making an excursion to PAROS, without examining its mountains of marble, without seeing its
harbours,

harbours, without taking a look at its inhabitants. This island, formerly one of the most important of the *CYCLADES*, had still a population somewhat considerable when it was subjected to the Ottoman Empire by *BARBAROSSA*; but it has suffered to such a degree since that epoch, by the pillage of the Turks, by the despotism of the government, and by the stay which the squadron of the captain-pacha makes there every year, that its inhabitants have imperceptibly disappeared, and that it no longer presents at this day any thing but uncultivated fields and villages partly destroyed. During the war of *CANDIA*, the Venetians also greatly contributed to its depopulation, by ravaging it, and destroying almost all the olive-trees, which constituted its principal wealth.

PAROS had still six thousand inhabitants at the beginning of the century: at the present day there are reckoned scarcely two thousand. The European consuls have withdrawn from it long since; the catholics have fled, and the Greeks who remain, idle and wretched, see themselves exposed every year to the stick of the officers of the captain-pacha's squadron, to the sword of the sailors, to the rapacity of all.

PAROS lies two leagues to the west of *NAXOS*: its extent is not near so considerable; but it has in proportion a much greater quantity of lands fit for culture. Its mountains are less elevated, its rising grounds less arid, and its plains would be as fertile, if they were as well watered.

The harbour of *NAUSSA*, situated to the north, is one of the finest and most spacious in the *ARCHIPELAGO*. Here are still to be seen the remains of the batteries which the Russians had erected for defending its entrance, when, masters of the *ARCHIPELAGO* in their war before the last with the Turks, they had made *PAROS* the depot of their forces.

This harbour is unwholesome in autumn and towards the end of the summer, on account of some marshes which are situated at the head of it. The Russian army suffered from them to such a degree, that it was obliged to quit the place, after having lost a great number of sailors and soldiers.

There are three harbours on the east side of the island: the first, called *PORT SANTA MARIA*, towards the north point, is sheltered, by some islands, from winds from the north and south; but it is open to the north-east, which prevents ships from frequenting it in winter.

The harbour of *MARMORA* lies in the middle. Near there is seen Fort *SANT ANTONIO*, in which *VENIERI*, prince of the island, sustained for a long time all the efforts of *BARBAROSSA*. He gave up this important post only because the garrison were in want of every thing, and perishing with thirst and hunger.

The harbour of *TRIO* lies lower down: it is, like the first, sheltered by some islands, but open to southerly winds. The captain-pacha remains at anchor here every year for upwards of a month, till the return of the galleys and small vessels which he dispatches to the neighbouring islands, in order to collect the impost to which they are subject.

There is only one harbour to the westward, at the head of which the principal town is built. Vessels of burden anchor without, under shelter of some islets, as well as in the narrow channel that separates *PAROS* from *ANTI-PAROS*.

The modern town is built on the ruins of the ancient. At this day it is no more than a wretched village, while it was formerly one of the largest, richest, and handsomest cities of the *ARCHIPELAGO*; and what comes to
the

the support of the testimony of the ancient authors, are the fragments of cornices, capitals, and pillars, which are seen scattered about, or which are to be remarked in the walls of the modern houses and churches.

MARPESUS, situated to the westward of the harbour of *MARMORA*, is the most lofty mountain in the island: this it is that furnished more particularly the marble which the Greeks drew from *PAROS*. Near an ancient quarry, here is still to be seen the bas-relief sketched on a rock of which *TOURNEFORT* has spoken, and of which *M. DE CHOISEUL* has given a drawing.

ANTIPAROS, known formerly under the name of *OLIAROS*, is remarkable only for the extent of its grotto, all the details of which may be consulted in the two authors that I have just quoted. But ought it to be considered as a quarry from which marble was extracted for a length of time, or as a vast cavity, such as naturally exist in most calcareous mountains? The silence of authors leaves us in suspense, and the inspection of the spot affords us no greater information in this respect.

The inhabitants of these two islands gather, for the wants of the year, wheat, barley, wine, sesamum, and some legumes. Cotton is the most considerable production, and the only one that furnishes the inhabitants with the means of paying their impost, and of procuring themselves such commodities as they are in need of. Fruits and herbage would be an article somewhat important, did not the Turks, who anchor at *TRIO*, frequently take possession of them by main force, or require them at a very low price. These two islands pay something more than 8,000 piastres by way of impost.

CHAPTER VIII

Departure from Naxos.—Stay at Nio.—Productions and industry of its inhabitants.—Departure from that island.—View of Sikinos and Pholegandros.—Arrival at Cimolis.—Fear of the inhabitants.—Description of this volcanic island.—Origin of Cimolian earth.—Digging in some ancient sepultures.—Shooting excursion to Polino.—Serpents and wild goats of that island.

IN the afternoon of the 20th of Messidor (8th of July) we sailed from NAXIA; and, in a few hours, by means of the northerly wind, which blows regularly in summer over the ARCHIPELAGO, we cast anchor in the harbour of NIO. The distance from the one island to the other is scarcely four leagues; but, from the one harbour to the other, it is reckoned at least eight. That of NIO is on the south south-west side of the island, and that of NAXIA is on the west, as we have already mentioned.

The town is half a league from the harbour, on an eminence: it is tolerably well built, and appears to occupy the site of the ancient one; for some remains of old walls are still to be perceived in its western quarter.

The island, anciently known under the name of *Ios*, is lofty, mountainous, and intersected by some vallies, and some plains not very extensive: it is not near so fertile as PAROS, and is little more than forty miles in circuit. Its base is every where schistose or granitical, and the greater part of its mountains are calcareous.

The population of NIO amounts to three thousand seven hundred souls, all of the Greek church. There are at this day no more than two catholic families, including that of the agent of the French nation; which is the reason that public tranquillity is never disturbed there, as in most of the other islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, by the underhand dealings and intrigues of the Greek priests, every where jealous of the protection which FRANCE grants to the Latin churches.

NIO pays to the captain-pacha near 9,000 piaftres, including presents and other customary expenses. A Greek waiwode, appointed by the PORTE, is charged with the collection of the impost. He is also to keep good order, and administer justice, conjointly with six primates, whom the inhabitants elect every year in a general assembly.

This island, of too little extent to be sufficient for its own wants, has almost always experienced the lot of the other CYCLADES. History would make little mention of it, if HOMER, passing from SAMOS to ATHENS, had not anchored in its harbour, and died there a few days after. The inhabitants hastened to erect to him a tomb, no vestige of which has been remaining for a long time past.

Most of the medals of NIO bear a palm-tree on their reverse. This tree is no longer cultivated in the island: it is even rather scarce in the ARCHIPELAGO, and those which we saw at SCIO, in CRETE, and at NAXOS, have never yielded fruits that have arrived at maturity. The climate is not sufficiently warm to admit of it. We shall even remark, that the date ripens with difficulty in EGYPT, when the tree is too much exposed to the cool sea-breeze.

Almost all the inhabitants of this island are cultivators: very few among them are mariners or merchants: active and laborious, they turn to pretty good account a soil naturally far from fertile. They neglect nothing to obtain manure, and to water the grounds intended to supply them with herbage and fruits.

When the labours of the country are finished or interrupted, the women employ themselves in spinning the cotton which they gather, and in knitting stockings and caps which they sell to their dealers, or to strangers who land on the island. We never appeared in the streets without seeing women running up from all quarters, who came to offer us some, and who frequently fatigued us by the perseverance which they displayed in getting us to purchase them.

This love of work enables the inhabitants of NIO to discharge the impost with punctuality, and procures to all a competence which one would not imagine them to enjoy at first sight. Here, as well as throughout the Ottoman Empire, long and unfortunate experience has taught the tributary subjects, that they must not exhibit too much comfort, still less make a display of wealth: not only would the taxes be presently increased, but the cupidity of some officer of the PORTE might not be satiated except by the ruin of all the inhabitants. The Turks, indeed, allow the *infidels* to live, provided they suffer to be snatched from them every thing that exceeds the first wants of life.

The island furnishes wine, not only to all its inhabitants, but also to those vessels which anchor in the harbour.

In a good season are gathered as much as fifty thousand okes of oil, of indifferent quality.

The wheat, barley, and legumes, are generally sufficient only for the consumption of nine or ten months.

Every year are exported, for ANCONA and VENICE, from eight to ten thousand okes of cotton, independently of a great number of stockings and caps, which pass into ITALY and into the BLACK SEA. There are likewise made some cotton cloths, which are consumed in the island.

A small quantity of wax and honey is exported.

Here are bred four hundred small-sized oxen, six thousand goats, and three hundred sheep. Cheese is an article of importation of little importance.

We staid but three days at NIO: a small Ragusan vessel being on the point of departure for ARGENTIERA, we determined to embark on board of her, and repair with her to that island. We set sail on the 24th of Messidor (12th of July) at break of day, with a light breeze from the south-east, which permitted us to get to windward as much as was necessary for passing to the northward of SIKINOS. A calm afterwards detained us upwards of three hours a mile from that island, till the north wind, which blew, as usual, about nine o'clock in the morning, allowed us to pursue our route.

SIKINOS lies seven or eight miles to the west-south-west of NIO. This island is lofty, mountainous, of small extent, and contains, as we were informed, but two hundred inhabitants. It has no harbour, and is little frequented at the present day by Europeans. Its productions consist of wheat, barley, wine, cotton, and fruits. It pays about 2,000 piaftres to the captain-pacha.

We presently perceived, three or four leagues to the south, *POLICANDRO*, formerly *PHOLEGANDROS*, an island a little smaller, and somewhat less productive, than *SIKINOS*. A moment after, we discovered the little desert island formerly called *LAGUSA*, and by the modern Greeks *CARDIOTISSA*, situated nearly at an equal distance from *SIKINOS* and *POLICANDRO*. Five or six leagues to the northward we left *SIPHANTO*, formerly known under the name of *SIPHNOS*; and we anchored in the road of *ARGENTIERA* about four o'clock in the afternoon, in six fathoms water. Our mariners let go but one anchor, and carried a mooring to the shore, as the anchorage is very safe in summer, and as it is, besides, sheltered in all seasons by *BURNT ISLAND*, which lies two miles off. (See *PLATE VI.*)

In the evening we repaired, with the captain, two servants, and two sailors, to the village situated on a height, a mile from the coast. We were greatly surprised, on our arrival, to find the inhabitants under arms, and above all to see them level their pieces at us, in order to prevent us from advancing. We inquired after the French agent, an old seaman, whom the nation has placed here to serve as a pilot to the ships of war which enter the *ARCHIPELAGO*. They then interrogated us; and, on our answers, warfare was no longer in question. The primates laid aside their arms, came to us, apologized, and not only invited us to enter their town, but also offered us every thing that might lay in their power.

We were not long in discovering the cause of this general alarm: our unexpected appearance at the town about six or seven o'clock in the evening, in numbers which fear doubled, tripled perhaps, had made the unfortunate inhabitants apprehend the return of the robbers who not long since had come to plunder them.

We were informed that twenty Mainots had surpris'd them on a holiday, while they were drinking and diverting themselves; and that, after having secured the small number of men in a condition to defend themselves, they had entered successively into all the houses, and had thence carried off the most valuable effects: they had pushed their cruelty so far as to torture, in a thousand ways, the old men, the women, and the children, in order to make them confess the place where their money was concealed. This scene of horror lasted a whole night. The vessel which had brought these Mainots, set sail the next morning without the inhabitants of ARGENTIFERA, who were unarmed, being able to do any thing more than deplore their melancholy destiny, and to address prayers to Heaven that these robbers might be swallowed up, with all their booty, by the foaming billows.

The Mainots, or Magnots, are Greeks who inhabit the south part of the MOREA, the environs of SPARTA, and more particularly the part which extends from MISITRA to Cape MATAPAN. Feeble remains of the Lacedæmonians, they are as ardent as their ancestors in defending their liberty, and in maintaining their independence. The Turks have sometimes obtained a trifling tribute from them, without ever having been able to subdue them entirely. Cultivators or shepherds, mariners or pirates, according to wants and circumstances, they are always ready to quit the small towns which they occupy on the Gulfs of CORON and of COLOKYTHIA, for the purpose of penetrating into the interior of the country, and establishing themselves on the mountains.

With this energy, and this love of liberty, one regrets to see among them robbers, who, not content with making war on the Turks that have unjustly dispossessed them of a part of their territory, also go sometimes to plunder the unfortunate Greeks of the small islands of the ARCHIPELAGO,

whom a same interest and a same religion should rather unite against their common enemies.

ARGENTIERA, anciently known under the name of *CIMOLIS*, received the name that it bears at this day on our charts, from a mine of silver, which is said to have been worked a long time with success. In the intention of satisfying our curiosity in this respect, we questioned the agent of the Republic, the primates, and some of the inhabitants. They all answered us, that they had, indeed, heard the old men speak of it, but that the thunder-bolt which had fallen on it, had no longer left any traces of it. The researches which we made on this subject, during our stay in the island, were fruitless: we saw nothing that had the smallest appearance of a mine; so that we should doubt its existence, if the awkward answer of the inhabitants had appeared to us dictated only by the interest which they have in concealing it from the Turks, who would be tempted, perhaps, to work it, if it came to their knowledge; which would attract them to the island, and be a perpetual cause of extortion.

The history of this island is confounded with that of *MILLO*, whose lot it has always followed, and to which it is, besides, very near. It is little more than eighteen miles in circumference, and its population is two hundred souls. Arid, mountainous, and volcanic, neither plains, vallies, nor watered lands, are to be seen throughout its whole extent; nor any thing, in a word, that can render it an abode in the least agreeable to the inhabitants. Some scattered vines, very few olive and mulberry trees, a great many uncultivated lands, very few which are fit for the culture of barley, wheat, and cotton: this is what ARGENTIERA at first presents to the eye of the traveller; but the trace of the subterraneous fires which have acted on it, sometimes with slowness, sometimes in a violent manner, merit, no doubt, to fix for a few moments the attention of the naturalist.

The town is situated on a rock of red porphyry, very little changed by the action of fire. The texture of this porphyry is hard, and yet susceptible of a tolerably handsome polish; but the felspar, which is disseminated in it in little white points, is partly decomposed. In the environs are found other porphyries of a bright green and of a dark green, not so beautiful nor so hard as the preceding. To the west and to the south of the town are seen every where rocks of porphyry, white or reddish, more or less decomposed. That which has attained the last degree of decomposition, is friable, soft to the touch, and by no means ponderous: it is easily divided in water, and appears to have on linen and on cloths the properties of the best fuller's earth. It is this which the ancients knew and distinguished by the name of *Cimolian* earth, or earth of *CIMOLIS* *.

Mariners who land on this island, as well as the inhabitants, make use of this earth by way of soap, and obtain from it the same results. They prefer, however, that which is taken from the bottom of the sea, in the road itself, because it is more pure, dissolves more quickly in water, and gets the dirt out of linen much better than the other †.

* Citizen VAUQUELIN, member of the National Institute, a very distinguished chemist, to whom I communicated a specimen of this earth, analyzed it. Out of one hundred parts he found:

1. Silex	-	-	-	-	-	79 parts;
2. Alumine	-	-	-	-	-	5
3. Lime	-	-	-	-	-	4
4. Muriat of soda	-	-	-	-	-	2
5. Water	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total						100

† This yielded to Citizen VAUQUELIN, out of a hundred parts:

1. Silex	-	-	-	-	-	68
2. Alumine	-	-	-	-	-	20
3. Muriat of soda	-	-	-	-	-	5
4. Water	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total						100

The Cimolian earth, taken from the rock which I have just mentioned, presents, when broken, the portion of trap distinct from felspar. There are seen in it a few spiculæ of black schorl, not decomposed; and what leaves no doubt respecting the origin of this rock, is, that it may be traced through all the alterations which it has undergone, from the beautiful red porphyry, almost entire, to the last state of decomposition of which I have spoken.

No rock here appears overthrown by the action of fire; those which are cleft at a great depth, on a sloping ground, are always in a great mass, and never present strata nor banks; while, in the other parts of the island, to the north-west, for example, every where are seen regular strata, fragments of rocks of various nature, more or less altered, and mixed with volcanic ashes, solid or porous lava. Here are to be perceived strata of pumice-stones, the greater part of which are in dust.

It is very evident that a part of the island has been formerly changed by the slow and imperceptible action of subterraneous fires, or by the vapours which they have raised, as we shall presently see at MILO, and that the other has been covered by the substances which a volcano has ejected and deposited in regular strata, as is in like manner to be seen at MILO, and particularly at SANTORIN.

The day after our arrival at CIMOLIS, the primates conducted us upwards of half a league from the town, on the west side of the island, to a place in the vicinity of the sea, where we perceived fragments of bricks and potter's ware, which would have sufficiently indicated to us the position of the ancient town, if tradition, among the inhabitants, could have left us any doubt in this respect. On a bank of lava of a yellowish gray, which would, at first sight, be taken for a clay loaded with saline substances, we saw about forty ditches dug beside each other, and a little farther, on a hillock of

the same nature, other ditches, which appeared to us to have been recently dug: the latter contained charcoal, human bones burnt, and fragments of earthen vessels. On one of the sides of this hillock was a square opening, which led us to a grotto, where we found four simple sarcophagi of unequal size, of a white porphyric lava, somewhat hard, and yet easy enough to be hewn. Their lid was wanting; but they were, in other respects, in tolerably good preservation: they were five or six feet in length, by two or two and a half in breadth. The grotto had the form of a long square, fifteen feet in depth, before which was a square vestibule eight feet in width.

This discovery gave us the idea of having the earth dug above the hillock, in the places where the ground echoed under our feet, and appeared not to have been moved. Our attempt was successful: the first strokes of the spade procured us some rude figures of baked earth, in rather bad preservation, such as a toad, a sphynx, and a cock, as well as a small vase with a handle, in the Etruscan style. As it was late, and we had with us only one man whom the primates had had the civility to order to come from a neighbouring field, we resolved to confine ourselves for that day to our first trials, and to return the next day with twenty workmen, in order to turn up all the hillock, and endeavour to discover some catacomb, into which no one had penetrated before us.

The captain of the vessel on board of which we had come to CIMOLIS, prevailed on us to embark in his boat; which saved us from the disagreeable necessity of going on foot or of riding, as the day before, on asses which neither had bridles nor halters, and on which had been put, by way of saddles, very inconvenient pack-saddles, furnished with four longitudinal pieces of wood, such as we had seen in almost all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO.

When we had doubled the cape the nearest to MII.O, about eight o'clock in the morning, the north wind, which was contrary to us, and a sea a little too rough for a common boat, obliged us to land near this cape, in a place where we found, at some toises above the level of the sea, a stratum of earth containing fossil shells, half decomposed, of the genus *Perna*, similar to those of PIEDMONT, drawn by LANGIUS, the analogy of which is not known to naturalists. These shells are very thick: the two valves are frequently found together, but almost always broken and in bad condition.

As it was already late, we quickened our pace, in order to dispose, as soon as possible, of our labourers, according to the plan of digging that we wished to execute. We caused some to clear away the earth from a catacomb which we suspected to find at a little distance from that which we had seen the day before. The others dug on the hillock itself where we had already found some figures.

The catacomb being entirely laid open, we saw, at the extremity, nothing but a sarcophagus cut in the bank of lava, and a vase of coarse potter's ware, with a narrow neck, which was broken through the awkwardness of one of the labourers. Those who were at work on the hillock, dug in several ditches, to the depth of three feet, without finding any thing but ashes, coals, some remains of bones, and fragments of earthen vessels of every form and every size. We regretted exceedingly, among others, a large brown vase, in the Etruscan style, on which were several figures of men painted red. We made some farther attempts in the environs without discovering any thing interesting.

On the following days, we learnt that all this ground had been dug repeatedly, at one while by the inhabitants of the island, who thought to find there treasures buried by their ancestors; at another, by some traveller, whom
curiosity

curiosity had, like ourselves, brought into the island. Citizen FAUVEL, whom we saw a few years after at ATHENS, told us that he had also had people to dig in various places at CIMOLIS, by order of M. DE CHOISEUL, then ambassador at CONSTANTINOPLE; which had procured him some pieces of coin, and some ornaments for the use of women.

Independently of tradition, of the sepulchres, and of the fragments of brick and potter's ware, which indicate, in an incontestable manner, the site of the ancient town, there are on the coast, in this place, works somewhat considerable: cuts, canals in the bank of lava, probably for the purpose of affording a passage to boats; and caves for sheltering them from the rain and sun. Two or three hundred toises from the sea, are seen caverns dug by the hand of man in a stratum of pumice-stone, which, in all probability, have been places of habitation, or interment, at different epochs which history has passed over in silence. We shall frequently have occasion to speak of similar caverns in the course of our travels, and to present our conjectures on that subject.

The inhabitants of this island are so distressed, that they have very often some difficulty to pay 15 or 1600 piastres impost which the captain-pacha levies annually on them. Cotton is almost the only article that produces them any money. The women are employed, during the whole year, when the labours of the country permit, in spinning cotton with a wheel, sometimes with a distaff, and in knitting stockings for the Europeans. Mariners find, in all seasons, hogs, poultry, and eggs, to be purchased for the supply of their vessels; they also find sometimes pleasures which detain them too long in the roadstead, and make them forget their duty as well as the interests of their owners.

The dress of the women (*See PLATE XI.*) is as remarkable in this island as in almost all the CYCLADES: the petticoat does not reach the knee; the shift scarcely comes to the middle of the leg, and displays a wide pair of breeches fastened on the one hand to the waist, and on the other below the knee: the legs are covered with two pairs of stockings, stuffed in such a manner that they appear swelled. The neck is concealed under a corset quilted and stiffened with whalebone; a piece of velvet, satin, or cloth, trimmed with gold or silver net-lace, or set off by a simple embroidery, adorns their whole front; and, in their gala dress, two wide sleeves are fixed to the corset, and fall on each side to the middle of the thigh. In summer, all the arm is covered only by the sleeve of the shift. The head is enveloped with a handkerchief, which passes under the chin, and leaves fully exposed to view a face not unfrequently handsome.

POLINO, commonly known under the name of *BURNT ISLAND*, presents the same organization as CIMOLIS. Every where are seen porphyries decomposed, rocks white or reddish; every where traces of the volcano which has acted on it and on the neighbouring islands. Situated to the south-east of CIMOLIS, and to the east north-east of MILO, it is by no means extensive, but desert, and entirely deprived of water. Although it is covered with grass and shrubs, the inhabitants of CIMOLIS dare not suffer their flocks to graze there, because they are persuaded that the serpents, which are there very numerous, would soon occasion their death; and, nevertheless, they acknowledge that there are to be found in POLINO wild goats, which multiply abundantly, and brave the venom of those reptiles.

It was interesting to know whether there were in fact wild goats in that island, and whether the serpents, which were there to be met with, were as dangerous as the inhabitants of CIMOLIS told us. We resolved, in consequence,

sequence, to make a shooting party on the 27th of Messidor (15th of July), and to take with us two Greeks that were pointed out as very capable of seconding us. The primates announced to us jestingly, that there existed among them a law, by which no one could shoot on *POLINO* without their permission, and without delivering to them, on their return, half of the game. "We willingly submit," said we to them, "to this law; we will keep nothing but the skin of the quadrupeds that we shall kill, and we will give you all the rest." This, as will presently be seen, was *counting the chickens before they were hatched*.

Citizen *BRUGUIÈRE*, little accustomed to the fatigues of such a shooting party, contented himself with herborizing, and with picking up a few seeds and some land-shells, while I several times traversed the most rugged places of the island. My guides, like two dogs, hunted every where, examined all the rocks, ran into all the bushes, and displayed an ardour worthy of better success. Indeed, they put up some of the quadrupeds which we were in quest of, but I never could get at them: frequently even I could not see them among the rocks which they inhabit. I more than once discharged my piece at them loaded with ball, from a very great distance, without doing them any injury. In these pretended goats, I thought I recognized the *argali**, which is known to be common in *CRETÉ*, in *NAXOS*, and in all the south of *EUROPE*.

Our chace after serpents was more successful: I cut one in two by a musket-ball: towards the evening, our guides caught another of a different species, which belongs to the genus *Boa* of *LINNAEUS*; but we could not discover the viper for which we were looking, and which is to be found in more or less plenty in all the islands of the *ARCHIPELAGO*.

* *Capra ammon.* LINN.—T.

The boa, (*PLATE XVII. fig. 2. A. B.*) has a cylindrical body, of a yellow gray, marked with a number of irregular blackish spots. The head is oval, and obtuse; the snout is formed by a triangular scale, broad and short; the two scales which come next, are likewise broad and short: those which cover the body, are small, round, equal, almost hexagonal, and smooth: the abdominal ones, to the number of one hundred and seventy-two, are short and narrow. The eyes are small and sunk in the head. The tongue is forked, and the under lip is rounded. The tail is obtuse and very short. The caudal scales are twenty-two in number*.

The mouth of this boa is not provided with fangs; which must occasion it to be placed among the species which are not venomous.

* *Boa turcica griseo-flavescens, cauda brevissima, scutis dorsalibus minimis rotundatis sub hexagonis.*

CHAPTER IX.

Arrival at Milo.—Description of that island.—Its volcano, its grottoes, its mineral waters.—Situation of the ancient town.—A number of catacombs which are to be found in its environs.

WE departed from CIMOLIS on the 28th of Messidor (16th of July) with the boat destined to keep up a communication with MILO, and to convey persons who repair rather frequently from the one island to the other. In an hour and a half, we landed in the quarter called APOLLONIA, where mules, which the primates of CIMOLIS had bespoke of those of MILO, had been waiting for us for some time. The passage is about two leagues, though the distance is not a mile between the nearest points of the two islands.

The coast on which we landed, presented to us a tolerably solid bank of yellowish earth, strewn with three species of fossil echini, with petrified terebratulæ, and with several fragments of shells. In the environs, were pumice-stones and various lava. Grottoes, dug by the hand of man, are rather common on this coast, and seem to indicate that there were formerly habitations in this part of the island: they have been formed, as at CIMOLIS, in a stratum of pumice-stone easy enough to be worked.

It took us upwards of three hours to reach the town by a bad road. Every thing that offered itself to us was volcanic. We saw every where porphyries more or less decomposed, white earths, somewhat similar to those of CIMOLIS; gray lava, ponderous, and in large masses: we perceived in

some places indications of small-grained iron-ore, and veins of ponderous spar, mixed with a red earth: we crossed hills uncultivated, dry, and arid: we went into a gorge of rather rapid descent, where enormous rocks of lava, suspended over our heads, threatened every moment to bury us by their fall. We at length discovered a tolerably handsome plain, in the midst of which was a town which, a short time since, was not inferior to any other of the ARCHIPELAGO; but which, at this day, scarcely presents any thing but ruins.

On entering it, we were struck at seeing on all sides houses fallen in, men bloated, consumptive faces, ambulating corpses. Every where the image of destruction and of death offered itself to our eyes. Scarcely do forty families, the greater part foreigners, drag on their unfortunate existence in a town which still reckoned five thousand inhabitants within its walls at the beginning of the last century.

TOURNEFORT had discovered, in 1700, that the air of MILO was unwholesome, and that the inhabitants were very subject to dangerous disorders; but this insalubrity of the air must have increased very much since that epoch, either through the effect of the stagnant waters which lie between the town and the head of the harbour, or through the pernicious exhalations which are incessantly rising to the east and to the south, from a soil acted on by subterraneous fires. To these causes of infection and mortality, may be added the bad quality of the well and cistern waters of which the unfortunate inhabitants of this island are obliged to make use.

Although this was not the most unwholesome season of the year, we had, nevertheless, been apprized of the danger that there was in sleeping two or three nights in the town; which determined us to go that very evening to the

the

the monastery of *St. MARINO*, *AYIA MARINA*, situated at a little distance from Mount *St. ELIAS*.

We proceeded for half an hour in the part of the plain which extends from the town to the sea; we passed along some marshes, and a faltern of little extent; we followed the steep shores of the south coast of the harbour; we afterwards crossed a small arid plain, formerly cultivated, strewn with fragments of pumice-stone; then gaining higher ground, and still following a westerly direction, we saw banks of white, volcanic earth, somewhat similar to those of *CIMOLIS*, which were succeeded by considerable shelves of granites charged with vitreous points. The whole ground is covered with little grains of glass, which detach themselves from these granites with tolerable facility.

The traces of the road were not very easily distinguished, so rugged and uniform was the ground: our mules had some difficulty to keep their feet on it. It was curious to see these animals get over the worst passes without ever stumbling. Sometimes almost erect on their crupper, they spring forward on lofty rocks, almost perpendicular, and sometimes they descend steep declivities, if not with the same agility, at least with the same precision. The only danger that you have to run, in making use of these animals, proceeds less from them than from their conductors. The latter, accustomed to prick them with a spur with which their stick is armed, cannot prevent themselves on one side without the frightened animal wishing to spring on the other. In whatever situation you may happen to be, these conductors are so inattentive, so heedless, that, frequently spurring their mules unseasonably, they are the cause of their wincing on the brinks of the precipices which you have under your feet, and occasion to the rider a fright still greater than the danger.

We were advancing across these accumulated rocks: we had on our right the harbour, whose extent we were completely measuring; beyond, the village of *CASTRO*, or *SIFOURS*, seated on the summit of a lofty, pyramidal hill. Before us, Mount *ST. ELIAS* shewed itself almost entirely to our eyes*. We crossed another bank of very hard and very ponderous lava, of a blackish gray, after which we found ourselves on an earthy soil, whence we discovered the monastery where we had resolved to pass the night.

A quarter of a league from the monastery, we saw a beautiful gypsum extracted from a stratum of deep earth, mixed with volcanic ashes, fragments of pumice-stone, and puzzolana. This earthy stratum extended to a considerable distance, and, in several places, exhibited excavations from which plaster-stone had in like manner been extracted at different periods.

The friars received us very well, and treated us in their best manner. In their house we drank very good water, as well as excellent wine; and though they live poorly all the year, and subsist generally on cheese, olives, snails, legumes, and fruits, we found there poultry, eggs, herbs, and delicious honey: at the same time they set before us oranges, apricots, plums, and grapes. Under their roof one may eat excellent mutton, lamb, and kids. The milk there is very good, game abundant, and what is better, no doubt, the air, in this part of the island, is very pure and very wholesome. The ruddy face of these caloyers manifested sufficiently that the noxious exhalations of the plain could not reach them.

The next morning, at sun-rise, we went to take a walk with the superior round the monastery. We saw passing some oxen, which were going to graze

* It is much farther to the west than it is laid down on the chart of *M. DE CHOISEUL*.

on the stubble. A flock of sheep was browsing on the circumjacent mountains, and at the same time a tolerably great number of goats were on their way to the neighbouring woods. The barley and wheat had been cut for a long time; a part was already trodden out and put by; the other was soon to follow it. We traversed some vineyards, some orchards of olive-trees, and some fields covered with cotton. The grapes were beginning to turn black, the olive-trees appeared loaded with fruit, and the cotton promised a good crop.

On receding from the cultivated fields, we again found every where volcanic productions, and nearly the same plants that we had seen in the other islands; the prickly prinpinella, thymes, creeping wild thymes, favorics, rock-roses, arbutuses, myrtles, and lentisks. We collected some seeds and some land-shells, after which we returned home. The superior carried us into the garden: some friars, in order to water it, had repaired thither as soon as it was day-break: it was spacious, and kept in tolerably good order: a part was planted with orange-trees, lemon-trees, cedrats or bergamot citron-trees, fig-trees, and several other fruit-trees; the other part was intended for garden-ground.

It was time to breakfast and depart. There was served up to us a kid stuffed with meat and bacon cut small, with pine kernels, raisins, and rice: next was brought a pilau made with a very fat hen, then honey, preserved sweet-meats made of bergamot-citron, and the same kind of fruits as the day before. We were regaled with delicious white wine and excellent coffee. We would willingly have passed a few months with these worthy friars, had we not had other countries to see, other regions to traverse. We took leave of them when we had visited their church, and left in the basin wherewith to remunerate them for the civilities which we had received.

It required upwards of three hours for us to arrive at the town where we wished to sleep, as well for the purpose of observing the aluminous grottoes of the environs, as of repairing to the volcano of *CALAMO*, of which no traveller, I believe, has made mention. We passed this night, as well as the following, in a spacious chamber, where we evaporated by degrees, over hot ashes, some very good vinegar, which we had brought from the monastery of *ST. MARINO*. This precaution always proved fortunate to us, when we were obliged to make any stay in marshy and unwholesome countries. Had we not neglected it at the moment when we were on the point of beholding again our natal land, death, perhaps, would not have surprised us; I should not, perhaps, have to regret, at this moment, my fellow-traveller and the best of my friends.

On the 30th of Messidor (18th of July), we repaired to the mountain of *CALAMO*, situated to the south south-west of the town. It is not very lofty, and the road leading to it is less rugged than that which we had travelled the preceding day. When we quitted the plain, we found lands uncultivated, volcanic, and mixed with fragments of pumice-stone: they appear to have been abandoned recently, to judge of them from the houses half-destroyed which are there met with, and the stone-vats in ruins which are to be found in most of the fields. This excursion took us an hour and a half. Before we arrived at the summit, we were apprized of the vicinity of some volcanic apertures by the odour of sulphur, which all at once struck our olfactory nerves.

A little below the conical summit of this mountain, is perceived a rent of a hundred paces in extent, which has been effected in the middle of a rock of heavy, ferruginous lava; it is flat, and covered with a saline crust, which echoes under the feet, and in which you sink [sometimes to the middle of the leg. There are seen some crevices, whence issues a very fetid smoke; and

and in whatever place you dig, the heat is so powerful, that it would be impossible to hold your hand there at the depth of a foot. If you remove the crust, you see sulphur sublimated into yellow spiculæ, so easy to be broken, that you cannot preserve them.

There also rises some smoke from the clefts of the neighbouring rocks. A few paces from this spot we found another mouth, which presented to us incrustations of a hard white matter, similar to Cimolian earth, more or less charged with alum. We saw there others, at a little distance, presenting the same substances: presently we were surrounded by smoke-vents. We saw around us different openings, whence issued a smell so sulphureous and fetid, that we could scarcely breathe. The heat of the ground was very sensibly felt: we both sunk at the same moment, and we thought ourselves swallowed up. Neither servants nor guides had dared to follow us. We were aware of our imprudence, and we hastened to leave the place.

We do not imagine that we discovered all the openings by which the smoke escapes; but we are well assured that the mountain is considerably heated towards its summit; that this heat, which is burning in certain places, is very moderate in some others, and that it is, in general, more perceptible wherever there is any considerable rent or fissure. A particularity which we remarked, is that the summit of the mountain presents a schistose stratum of about a toise in thickness, which has not experienced the action of fire.

We amused ourselves in scratching up the earth in several places; and we found, at the depth of a few inches, a white earth, warm and moist, which may be kneaded at pleasure: it is of the same nature as Cimolian earth,

earth, and, like it, exhibits trap still distinct from felspar*. We thrust down our canes every where with the greatest facility, and without ever finding the smallest obstacle. It is not to be doubted here that Cimolian earth is a decomposition of the rock of porphyry itself, slowly attacked by heat and the saline and sulphureous evaporations which rise from the bosom of the mountain.

We saw, a little lower, strata of different nature, lava ponderous and ferruginous, fragments of pumice-stone, ochreous earths mixed, gray volcanic ashes, very fine and very light, which made us conjecture that the explosions which have taken place at the summit, are very ancient, and that they may be dated, perhaps, from the period when MILO, CIMOLIS, and POLLINO, were at the same time subject to the action of the same subterraneous fires. The decomposition which the lava of CALAMO has experienced, is already in a very advanced state, and resembles that which is to be remarked in every part of the island. The upper strata are, in a great measure resolved into an earthy state. Gypsum has already been formed in some of these strata, and those which still have any solidity, are very ferruginous, and little different, as to appearance, from the scorizæ of iron.

We returned to dine at MILO; and, in the evening, we went to visit the quarter where is formed plumose alum, of which the ancients and

* The analysis of this earth gave Citizen VAUQUELIN, on a hundred parts :

1. Silex	-	-	-	-	-	66
2. Alumine	-	-	-	-	-	20
3. Oxyde of iron	-	-	-	-	-	1
4. Lime	-	-	-	-	-	4
5. Muriat of soda	-	-	-	-	-	2
6. Water	-	-	-	-	-	6
Loss	-	-	-	-	-	1

100

moderns have equally spoken. It is a quarter of a league from the town, in nearly an easterly direction. At a distance are perceived the great banks of whitish earth, in which several openings have been made at different periods for the extraction of alum; but several of them have been closed, or have fallen in of themselves, owing to the bad manner in which the mines have been worked, and there is but one at present into which a person can enter. It is very probable that the grotto mentioned by TOURNEFORT, no longer exists at this day, since the description which he gives of it, cannot agree with that into which we ourselves entered.

Its opening is two feet square: it is situated at the foot of a steep declivity, on which we found crystals of gypsum grouped, of a particular form, which Citizen HAÛY has named *gypse laminiforme* (laminated or plate gypsum). After having pulled off our coats, and lighted our tapers, we slid down a slope obstructed partly by detached earth. The grotto afterwards rises and grows wider, and, as you descend lower, the heat becomes stronger and stronger. We placed a thermometer at the bottom to ascertain the degree of it, and we employed ourselves very quickly in examining the sides of the grotto, in order to get out of it with all expedition; for we experienced some difficulty in breathing, although our tapers constantly gave us a very bright light.

All the inside appears to be nothing but a white, friable earth, strongly charged with alum. The sides are clothed with a saline crust more or less thick: in different places are to be remarked crystals of gypsum, called *gypse aciculaire* (acicular gypsum) by Citizen HAÛY, united or grouped in beautiful white spiculæ, eight or nine lines long. There are also to be seen saline laminæ under a different form, and which, at first sight, resemble very fine carded cotton, that might have been, as it were, glued against the walls of the grotto. The microscope shews very small spiculæ of alum,

disposed in various directions. If you detach this saline crust, it easily breaks, and exhibits very loose filaments, united in bundles from one to ten, twelve, or fifteen lines in length. This is what the ancients and the moderns have called *alumen plumosum*, or plumose alum: some of the same is found in a few of the volcanoes of ITALY; and, according to PLINY, some formerly came from EGYPT.

Plumose alum is easily distinguished from the crystals of gypsum which are in the same grotto, not only by simple inspection, the one being in the form of needles, and the other in very loose filaments, closely confined, but also by putting them on the tongue: these last are insipid, while the other has a taste of alum, which is sensibly perceived.

We remained not more than five minutes in the grotto: we came out of it bathed with sweat, with an extreme want of breathing the open air. After resting a few moments, I went to fetch the thermometer which I had placed at the bottom: it indicated thirty degrees of heat.

The inhabitants told us, that all the part situated to the east, and to the south of the town, is hot to a certain depth. They spoke to us of grottoes, whence there issues smoke, and of others where is found a liquor extremely acrid and salt, of which TOURNEFORT gives some details. Alum makes its appearance every where, while sulphur shews itself only in a few places.

On the first of Thermidor (the 19th of July), we went to see the public baths called *LOUTRA*, situated at the bottom of a rising ground near the highway which leads from the town to the roadstead. You enter by stooping into a natural grotto, and you arrive by two narrow, difficult passages, at a spacious hall, where you find a basin of hot water strongly charged with
alum

alum and marine salt. These two salts are united and crystallized throughout the inside of this hall. Although it is very hot there, we, nevertheless, breathed without any great difficulty, and we think that a person may pass a few hours without suffering, either in this natural vapour-bath, or in the water of the basin.

The Greeks formerly flocked from all the CYCLADES to make use of these waters, in most disorders of the skin, as well as in rheumatism and palsy. These baths were also for a long time frequented by persons affected with any venereal complaint. They are nearly deserted since the island has lost its population, and since the harbour scarcely receives any more ships.

A hundred paces from this spot is found, on the sea-shore, towards the place where the country-barks cast anchor, a very copious spring of hot water, which issues from different places, and some portions of which are seen to spout out even into the sea. It is so hot that a person cannot hold his hand in it, and its extremely acrid flavour announces that it is strongly impregnated with alum and marine salt, as well as the preceding.

On quitting these springs, and directing our steps to the north, we gained the heights, and, after half an hour's walk, we arrived at the opening of four very spacious grottoes, which now serve as a retreat for flocks. At first are perceived the traces of a considerable depression of the earth, which has taken place at their entrance, and which has discovered the part that served them as a vestibule. There are still to be remarked the traces of the staircase which afforded the means of descending thither, and the walls of the interior present square cavities, clothed with cement, which one would imagine to have been intended for containing water. The rock is gray, volcanic, porous, and appears to have been half-vitrified. On the right face of the first grotto, is seen a gallery five or six feet high, by about three

wide, which admits of descending by several divisions into the inside of the subterraneous cavern. As you proceed, you find, to the right and left, chambers from eight to ten feet square, the use of which it is difficult to divine. This first gallery is not always straight: sometimes it runs winding, sometimes it rises in an oblique line, and sometimes it communicates with other galleries dug three or four feet lower; which ought to be carefully remarked by those who entangle themselves in these places, for they would run the risk of getting dangerous falls if they went without precaution, and without, as it were, feeling their way.

We had for some time been examining these gloomy windings, with a flambeau in our hand, when we were stopped all at once by a wall in masonry, which had probably been erected for the purpose of intercepting all communication with the rest of the cavern. It required a sledge hammer and a great deal of time to make a hole and surmount this obstacle. The road rose behind this wall, and conducted us to a large chamber which communicated, on its right, by a door, with another room of the same size, and by four square openings, made in the thickness of the intermediate partition. These last are at the height of two feet: they are dug in the form of a trough or rather of a manger, and the angles of the jams have been pierced as if for the purpose of passing through them the halter of the animals that might have there been tied up to eat.

On the sides of these two chambers, are to be remarked projections in the form of brackets, which seem to have been intended for supporting lamps for lighting them. There are likewise seen niches of different sizes, the intention of which appears to have been to receive some piece of furniture or some articles of daily use. We made many more turnings and windings, and we came out of this subterraneous cavern with the persuasion that it has served as a place of habitation to men at a period, perhaps, when the inha-

bitants of the island, few in number, were obliged to conceal themselves, in order to avoid pirates or enemies who threatened their property and their life.

In this cavern, we experienced no other heat than that of all cellars: we there saw no trace of alum: every where the walls were very dry, and we breathed there with the greatest facility.

After having in vain made some attempts to learn from our guides, whether there were in the environs other grottoes or other subterraneous caverns worthy of remark, we continued our route in order to proceed to *CASTRO*, commonly called *SIFOURS* by the Provençal mariners, who have imagined that they found some resemblance in the elevated position of this village, with that of the same name which lies in the environs of *TOULON*.

We saw a few lands cultivated, and many others which might with advantage be so, if the inhabitants were more numerous. We soon got on higher ground, and we reached the foot of the peak on the summit of which the village is built. Here the road is made across rocks of basalt, slippery and almost inaccessible, which seem always on the point of detaching themselves in fragments. The village is dirty. The streets, or rather the ladders of rocks which form the divisions of them, are also dirty, covered with hogs and filth. No other than cistern water is to be found, and the smallest wind resembles a hurricane. But all these disadvantages are compensated by the salubrity of the air that is breathed on this lofty peak. Among the old men that we saw there, one of them, a hundred and two years of age, enjoyed good health: his ruddy look and his supple and muscular limbs still announced several years of life.

The women of this village employ themselves the whole year in knitting cotton flockings for the use of the country, and for that of the Europeans: they also make some coarse calicoes for themselves. The men cultivate the earth, or are mariners. Among them are reckoned fifteen pilots, for the ARCHIPELAGO and for SYRIA, who are employed by the ships of war belonging to the European powers that navigate these seas.

From this elevated spot, the eye reaches without obstacle over a vast extent of sea, and over some islands situated in the north part. It is said, that, when the horizon is clear, you can even perceive, to the north-west, the mountains of the MOREA. You have a view of almost all the eastern-part of MILO. To the south you distinguish all the windings of the roadstead, and you have then before you an amphitheatre of hills and mountains clothed with verdure, and crowned by Mount ST. ELIAS, the most lofty point of the island.

When you have for some time enjoyed this majestic picture, the eye becomes fatigued; you wish to descend into the plain, and see near at hand, and in detail, other objects. On the 2d (20th of July) at break of day, on directing our route towards the roadstead, we found to the south south-west of CASTRO, after half an hour's walk, some ruins which we judged to be those of the ancient capital of the island. They extend to the environs of the sea, towards the cape designated by seamen under the name of *BOMBARDA*. They consist of a few portions of the walls of the town still standing, and ruins of ancient edifices which appeared to us to have belonged to temples, and lastly of an enclosure of large high walls in dry stones, constructed in so substantial a manner, that they are in much better preservation than those built with mortar. In these walls have been employed blocks of a solid lava, irregularly cut, but the angles of which correspond to each other

other with so much precision, that their junction forms an assemblage striking from its simplicity and solidity.

In the middle of this enclosure rises a natural hill, on whose summit there is at present a church of caloyers, which we conceive to have been built on the ruins of a temple. Independently of the ancient materials employed in the construction of this modern church, there are still seen some beautiful and entire pillars of granite, half buried in the ground, and some others smaller, but broken. In different places are perceived vestiges of ancient habitations, fragments of brick and potter's ware, excavations made in the rock, the greater part of which, still arched, and coated with cement, appear to have been so many cisterns.

The site of the ancient town, called *CLIMA* by the modern Greeks, has neither been visited by *TOURNEFORT*, by *M. DE CHOISEUL*, nor by any other traveller, since not one of them have spoken of it; chance led us thither, and to it too are we indebted for the discovery of the sepulchres which are situated to the east of these ruins.

After having passed a deep ravine, the hill which we met with was formed of a light white stone, partly vitrified, and somewhat similar to pumice-stone. Here it was probably that the inhabitants of *MILLO* had dug their burying-places at an epoch which is unknown to us. Whoever has seen the catacombs in the environs of *ALEXANDRIA*, will here discover the same genius and the same taste which planned the former. Among them are to be found some, which entirely resemble certain chambers of the catacombs of *EGYPT*, where are seen pillars cut in tufa, façades sculptured round sarcophagi, and even garlands painted on the cement with which they were coated on the inside. But those of *MILLO* are, in general, smaller than those of *EGYPT*, and we met but with one in this quarter, which was distri-

buted into several chambers, all so disposed as to terminate at a common vestibule.

As you proceed along the hill, the catacombs become more numerous. Some are seen in a few steep places, several rows the one above the other, and some are perceived even on the declivity of the opposite mountain; but you must still go a little farther, and on the very top of the hill, in a place called ΤΡΥΠΙΤΙ*, in order to be astonished at their number, their proximity, and the advantage which the inhabitants had found means to derive anciently from this situation, incapable of producing any thing, in order to make of it the asylum of the dead.

You descend eight or ten steps by an aperture two feet wide, and you find yourself in a chamber twenty-five or thirty feet long, by eight or ten wide, and eight or nine high. Each of these catacombs generally contains seven sarcophagi, three on each side, and one alone at the further end; but this was not an invariable rule, since, out of the number, we met with some, where there were but five sepulchres, two on each side, and one at the further end; others, much smaller, where three only could be reckoned; and some, indeed few in number, where the sepulchres were to the number of eight, two of which were at the farther end of the chamber.

Here the places of the dead did not consist in cells deeply dug into the walls of galleries, as are seen in the catacombs of ALEXANDRIA, but in real sarcophagi of five feet and a half or six feet in length, and of a foot or fifteen inches in depth, surmounted by an arch, the whole dug in the rock.

* From τρυπη, which signifies hole.

We perceived Greek characters traced on the space which lies between the top of the arches and the beginning of the roof: but we were unable to decypher them, so much were they effaced. We doubt not that persons more experienced than we were in reading inscriptions, and who shall employ in this research the time necessary, may there discover interesting particulars, read perhaps names known in history, and find at least the period at which the Greeks of MILO wished to preserve the remains of those whom death had just taken away.

We saw several families settled on these catacombs: they inhabit huts, and apply themselves to the culture of the lands which are situated below. They avail themselves of the winter rains to fill with water the greater part of these sepulchral chambers, and distribute it, during the summer, according to the wants of the soil. We saw a cultivator employed in destroying the staircase of one of these catacombs, which he was going to transform into a cistern: a second was taking away the earth from another, in the same intention. A third was making at the foot an outlet, which he was at liberty to open and to shut at pleasure. But in all cases, whether these catacombs were deserted, or whether they were converted into cisterns, they all had still the sarcophagi which we have just mentioned.

We were assured, in the country, that sometimes, in clearing out these sepulchral chambers, there were found urns of earth, vases, and other utensils of the like nature; yet, whatever researches we made, it was out of our power to procure any. Some of those to whom we addressed ourselves, told us that they had given or sold several to the Russians, in the war before the last with the Turks.

If we consider the prodigious number of these catacombs, by the side of the ruins which occupy a rather great extent; if we pay attention to

the walls built with solidity, to the pillars and to the pieces of marble and granite which evidently belong to temples and sumptuous edifices; if we reflect on the advantageous position of the town within reach of the roadstead, on an elevated promontory, far from the infections of the plain and the dangerous vapours of the east and south part of the island, we cannot forbear to admit that it was formerly the site of the capital.

MELOS, according to THUCYDIDES, was independent, and enjoyed the greatest liberty, long before the Peloponnesian war, in which all GREECE, the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, and the principal towns of the west coasts of ASIA MINOR, had alike taken part. The inhabitants of MELOS, strongly solicited by the Athenians on the one hand, and, on the other, attached to the Lacedæmonians, from whom they descended, wished, in the midst of this terrible war, to remain quiet, and observe a wise neutrality. The Athenians were so irritated at this conduct, that they dispatched NICIAS with a fleet of sixty ships, and two thousand land-forces, to punish them for the refusal which they had made to furnish their quota of troops. NICIAS ravaged the island; but he could not, with so feeble an army, succeed in taking the town, which was defended by all the inhabitants assembled.

The Athenians, some time after, sent two other generals, who were not more successful than NICIAS, although their army was more numerous; but PHILOCRATES having brought fresh troops, the Miliots were reduced to the greatest extremity, and obliged to surrender. The Athenians, on this occasion, no less implacable in their resentment than ferocious in their vengeance, indiscriminately massacred all the men in a condition to bear arms, and made slaves of the women and children, whom they carried away to ATTICA.

The island was re-peopled by five hundred persons whom they sent thither, and to whom they gave the property of those that they had just murdered. In the mean time the Athenians, conquered in their turn by **LYSANDER**, general of the Lacedæmonian troops, and obliged to surrender at discretion, found themselves forced to recall their colony, and the unfortunate remains of the Miliots were then enabled to return to their island, and to put themselves again in possession of the property that had been taken from them.

This island, like all those of the **ARCHIPELAGO**, passed under the domination of the Romans; it afterwards made part of the empire of the **EAST**. **MARCO SANUDO** united it, with all the **CYCLADES**, to the dutchy of **NAXOS**. It was then detached from it in favour of **FRANCESCO CRISPO**, and at length subjected to the Ottoman Empire of **BARBAROSSA**.

MILO is about sixty miles in circumference: its harbour, one of the finest and most spacious of the **ARCHIPELAGO**, can contain a numerous fleet: it has, like that of **NAUSSA**, in the Island of **PAROS**, the inconvenience of facing the north; which is the reason that a ship can with difficulty get out of it, because the wind, in these parts, constantly blows in summer, and very frequently in winter, from that quarter. Although the anchorage is every where good, vessels, in the winter season, prefer sheltering themselves from the north wind behind the promontory, near which we have said that the ancient town was built. Near the entrance of the harbour are seen some rocks of basalt, against which the waves break with impetuosity and a dreadful roaring. The small desert island, called **ANTI-MILO** by mariners, is to be remarked a few miles to the north-west, and appeared to us volcanic like that of **MILO**.

The whole population of the island amounts not at the present day to five hundred persons, and this number would diminish daily, did there not come annually from the MOREA unfortunate people whom distress occasions to emigrate, and whom the culture of the lands attracts to MILO. The captain-pacha has some difficulty in levying at present 2500 piaftres by way of impost.

CHAPTER X.

Return to Cimolis.—Departure from Santorin.—Description of that island.—Formation of its roadstead and of the three islands there situated.—Industry of the inhabitants.—Productions.—Impost.—Natural history.—Extent of the roadstead and depth of the sea.

IN the morning of the 3d of Thermidor (21st of July), we departed from CASTRO, very well satisfied with having preserved, on a pestilential island, that health which was so necessary to us for the continuation of our travels. We went to the shore of APOLLONIA, and embarked for CIMOLIS, where we preferred remaining till we could find an opportunity of repairing to SANTORIN. That very evening we were so fortunate as to hire a boat belonging to SIKINOS, the crew of which were known to the inhabitants of CIMOLIS, and the honesty of whose captain was warranted to us by the primates.

This precaution is not to be neglected in the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, and even throughout the LEVANT, where every one may navigate without papers, without patents, or without commissions. An European traveller would be highly imprudent, were he to embark here with mariners for whom no one would be responsible: he would run a risk of falling into the hands of some pirates or of some villains, who would not fail to plunder him, and to throw him overboard, as soon as a favourable opportunity should offer.

We set out early on the 4th (22d of July), and rowed along the west coast of CIMOLIS, in order to get to windward as much as possible, waiting for the north wind to spring up. The sea was smooth, and the sky clear and serene. Our sailors, pulling at the same time, sang the exploits of the pirate LAMBRO, while we were observing the rocks of CIMOLIS, and the windings of that elevated coast. About nine o'clock they set the sails, and shaped a course towards the south point of SIKINOS. At two o'clock in the afternoon, we were to the southward of that island, and in the evening, before sun-set, we anchored in the little harbour of SAN NICOLO, situated towards the north point of SANTORIN (*PLATE VII*). The distance from CIMOLIS to SANTORIN is fifteen or sixteen leagues. Immediately on our arrival, we took a boat to go to PHIRA, in order to wait on the Latin bishop, for whom we had brought letters from NAXOS.

Nothing more frightful than the violent convulsion which has taken place over all the interior coast of THERA, THERASIA, and ASPRONISI; nothing more astonishing than the formation of the roadstead, and of the three islands which have issued from the bottom of the sea at known periods. The coast of SANTORIN, nearly a hundred toises in elevation in some places, presents itself like a perpendicular mountain, formed of various strata and of different banks of volcanic substances. There has been some difficulty in making a practicable road for ascending from the sea to APANOMERIA and to PHIRA. Every where else it would be impossible to climb up a coast rising so suddenly and so inaccessible.

On landing under PHIRA (A), we saw several small vessels moored to the rocks of the coast: we remarked a considerable bank of rose coloured puzzolana, in which have been dug very extensive storehouses in order to facilitate the exportation of the wine that the island produces. We observed, in ascending, several strata of volcanic ashes, gray or bluish; banks of pumice-

pumice-stone of a blackish gray, intermixed with fragments and blocks of basalt. We afterwards perceived different strata of puzzolana of a bright red; a rock of basalt on which are to be distinguished pumice-stones and volcanic ashes variously coloured; lastly, a very thick stratum of white pumice-stone, which extends over the whole surface of the island, and which is likewise found on *THERASIA* and on *ASPRONISI*. It took us near half an hour to ascend from the sea to the village.

Under *APANOMERIA*, the strata are nearly similar to those which we have just mentioned, except that, towards the middle of the coast, there is to be remarked a considerable bank of puzzolana of a beautiful red and of an excellent quality, which extends, at the same time diminishing in thickness, to the right and to the left, and which is found again in the same direction on the eastern coast of *THERASIA*.

The Latin bishop, named *DALENDIA*, received us with much politeness, made us share his table, lodged us conveniently, procured us all the information that we wanted, and even carried his complaisance so far as to desire his nephew to accompany us in the different excursions which we undertook in the island.

The next day after our arrival, we visited all the north part. We went to *PHIRO-STEPHANI*, and to *MERÉVELLI*. We turned out of the road to see *SCAURO*, situated on a very lofty, volcanic rock, which advances into the sea. This is the see of the Latin bishop: here he generally passes the winter, and comes to *PHIRA* only in the summer. *SCAURO* was tolerably well fortified and sufficiently peopled when the island belonged to the Dukes of *NAXOS*. The inhabitants are at this day abandoning it by degrees, in order to establish themselves at *PHIRA* and at *PHIRO-STEPHANI*, two villages which appear likely to be soon united and form but one. From this spot

spot we went to **LITTLE ST. ELIAS**, a hill scarcely higher than the ground on which **SCAURO** and **MÉRÉVELLI** are situated.

The stratum of white pumice-stone which covers the whole island, is wanting in this spot: either the rains have carried it away, the ground being on a slope in the north part, or this hill has been the focus of a volcano a long time after the formation of this stratum; which is much more probable. In fact, in the upper part of **LITTLE ST. ELIAS** are to be perceived different apertures through which the subterraneous fires have escaped, and the substances that they have thrown out. All round are here seen blackish scoræ similar to dross of iron, and a hard, spongy stone, of a beautiful ferruginous red, which extends along the coast as far as **SCAURO**. Towards the foot of the hill, we found the same kind of puzzolana as we had seen the day before below **APANOMERIA**; and as it was nearly of the same height, we judged that it belonged to the same bank.

On the following days, we visited, both by sea and by land, the south part of the island as far as the point of **ACROTISI**. The coast, here as well as in the north part, is every where lofty, perpendicular towards the roadstead, and formed of various volcanic strata, nearly similar to those which we had remarked below **PIIRA**. The ground lies more or less on a slope from this coast to the other, and is every where covered, as we have said elsewhere, with several toises of worn down pumice-stone, on which has been formed a little vegetable earth. Mounts **ST. STEPHEN** and **ST. ELIAS** tower above all the land of **SANTORIN**, and though lightly covered, in some places, with the same sort of pumice-stone, it is seen that they have not experienced the action of fire. They are entirely calcareous, and formed of a whitish marble, of a rather bad quality.

What we say of **THERA** or of **SANTORIN**, likewise applies to **THERASIA** : this last, like the other, is covered with several toises of pumice-stone: its coast is lofty, and perpendicular towards the roadstead, and the ground lies on a slope to the opposite coast. **ASPRONISI**, formerly **AUTOMATE***, is not so lofty, but it is, like the other two, rent internally and covered with several toises of pumice-stone, whence it has obtained the name of *WHITE ISLAND*, which it bears at present †.

After having visited with the greatest attention **THERA**, **THERASIA**, and **ASPRONISI**, and convinced ourselves that these three islands, at a remote epoch, must have formed but one; and that there has taken place a sudden and violent depression which has divided them, it remained for us to see whether the three islands of the road presented an organization different from the other three. We employed a whole day in this examination, and we had reason to be satisfied in seeing that, even had not history told us any thing on this subject, these islands carry with them the stamp of the period of their formation.]

From **PHIRA** we descended to the little harbour which is situated at the foot of the coast (A). There we took a boat, and went to land on **Little KAMMENI**, called *MICRA CAÏMENI* by the Greeks. The distance from the harbour to the island is reckoned two miles. It is of a conical form, and is separated from the other only by a very narrow channel, in which boats and vessels sometimes moor.

* *Thera, cum primum emerfit; calliste dicta. Ex ea avulsa postea Therasia; atque inter duas enata max Automate.*—**PLIN.** Hist. Nat. lib. iv. cap. xii.

† From *ασπρo*, white, and from *γνσι*, island.

On this island nothing is seen but volcanic ashes, blackish or reddish, which have run in all directions, and have issued from the crater that is discovered on the summit. Among these ashes are some fragments of basalt, and there is already to be perceived a commencement of vegetation; among others may be remarked a little fig-tree and some graminaceous plants.

New *KAMMENI*, *NEA CAÏMENI*, is upwards of a mile in length, and presents a frightful aspect when it is viewed near at hand. It is entirely studded with blocks of black basalt, broken, sharp on their edges, and irregularly heaped up. We landed in a small cove (B). The waters there are of a greenish yellow: they have lost their transparency, so much so, that we could not perceive the bottom at the depth of a foot. The colour of the waters, in this place, is distinguished very well from *PHIRA*, especially when the sea is smooth. A few yards from the shore is a little morass (C), where the waters are more coloured than in the cove. As they cannot be renewed there in the summer, they exhale an odour so fetid, that we had like all at once to have fainted: we got away very quickly from so infectious a spot, and we wished to attempt to penetrate into the interior of the island; but all our efforts were fruitless; it was impossible for us to walk on these sharp-edged masses of basalt, without running the risk of having our feet cut, and our limbs broken at every step.

To the east of the morass is a conical eminence, on which are still perceived the different mouths whence issued fire at the time of the formation of the island. It is covered with volcanic ashes of various colours, worn down basalt and pumice-stone, on which vegetation is just beginning to establish itself. The rest of the island is less elevated, and neither presents earth nor ashes, nor any sort of plant.

Though the waters of the cove and of the morafs, of which we have juft fpoken, are ftroingly coloured by exhalations and fubftances which are probably detached from the bottom; though this place is very certainly the focus of a volcano, which, perhaps, will, ere long, manifelt ititelf by fome fresh explofion, the waters, neverthelefs, did not appear to us hot: true it is that we had it not in our power to judge of them but by the contact of the hand. We had left our thermometers at PHIRA. We likewife remarked on the weft coaft of *HIERA* fome receffes where the water appeared in like manner flightly coloured; and on almoft all the fhore of thefe three iflands is feen a ferruginous fubftance which is depofited there, and which tinges the ftones of a beautiful deep red.

The ifland *HIERA* or Old *KAMMENI* is upwards of a mile in length; like both the preceding, it appears to be nothing but a maf, without regular frata, of volcanic fubftances, and particularly of rocks of bafaltes. It is covered with a little earth mixed with pumice-ftones and volcanic afhes, which has given rife to the vegetation that has there been long eftablifhed. This ifland is defert and uncultivated. In the fummer only afles and mules are fent thither to graze. We think that the vine and the olive-tree would grow there tolerably well, and that feveral families might live there on the produce of the land. There is not as yet any trace of vegetation on the part marked (D): it is lefs elevated than the reft of the ifland, and evidently appears of more modern formation. It is nothing but fragments of bafaltes, on which no earthy fratum is yet formed, and the period even of this muft be remote, unlefs fome fresh explofion cover again thefe rocks with volcanic afhes which may promote vegetation.

On *HIERA*, are remarked clefts fomewhat confiderable, which take the direction of its length, and extend almoft from the one extremity to the

other. They have, no doubt, been occasioned by the earthquakes which have very frequently taken place in these countries.

It is time to speak of the formation of the three volcanic islands that are situated in the road of *SANTORIN*, the periods of which are tolerably well marked, either in the ancient, or in some modern authors.

TOURNEFORT has not sufficiently well observed that the two islands *THERASIA* and *ASPRONISI* must have made part of the large one, and that the two *KAMMENIS*, the Old one and the Little one, which existed in his time, appear, even at first sight, of more modern formation than the others. *THERASIA*, on which *PTOLEMY* places a town, and which *PLINY* conjectures, with reason, to have been detached from *THERA*, cannot be taken for *ASPRONISI*, nor the latter for the former, as *TOURNEFORT* imagines. *ASPRONISI* is not considerable enough for there ever to have been on it the smallest little village, the smallest habitation; while *THERASIA* has sufficient extent, and its territory is sufficiently good to have been always the site of a town, as one is still to be seen there at the present day. *TOURNEFORT* adds that *THERASIA* always bore the name of *HIERA*. The position, according to authors, of the Island of *HIERA*, between *THERA* and *THERASIA*, leaves no doubt, and demonstrates that *TOURNEFORT* is mistaken. Besides the inhabitants of *SANTORIN*, whom we must consider as authority in this case, still name those islands as we have marked them on the chart, the one *THERASIA*, the other *ASPRONISI*, and the third *PALAIKAÏMENI*.

HIERA or the Sacred Island was dedicated to the gods of hell, because it had been seen to issue all on fire from the bottom of the sea through the effect of a volcano. *PLINY* says that this event took place one hundred and thirty years after that which had separated *THERA* from *THERASIA*. *M. DE*

CHOISEUL affirms, according to Father HARDOUIN, that there is a mistake in the dates, and that it was not till forty years after that the Island of **HIERRA** made its appearance.

BRIETIUS says that in the year 47, there arose all on a sudden from the bottom of the sea, near **THERA**, a small island which had not yet been seen*.

In the year 196, before J. C. says JUSTINUS, there was seen to issue after an earthquake, an island between **THERA** and **THERASIA**, which was called **SACRED**, and which was dedicated to **PLUTO** †.

DION CASSIUS mentions the sudden appearance of a small island near that of **THERA**, during the reign of **CLAUDIUS**. SYNCELLUS mentions it in the forty-sixth year after J. C. and places it between **THERA** and **THERASIA**. But it appears that, some time after, there arose another island called **THIA**, which disappeared or was united to the *Sacred* Island. Mention is made of it in **PLINY** ‡, in **THEOPHANES** §, and in **BRIETIUS** ||.

* Hoc anno (Cbristi 47) juxta Theram insulam, parva insula ante non visa, repente apparuit; mare enim hoc Ægeum in hac parte sui, fertile fuit novarum insularum jubinde ex fundo æquoris erumpentium. BRIET. ann. mund. Venet. 1692. vol. ii. p. 63.

† Eodem anno, inter insulas Theramenem et Therasiam, medio utriusque ripæ et maris spatio terræ-motus fuit in quo cum admiratione navigantium, repente ex profundo cum calidis aquis insula emerfit. Huic Sacra nomen est quæ vota Plutoni. Annus vero 196 ante Cbristum. JUST. lib. xxx. cap. iv.

‡ Et in nostro ævo Thia juxta eandem Hieram nata. PLIN. lib. iv. cap. xii.

§ Sub Leone Isaurico iconomacho refert Baronius: inter Theram et Therasiam cycladas insulas, primo vapor ut ex camino ignis visus est ebullire ex profundo maris per aliquas dies, qui paulatim incrassatus, et dilatatus totus igneus apparuit, postea vero petrosos pumices grandes et cumulos quosdam transmisit per universam minorem Asiam et Lesbò, et Abydum maritimam Macedoniæ, adè ut etiam tota superficies maris iisdem contegeretur. In modo autem tanti ignis, nova repente insula ex terræ congerie facta insulæ quæ Sacra dicitur, copulata est.

|| In Ionio mari, inter Theram et Therasiam, erupit ignis è mari, quem secuta ingens vis pumicum, et tanta, ut totam Ægei maris faciam impleret; ac denique indeidem emerfit insula ex terræ congerie facta, quæ sacræ insulæ copulata est. Qui maris locus semper fecundus in historiis legitur. BRIET. page 236.

Nothing remarkable afterwards happened till 1427, when a fresh explosion produced a rather great and very distinguishable increase to the Island of HIERA (D), mention of which is made in some Latin verses engraved on a marble at SCAURO, near the church of the Jesuits*. In 1573, was formed, after a fresh explosion which lasted for some time, the Little KAMMENI, such as we see it at the present day. Father RICHARD, a Jesuit, says that, in his time, there were several old men in SANTORIN, who had seen that island formed in the middle of the sea, and that they had, on that account, named it MICRA CAÏMENI, *LITTLE BURNT ISLAND*.

When TOURNEFORT visited SANTORIN at the beginning of the last century, the New KAMMENI was not yet in existence: it was not till some years after, from 1707 to 1711, that it issued by degrees from the bosom of the sea, after various earthquakes. Every increase that this island received, was announced by a dreadful noise, and followed by a white smoke, thick and infectious. The whole was terminated by a shower of fragments of basaltés, pumice-stones, and ashes, which were spread to a great distance. The details of this memorable event are reported at length, either in the journals of the times, or in a Latin pamphlet made on the spot by a Jesuit priest.

If the reader reflect on the considerable changes which the Island of SANTORIN has experienced through the effects of a volcano that acts on it from a very remote period, he will remark in them four principal periods, very

*Magnanime franciscæ heroum certissima proles
Vides oculis clades, quæ mira dederit
Mille quadrigentis Christi labentibus annis
Quinquies undenis istis jungendo duobus
Septimo calendas decembris marmore vasto
Vastus Therasius immanis saxa camenæ
Cum gemis, arulsi, scopulosque è fluentibus imis
Apparet, magnum gignit memorabile monstrum.*

distinct from each other. At the first period the island was limited to Mounts St. STEPHEN and St. ELIAS, as far as the environs of PIRGOS and of MESSARIA, the only places that are not *volcanized*. The second was the formation of the rest of the island as far as THERASIA and ASPRONISI. The roadstead then did not exist, and the island was as large again, of a rounded or oblong form: the ground rose in the form of a *calotte* more or less irregular at its summit, commanded at one of the extremities by Mounts St. STEPHEN and St. ELIAS. The third period was the sudden and extraordinary depression which took place in the middle of the island, whence has resulted the roadstead. The fourth and last period, is the formation of three islands which have successively issued from the bottom of the sea. Perhaps, there will one day be formed others; perhaps, all these islands will be united to each other, and all the space which the roadstead occupies, will again be filled up. It is impossible to foresee all the changes that may take place as long as the volcano which exists at SANTORIN, shall be in activity.

We say that there was a period when this island was less considerable than it has been in the sequel. In fact, if we consider that the three islands which form the road, are entirely composed of substances vomited forth by a volcano, disposed in strata and in banks, corresponding to each other, we shall be inclined to believe that all these substances thrown out from the bottom of the sea, have formed an island nearly circular. And then if we remark around the roadstead the coast which is perpendicular a great way into the sea, is it not evident that there has been in the sequel a sudden depression of a great part of the island which went to occupy the voids that the anterior explosions must have formed? This depression by occasioning the circular rending which is to be remarked all round the roadstead, formed of a single one, these islands known in antiquity by the names of THERA, THERASIA, and AUTOMATE. Even though the ancient authors had not transmitted nearly the period at which the Island HIERA issued from the bottom of the

sea, even though we had not known the exact period of the sudden appearance of the Little and the New KAMMENI, inspection alone would indicate that these three islands are of a formation very posterior to that of the other three; for, independently of their not presenting the same organization, they are not covered with that thick stratum of white pumice-stone which is to be remarked in the Islands of THERA, THERASIA, and ASPRONISI. This stratum appears evidently to have been produced before the appearance of THERA, and even before the formation of the roadstead, since no traces of it are to be seen on that island, and since it does not shew itself on any of the advanced parts of the coast.

SANTORIN, according to PLINY, received the name of *CALISTA* or *HANDSOME ISLAND*, after having issued from the bosom of the waters: it afterwards bore that of *THERA*, one of its kings: the name which it has at the present day, is formed of that of St. IRENE, to whom the island was dedicated under the emperors of the East.

It is not to be doubted that if we consider what SANTORIN must have been at its second period, because it is still so at this day, we shall easily be persuaded that it must have been one of the finest and most fertile islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. Its circular form; a soil entirely susceptible of culture which rose by degrees from the borders of the sea in the form of a *calotte* flattened on its top, Mounts St. STEPHEN and St. ELIAS, situated at one of the extremities, covered, perhaps, with verdure and wood—every thing concurred to render SANTORIN, if not a very beautiful island, at least one of the most agreeable of the ARCHIPELAGO; for, in the supposition that this mountain was covered with vegetables, it contributed to the embellishment of the island; it furnished wood to the inhabitants, and afforded them, perhaps, a very copious spring of water. In fine, if this mountain was clothed with wood before the rains had washed away the earth which covered it, the
latter

latter must have retained the rain waters, must have permitted them to penetrate into its bosom; and then the small spring of water, which is perceived there towards *MENSURIA*, must have been much more copious than it is at the present day, when this calcareous mountain is almost entirely naked.

The other islands of these seas have their surface very unequal. They are no more than naked mountains, covered with rocks: there are but a few vallies, a few small plains, and a few rising grounds that are cultivated. Their aspect is far less agreeable than that which *SANTORIN* must have presented at this period; and at the present day, even notwithstanding the small extent of its territory, though it wants a good harbour, though it has none but cistern water, it is still the most populous and the richest of all the small islands of the *ARCHIPELAGO*.

In the *Annals of the World*, by *BRIETIUS*, we find that, thirty years before the Ionic emigration, *THERAS*, son of *AUTESION* and nephew of *POLYNICES*, caused a colony of Minyæ to be conveyed to *CALISTA*, in order to augment there the number of the inhabitants. The Minyæ were descendants of the Argonauts, who had followed *JASON* into *COLCHIS*, and who, on their return, had stopped at *LEMNOS*, and had there established themselves. The descendants of these heroes, driven some time after from *LEMNOS* by the Pelasgi, took refuge in *SPARTA*, where they were kindly received. Lands even were given to them, and they were married to girls of the country. But as these strangers, ever restless and ambitious, were in the sequel convicted of endeavouring to seize on the sovereign authority, they were apprehended and condemned to death. Love inspired one of their women with a trick which succeeded. Having obtained permission to see their husbands previous to the execution of the sentence, they changed clothes with them, and, by means of this disguise, the husbands got out in the dark from their confinement, and fled to Mount *TAYGETUS*. Then it was that

THERAS demanded them, obtained them, and conducted them to *CALISTA*, which, since that time, was called *THERA*. Thus it was, says the author, that this wise man found means to render useful rebels and plunderers who had deserved death.

The inhabitants of **THERA**, it is said, neither mourned for children who died before the age of seven years, nor for men who ceased to exist beyond fifty: the former, because they had not yet entered into life; the latter, because they were become useless. This custom, more barbarous than rational, could not have been introduced but among an insulated people, few in number, where all the merit of a man consists in producing children and in employing his arm in defence of his country. But when it is necessary to enlighten; when it is necessary to guide youth, proud, presumptuous, and unskilful; when it is necessary to seize, with a steady, experienced hand, the helm of affairs, in a vast State, agitated and threatened on all sides; when, through the extent of conceptions, it is necessary, in the present and the past, to read the future without being mistaken, will it then be said that, at fifty years old, man has lived long enough, and that there remains nothing more for him to do than to quit a life henceforth useless to himself and to his fellow-creatures? Undoubtedly not: it is at this age, much more than at any other, that he is capable of serving his country with his head, if he be less qualified to serve it with his arm.

But let us leave fable and fictions, and go and examine on Mount **ST. STEPHEN** the ruins of the ancient city: we shall judge, from their aspect, how populous and flourishing **THERA** was under the Roman Empire.

On passing below **MESSARIA**, we saw in the wall of an enclosure, a statue of a woman in marble, to which the head, the arms, and the legs, were wanting. Notwithstanding the bad condition in which it was, this statue

appeared to us to have a tolerably handsome form. We alighted from our mules at the foot of the mountain, and ascended by a road rather steep, and so much the more difficult, as in several places the ground is covered with loose, worn down pumice-stone.

About a third of the way up the mountain there is a small spring of water, which we found very good: it serves to quench the thirst of some sheep and goats which graze in this quarter. Having reached the summit, we directed our steps to the left, leaving on the right Mount St. ELIAS, which is much more elevated than the ground on which we stood.

What first struck us, were some sarcophagi cut in a calcareous rock. On advancing, we discovered the remains of the walls which formerly surrounded the city: we perceived vestiges of houses and some cisterns in pretty good preservation. We presently saw the modern church dedicated to St. STEPHEN, probably built on the ruins of the temple of MINERVA or of NEPTUNE. Farther on, in walking a little obliquely to the left, we found the ruins of another temple. Here are seen walls very thick, truncated pieces of pillars of a gray marble, scattered on the ground, and half-buried. Towards the extremity of the town is seen a rather large hexagon, of no great elevation, on which it is probable that there was formerly a statue. Was it that of MARCUS AURELIUS, or of ANTONINUS, which the inhabitants of THERA raised in honour of those emperors? By the side of this hexagon is a small deserted modern building, erected on the foundations of some ancient edifice more considerable. We remarked, at the foot of a wall, a marble sarcophagus, on the faces of which some foliage was sculptured in relief: at the two extremities were satyrs very much injured.

The Russians, we were told, carried off some interesting inscriptions, statues, and bas-reliefs: they broke several pillars in endeavouring to take them

away. Some time before our arrival, Citizen FAUVEL also dug for curiosities by order of M. DE CHOISEUL; which procured him a few pieces that had escaped the researches of the Ruffians. We also found some inscriptions which have not been remarked by the travellers who have preceded us, or at least have not yet been published by them: they were copied with the greatest care by LAZARUS ALBI, a priest distinguished by his virtues, his knowledge, and a profound study of Greek literature.

This town was of moderate size; its length was great in comparison to its breadth. The walls which surrounded it, had sufficient solidity, and must have defended it tolerably well; but it was its position on a very steep mountain, still more than its walls, which secured it from the attacks of its enemies.

From this place, the eye can extend to a great distance in every direction, except towards Mount ST. ELIAS, which is much more lofty. When the weather is fine, you perceive the summit of Mount IDA in CRETE, and you easily discover ANAPHE, ASTYPALÆA, Ios, NAXOS, and the greater part of the CYCLADES. The plain which is seen below, in the west quarter, is the most fertile and the most productive place of the island. Vessels anchor sometimes in summer off the shore at which this plain terminates. The bottom is sand and gravel.

SANTORIN, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most populous of all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. There are reckoned on it five principal villages, in each of which is a primate: APANOMERIA, SCAURO, PIRGOS, EMBORIO, and ACROTIRI. The primates, distinguished by the name of *Epitropi*, are charged with the police of their district, with the convoking of the principal inhabitants for the assemblies relative to the affairs of the island, with superintending the collection of the imposts, &c.

They

They are renewed every year, and appointed by the general assemblies of the people. Besides these five principal villages, there are several other smaller ones, such as *MEREVELLI*, *VOURVOULO*, *PHIRO-STEPHANI*, *PHIRA*, *GONIA*, *CARTERADO*, *VOTONA*, *MESSARIA*, and *MEGALO-CHORIO*. The population exceeds twelve thousand souls, almost all of the Greek church.

The number of Roman catholics has diminished since *TOURNEFORT*, for, in his time, they amounted to one-third of the inhabitants, and they form not a sixth at present. There are two bishops: the one Latin, who passes the winter at *SCAURO*, and the summer at *PHIRA*; and the other Greek, whose residence is at *PIRGOS*. Here Jesuits formerly resided; they have been succeeded by Lazarists: they both have been for a long time charged with the education of some young people. Here are, besides, two convents of nuns, the one Latin, and the other Greek: the Latin convent follows the rule of *ST. DOMINIC*, and the Greek that of *ST. BASIL*. The Greek priests are in this island as numerous as they are throughout the *ARCHIPELAGO*, and they are here almost as poor.

The inhabitants of *SANTORIN* are very laborious and very temperate: they are justly reckoned to have more morals and more probity than those of *NAXOS*. They are also much more industrious and much richer. They apply themselves with incredible activity to the culture of the vine and that of cotton. The women manufacture cloths of different qualities: they also knit caps and stockings, which they sell to strangers, and send to *RUSSIA* and to some towns of *ITALY*. It is the nuns who fabricate the finest and the best cloths. This trade is somewhat extensive, considering the small population of the island; and as the cotton which is gathered is not sufficient for the industry of the inhabitants, they draw it from the other islands, and in particular from *SCALA NOVA*, in the Gulf of *EPHESUS*.

Wine forms the principal revenue of the island: the most esteemed is that known under the name of *Vino Santo*. It is sweet, luscious, and of indifferent quality the first year: it becomes very good as it acquires age, and preferable to the best *CYPRUS* wine. The inhabitants sell it at no more than three or four parats the oke at the vintage. It almost all goes to *RUSSIA*. It is made with white grapes very ripe, which are exposed for eight days to the sun, spread on the terraces or flat roofs of the houses. They are afterwards trodden; then pressed, and the new wine is put into casks, which are carefully bunged till the fermentation has ceased.

The common wine is not very good: it is in general sweet, and easily turns sour. It is made with white grapes and with black grapes indifferently, which are trodden on coming out of the vineyard: the new wine is immediately drawn to be put into casks. As the grapes are too ripe and too saccharine, in order that the fermentation may take place more easily, the inhabitants are accustomed at *SANTORIN*, as well as in all the islands of the *ARCHIPELAGO*, to add a fourth or even a third of water. They suffer this wine to ferment about a month, after which the cask is closely bunged. On the lees which remain in the vat, a rather large quantity of water is poured, and it is left to ferment for eight or ten days. The wine which arises from it is then drawn off, and the lees are pressed. This wine, which is of a quality very inferior, serves, during the whole year, for the use of the inhabitants; the other is sold at one or two parats the oke to strangers.

The cellars are spacious and very clean: they are dug in the bank of white pumice-stone, which we have said covers the whole island. The upper part is cut into the form of an arch. Some rich individuals coat the inside of these cellars with a cement; others put none, and it appeared to us that this was not necessary. Although this substance is friable and rather soft, the arch, however, is very solid, and it seldom happens that any portion

at all considerable breaks off from it. The casks are placed in two rows. There is towards the entrance of the cellar a square vat, tolerably large, constructed in masonry, cemented on the inside with a mixture of lime and pumice-stone passed through a sieve.

The quantity of wine which is exported from *SANTORIN* every year, is very considerable: it is estimated, in an ordinary vintage, at a million of okes. Hence is also exported a small quantity of brandy. The inhabitants, deprived of spring-water, are scarcely acquainted with any other beverage than their small wine. They drink it, though turned four, and in this condition it is still agreeable. We ourselves made use of it with pleasure, and without inconvenience, during the intense heat which we experienced in the island.

Though the soil of *SANTORIN* is very dry, and far from fertile, the cotton tree and the vine thrive there extremely well. The surface of the soil is nothing but a mixture of pumice-stone, fragments of basalt, and vegetable earth, produced by the dung which is put on it, and by the decomposition of the vegetables which there grow. The cotton of *SANTORIN* appears to differ from the herbaceous cotton which is cultivated in the other islands: it is shrubby, and lasts fifteen or twenty years. It is cut annually even with the ground. The gathering takes place from the end of *Fructidor* to *Bru-maire*.

The vine-plants are set at the distance of two or three feet from each other, and they are suffered to grow for ten or twelve years without being cut in any way. When it is thought that they have acquired a sufficient size, they are annually trimmed, at the same time more shoots are left than we leave in the South of *FRANCE*. The vine-plant is supported, in order that

it may not trail, and the branches are propped by the means of some old cuttings of vines fastened all round. The grapes are ripe, and in a condition to be gathered, at the beginning of Fructidor.

A vine thus planted, cut, and trimmed, lasts not so long as those in our southern departments; but it yields a double and triple quantity of grapes: this consideration may easily determine the cultivator to make some trials in the warm climates, and in places where the lands are deep and light as at **SANTORIN**.

The other species of culture practised in the island are of very little importance. The land is not good enough for wheat. Only a little barley and some legumes are gathered. Fruit-trees are very scarce: the fig-tree and the almond-tree are almost the only ones cultivated. A few sheep, goats, and hogs, are bred. Asses and mules are made use of for draught: oxen are seldom employed for ploughing. At **SANTORIN**, no other fuel is used than wood and charcoal, which are brought from the coast of **ASIA**, or the lentisk, which the inhabitants go to cut at **HIERA**, and on some neighbouring islands.

SANTORIN pays about 55,000 piastres impost, including the land-tax, the karatch, the duty of two parats per oke, at which the wine is taxed, and the customary presents, every year, at the time of the arrival of the captain-pacha's fleet in the **ARCHIPELAGO**. The land-tax ought to be no more than a tenth of the produce, as it was settled at the time of the surrender of the island; but the waiwode, who farms this duty from the **PORTE**, has for a long time past levied on private individuals a fifth, without the latter ever having been able to bring their just remonstrances to a hearing.

The villages situated on the summit of the intersected ground of the roadstead, have a very singular aspect. The houses are half cut into the pumice-stone, half built on the outside of it, and placed the one above the other, according to the disposition of the ground. The part which is elevated on the outside, is levelled at the top like a terrace, by means of a mixture of lime and pumice-stone sifted: such are *APANOMERIA*, *SCAURO*, *MEREVELLI*, *PHIRO*, *STEPHANI*, and *PHIRA*. The poorest villages inland, such as *VOURVOULO*, *CONDO-CHORI*, and *MESSARIA*, situated on a declivity, are nothing more than an assemblage of caverns made in the pumice-stone. There is only a small portion of the front of each habitation that is a little walled up, on account of the entrance-door. *PIRGOS* is the most considerable, the best built, and the richest village of the island. There you breathe a pure air, and enjoy an agreeable prospect. Almost all the houses of *SANTORIN* have a cistern, which the inhabitants take care to fill in the rainy season: they have no other water to drink and to give to their cattle.

The partridge and the hare, so common in most of the islands of the *ARCHIPELAGO*, are very scarce at *SANTORIN*. The rabbit which we saw at *TENEDOS*, at *MYCONI*, at *DELLOS*, at *PAROS*, at *SCIO*, and elsewhere, is not here to be found; but, to make amends, the quail is in plenty from the end of *Fruftidor*. The inhabitants pursue it by means of a net fixed to a hoop of three or four feet in diameter, to which is adapted a stick seven or eight feet long. The sportsman casts his net on a stump of the vine, or of the cotton-tree, where he suspects that there is any quail squatted, and it happens rather frequently that he catches one. We saw several taken the following year, in *Fruftidor*, in less than a quarter of an hour.

As the inhabitants cannot consume all the quails which this kind of sport procures, they are in the habit of parboiling them, and preserving them

all the winter in vinegar, or in *vino santo*. This is a very delicate dish, which surpasses the fig-pecker of CYPRUS prepared in the same manner.

We saw in the same season the Alpine crow*. We were told that it was a bird of passage, and that it came from the mountains of ASIA MINOR.

The road of SANTORIN is about seven miles in length from north to south, and six in breadth from the little harbour of PHIRA to the Island of ASPRONISI. It would be one of the best ports of the ARCHIPELAGO, if ships could cast anchor there; but the lead indicates a considerable depth of water, such as two hundred and fifty and three hundred fathoms. Boats anchor at SAN NICOLO: vessels make fast by mooring below PHIRA, when they come to load with wine. If bad weather oblige them to take shelter at SANTORIN, they generally make fast between the LITTLE and the NEW KAMMENI, till the squall be over. Frigates may cast anchor in fifteen or twenty fathoms water, over a gravelly bottom to the southward of the OLD KAMMENI, at the same time taking the precaution to run out immediately a hawser to the shore.

Some little distance to the south south-west of the LITTLE KAMMENI, the bottom of the sea rises, and the lead indicates no more than fifteen or twenty fathoms; but this bottom is of stone and rock, on which a ship cannot anchor. The fishermen belonging to the island affirm that it has risen considerably within a short time, which seems to announce the approaching formation of a new island.

We think that it would be imprudent to remain too long at anchor between the LITTLE and the NEW KAMMENI, on account of the vicinity

* *Corvus pyrrhocorax*. LINN.—T.

of the latter, which exhales a very fetid smell, and must be extremely unwholesome; for, independently of the waters which stagnate there, the volcanic exhalations that proceed from this place and the environs, must infect the air to a rather great distance, and soon occasion dangerous disorders.

CHAPTER XI.

Arrival at Candia.—Description of that town.—Visit to the pacha.—Departure.—Arrival at Retimo.—Behaviour of the pacha.—Arrival at Canea.—Description of the environs.—Temperature.—Observations on the winds.—Earthquake.

IMPATIENT to repair to the Isle of CRETE, and to see the country of JUPITER and of MINOS, we embarked on the 12th of Thermidor (30th of July), in the evening, in a large boat with lateen sails, which had arrived a few days before at Port SAN NICOLO. The captain, a Muffulman by religion, was a native of TUNIS. He often frequented the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, and enjoyed a very good reputation. He had brought *mantegue** from the Gulf of SIDRA in AFRICA, and was going to CANDIA to take on board for EGYPT a cargo of raisins, almonds, ST. JOHN'S bread, liquorice-roots, and honey.

As the distance from SANTORIN to CANDIA is about thirty leagues, we should have preferred embarking on board a European vessel, rather than making this trip in one of the country-boats: but there was no choice left for us. Merchant-vessels frequent but little the harbour of SANTORIN in summer; and, in that season, the regularity of the wind allows of navigating, without fear and without danger, in small boats.

* *Mantegue* is a mixture of butter and mutton-suet, of which the Orientals make use in their ragouts and pastry.

We set out from **SANTORIN** in the evening, in order to arrive in broad day at **CANDIA**. We left on the right the little Island of **CHRISTIANA**, and we steered, without compass, nearly towards the south. The north wind fell, as usual, after sunset: it was faint and variable during the night, and, in the morning, we found ourselves ten or twelve leagues from **CANDIA**, to the north-east of **DIA**. As we were too far to the eastward, and as the wind, which blew from eight o'clock in the morning, was north north-west, we plied to windward a part of the day, in order to pass to the westward of **DIA**; which was the reason that we did not enter the harbour till the evening of the 13th (31st of July).

We made the captain acknowledge that it is much better to consult a compass, as soon as one loses sight of the land, than the stars and the sun, which do not indicate the course with the same precision. Notwithstanding this avowal, he set sail for **EGYPT** a few days after, disdaining to purchase an excellent compass which a Ragusan mariner offered him at a low price, so much empire has habit over an ignorant man.

The first chain of **Mount IDA**, which rises in the form of a pyramid to the south-west of **CANDIA**, serves at a distance as a land-mark to navigators, who wish to anchor in the harbour of that town. The little Island of **DIAS** situated to the east north-east, known to mariners under the name of **STANDIA***, equally concurs to guide their route: it does more; it affords them an asylum in the three roadsteads which it has in its south quarter. We shall have occasion to speak of them elsewhere.

The harbour of **CANDIA** is defended from the north wind by rocks, on which has been built a strong jetty parallel to the coast; it is very safe, and

* *Εἰς τὴν Δίαν*, is tin Dia.

might contain from thirty to forty merchant-vessels if it were dug and kept in order. It can at this day receive but eight or ten, and these too must be lightened or unloaded; for there are no more than eight or nine feet water in the inside of the harbour, and about fifteen at its entrance. The Turks, who enjoy every where with the indifference of a tenant; the Turks, who make every thing worse, and never any thing better, suffer it to be choked up from day to day without employing themselves on the means of clearing it; which would, nevertheless, be very easy, the bottom being of sand and mud.

In front of the jetty, to the left on entering, are arsenals which are allowed to fall into decay: these were constructed by the Venetians in 1552, to judge of them from that date put underneath the arms of the Republic. They suffered greatly at the time of the siege of this place by the Turks, in 1667, 1668, and 1669: some even have lost a great part of their roof. These arsenals, to the number of ten, are, properly speaking, nothing more than docks, which that industrious and trading people had constructed for building galleys, and for putting them under cover when they were laid up.

From the harbour the entrance into the town is by a gate, which is shut at night. Walls of a solid construction, a good ditch, and some advanced works, defend this place very well by land. The houses are better built than all those which we had hitherto seen, if we except Scio; but the population here is not in proportion to its extent. Here are scarcely reckoned ten or twelve thousand Turks, two or three thousand Greeks, and about sixty Jews. The Greeks who inhabited it, before it was subjected to the Turks, followed the Venetians at the time of the capitulation, or made their escape into the country. They come not at this day without trembling to settle in a town where their existence is incessantly threatened by the janizaries, and their fortune very frequently invaded by the pachas.

CANDIA is situated on a lawn of no great elevation. The ground, supported towards the sea by a strong wall built on rocks, affords an agreeable walk. Here are seen several pieces of cannon with the arms of VENICE, capable of defending by sea the approaches of the place. The seraglio of the pacha stands on the opposite side, and occupies the site on which was built the palace of the proveditor. The handsomest churches, damaged by the siege, have been repaired and converted into mosques. The houses constructed by the Venetians have disappeared for a long time; but the fortifications have been carefully kept up, so much importance does the PORTE annex to the preservation of the island.

We shall not undertake to decide whether CANDIA occupies the position of the ancient CYTÆUM, as some geographers appear to believe, or that of MATIUM, as some others suppose: we shall only say, from the places which we attentively visited in a second voyage, that it appears to us more proper to consider the ruins of a town, situated four leagues to the west, as those of CYTÆUM. We shall place MATIUM two leagues to the east of CANDIA, facing DIA, as PLINY calls it. HERACLEA, which is known to have been the harbour of CNOSSUS, still exists four or five leagues to the eastward. That of CANDIA, the best on the whole coast, appears to us, in this supposition, to be Port PANORMUS, situated, according to PTOLEMY, between CYTÆUM and HERACLEA.

The name of CANDIA, which this town bears at the present day, comes from the Saracen word *chandax* or *candax*, which signifies entrenchment, because it was in this place that the Saracens entrenched themselves when they came to make the conquest of the island, under the emperor MICHAEL I. surnamed the Stammerer.

In 1645, the Turks got possession of CANEA, RETIMO, and all the Island of CRETE; but they were unable to make themselves masters of the forts of GRABUSA, SUDA, SPINA-LONGA, and the town of CANDIA. MAHOMET IV. who was sensible that he should never be the quiet possessor of this important island, as long as the Venetians should occupy the capital, in 1667, sent his visir ACHMET KUPERLI with a considerable army in order to lay siege to it. The Venetians, still masters of the harbour and of the sea, preserved the power of transmitting succours of every kind; and the place, well fortified and vigorously defended, was capable of resisting for a long time all the efforts of the Ottoman Empire.

The army of the besiegers had been several times reinforced: already were reckoned upwards of one hundred thousand Turks who had perished at the foot of the walls by the fire of the place, or by the explosion of mines. The Venetians received fresh succour from FRANCE, which would, undoubtedly, have obliged the Turks to retire, when the town, under the command of MOROSINI, capitulated through the artifice of a Greek in the service of the PORTE, after a siege of two years and a half, and the loss of thirty thousand men, Venetians, Piedmontese, and French.

When we arrived in CANDIA, the vice-consulate was vacant. We found only a simple agent, to whom we communicated the project which we had of visiting the east and middle part of the island before we repaired to RETIMO and CANEA. The drogueman, a Jew by birth, more officious than we could have wished, came to recommend to us, the day after our arrival, to wait on the pacha, in order to discharge, he said, a duty, and to yield to the wish which this respectable old man had to see us, and to consult us respecting his health. "You will obtain from him," added he, "all the accommodation that you can desire for visiting the island without any danger."

Our first movement was to refuse to go to the pacha's, of whom we had nothing to ask. "What purpose can this visit answer?" said we to the drogueman. "It is at least useless. Shew him our firmans, tell him who we are, and what we are come here to do: tell him, besides, that we do not practise physic, although we gather plants; and give him to understand, that it is very frequently dangerous for a person to consult physicians when he is in good health." The drogueman persisted: he told us that we could not proceed one step in the island if we did not accede to the wishes of the pacha. The agent was of his opinion: some captains of vessels, present at our conversation, applauded this proposal: curiosity pleaded also in favour of the drogueman: we consented; and, in the afternoon, we were conducted to the seraglio.

We were first received in the apartments of the principal officers, who spoke to us with eagerness of the French revolution, and of the war which we then had to sustain against the natural enemies of the PORTE. We replied to all their questions with reserve: this subject was too delicate to be treated of in TURKEY. We were offered pipes, coffee, sherbet, and perfumes, after which it was announced to us that the pacha was ready to receive us.

We had found nothing but sofas in the apartment of the officers; we saw two chairs in that of the pacha, placed at a little distance from him. On entering, we made him our salutation in the oriental style, which he returned*. He invited us to sit down: the drogueman and the agent's son squatted on a carpet. After the customary compliments on our safe arrival,

* It consists in carrying the right hand to the heart, and inclining the head a little. The Turks pronounce between themselves their *salam alaik, salam alaik-kom*, which they take good care not to say to a non-Muſſulman.

the pacha spoke to us of his health, and begged us to feel his pulse. He was a good-looking old man, upwards of seventy years of age. We complied with his request; we told him that he was in good health, and that he had still upwards of twenty years to live. He appeared satisfied with this prediction.

He afterwards asked us what was the object of our travels. "Curiosity and the desire of acquiring knowledge," answered we, "bring us into your island. We have passed some months at CONSTANTINOPLE; we have visited most of the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO; we would wish to take a look at the celebrated country which you govern, and gather some of those balsamic plants which Heaven has here scattered with profusion."—"That cannot be," said he to us coldly: "I cannot give you such a permission." We shewed him our firmans, by which we had the power of visiting all the countries subject to the Ottoman government. "That cannot be," continued the pacha. We instanced several travellers; we spoke of seamen, who walk about the island with the greatest freedom, who go a shooting, and wherever they please. The pacha still repeated: "That cannot be: your life would be exposed: to this I cannot consent."

He talked to us of gangs of thieves and robbers who infested the roads, and who would murder us if we were to go to MOUNT IDA and to GORTYNA, as we wanted. "That cannot be," said we in our turn: "there are no gangs of thieves and robbers in a country well governed: punishment would follow too close on guilt, for villains to dare to make their appearance."—"No doubt," said the pacha to us: "there are much fewer robbers since I command; but there are still enough for you to be exposed to lose your lives." We desired the drogouman to cut short a conversation which might become disagreeable to all, and to obtain permission for us to retire; which was granted.

We were very much astonished at this strictness of the pacha, and were endeavouring to divine the cause of it, when a word from the drogue-man afforded us a ray of light. "The pacha," said he to us, "made a difficulty in granting you what you asked him, only because there passed not long ago a foreigner, who gave him five hundred piaftres for going to see I forget what ruins ten leagues from this place."—"Very well," replied we; "tell the pacha that we will not purchase at so dear a rate the sight of some heaps of stones, and that he may commit extortions on the Greeks and Jews if he is in want of money: as for us, we have not five hundred piaftres, and if we had, we would find means to employ them to a better purpose." The drogue-man endeavoured to get us to consent to some smaller sacrifice. "Not a piaftre, not a parat," said we; "besides, it should not be through your means that we would treat, if we should entertain such a wish."

It was useless, in the present circumstances, to make a longer stay in CANDIA. We resolved to go, if possible, by land to CANEA, persuaded that we should find from the consul every accommodation of which we stood in need. We asked for a janizary to accompany us; the aga sent us a man well known, who had been settled in the town for a long time: a Turkish muleteer, himself a janizary, furnished us with horses, and served us as a guide. We knew that there was nothing to fear from the Greeks, and two janizaries settled and married, who publicly undertook to conduct us to CANEA, were a sufficient security to us. We tranquillized the French ship-captains, who expressed uneasiness on our account. We sent our baggage by sea with a Greek servant, and set out by ourselves, and without baggage, on the 17th of Thermidor (4th of August) in the morning.

These janizaries, born in the island, spoke Greek very well, and drank wine and brandy still better. We were extremely well satisfied with them; and we learnt, even from their mouth, that the pacha had spoken to us

of robbers only in order to get money, and have a pretext for giving us, at our own expense, an escort on which he would have levied his claims. I should have suppressed this anecdote, which is of little importance, had I not thought that it may be useful to travellers, and did it not shew, at the same time, how greedily the agents of the Turkish government are after money, and what little delicacy they use as to the means of procuring it.

The environs of CANDIA present a few fertile plains, cultivated, and some rising grounds susceptible of being so. At a little distance to the south, is seen an insulated mountain, in the form of a pyramid, at the foot of which one passes in going to visit the ruins of GORTYNA: the Europeans know it by the name of JUPITER'S mountain. To the south-west, Mount IDA, covered with snow almost all the year, throws out, on one side, some branches towards the town; and, on the other, runs to join the mountains of SPHACHIA, in like manner covered with snow during eight or nine months.

On going out of the town, we found a low plain, somewhat extensive, watered by two rivulets, after which we crossed calcareous hills and mountains, on which the Venetians have made paved roads, that have been kept in tolerably good preservation. We left the first links of the chain of Mount IDA very close to us on the left. We saw every where, in abundance, storax among the plants and shrubs which we had met with in the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. We arrived at an early hour at DAMASTA, a village by no means considerable, where we passed the rest of the day. We were made to set off in the morning before day-light. We traversed places less elevated, less arid, and more cultivated than those we had passed the day before; fertile plains of little extent and narrow vallies. We saw a great many olive-trees, a few vines, a few mulberry-trees, and several oaks. We rested under the plane-tree mentioned by TOURNEFORT, near a considerable spring

spring which takes its rise at too small a distance from the sea to serve for the watering of the lands. We proceeded for a long time by the sea-side, and we arrived at an early hour at **RETIMO**.

The environs of this town afford prospects very picturesque: gardens planted with orange-trees, among which rise some date-trees; fields covered with olive-trees and kitchen-garden plants; rising grounds on which the vine, the fig-tree, the mulberry-tree, and the almond-tree grow together; further on, wooded mountains: to the west, the citadel, the harbour, and the sea—every thing concurs to render **RETIMO** the most agreeable town in the island. It would have become, perhaps, the richest and most populous, if the harbour, small as it is, had been kept in order. Its present population consists of from five to six thousand inhabitants, half Greeks, half Turks; the Jews there are not so numerous as at **CANDIA**.

RETIMO, built on the ruins of the ancient **RITHYMNA**, too weakly defended, was plundered and ravaged by the Turks as far back as the year 1572, while **SELIM II.** was causing the siege of **FAMAGUSTA** in **CYPRUS** to be pushed on with vigour: but it was not till the reign of **IBRAHIM**, in 1645, that the Venetians were driven from it for ever.

Though we had alighted with our guides at a caravansary, we willingly accepted a lodging that was offered to us at the house of a Jew, a *French barataire*. In the course of the evening his son took us all over the town, shewed us the harbour and some gardens, and related to us the deplorable event which had obliged his father to absent himself.

The pacha of **RETIMO**, who from a low condition had just risen to great employments by dint of intrigues and money, eager to recover his advances, pay his debts, and acquire fresh riches in order to obtain, with a superior
rank,

rank, a government more important, suffered no opportunity to escape of extorting money from the inhabitants of RETIMO and the unfortunate cultivators of his province; and when occasions and pretexts were wanting, he taxed just in the same manner, at sums more or less great, the private persons suspected to be rich. For six months past that he had been in the town, Greeks, Jews, and Mussulmans, all had paid more or less. ABRAHAMAKI, *barataire* and agent of the Republic, had flattered himself that the pacha would not dare to apply to him; he was mistaken. ABRAHAMAKI was reckoned rich: the pacha could not find it in his heart to suffer this prey to escape. He sent to him for ten thousand piastres, at the same time assuring him of his protection if he paid them instantly. The Jew refused to part with that sum. The pacha insisted and threatened. ABRAHAMAKI then addressed himself to the French consul at CANEA (Citizen HENRY MURE), and communicated to him the situation in which he stood. The consul immediately went to RETIMO. The pacha, who was informed of the circumstance, caused the Jew to be seized, ordered him to be put in irons in the seraglio, and threatened to have him cudgelled to death if he did not pay down instantly the sum required.

What could the consul do in this extremity? Wait on the pacha, claim his justice, demand the execution of the capitulations: the Jew would not, on that account, the less perish. Every one acknowledged that the pacha was capable of this atrocity. The family of ABRAHAMAKI assembled; all the Jews of RETIMO made a stir: they deliberated: every one was of opinion to pay. The prisoner himself, fearing for his life, wrote to his friends, begged them to count the sum which the pacha required, and send word to the consul to undertake nothing in his favour. The money being paid, the Jew was released; but the pacha once more threatened to have him cudgelled to death if he uttered the smallest complaint.

This abuse of authority could not be tolerated without great inconveniences. The pacha had dared to make an attack on the fortune and liberty of an agent of the Republic; he ought to be punished. To say nothing, was an act of cowardice; this was in some measure to authorize this wicked man to commit every day fresh acts of tyranny. Shortly no ship-captain would have dared either to take in oil at RETIMO, or to land on these parts become too dangerous. We learnt, a few days after, that the consul had sent word to the agent to conceal himself from the resentment of the pacha, and that he had written to Citizen DESCORCHES, envoy extraordinary at the Ottoman PORTE, in order to communicate to him what had just happened.

The complaint of the consul was supported by those which were preferred at the same time by the pacha of CANDIA, on account of other extortions of a nature no less flagrant. The PORTE, which tacitly allows its agents to squeeze and torment tributary subjects, cannot without danger suffer the Mussulmans, and still less persons under the immediate protection of foreign powers to be laid under too severe a contribution. The pacha of RETIMO, on the request of Citizen DESCORCHES and of the pacha of CONSTANTINOPLE, was displaced, and condemned to make restitution of the sums extorted. He obeyed the first part of the orders of the PORTE; but he declared to the *chiaoux* who came to intimate them to him, that no fear, no motive could determine him to reimburse the money which he had exacted.

We saw him arrive a few days after us, at CANEA: he was saluted by the guns of the fort, and received a visit from the agas and the principal inhabitants of the town. He himself paid a visit to the pacha of CANEA, and hastened his departure for the MOREA, whither he was going to wait the effect of his new intrigues at CONSTANTINOPLE.

In the mean time all those who had money to claim, and who were specially designated in the firman of the **PORTE**, presented themselves, either to the pacha of **CANDIA**, or to that of **CANEA**, in order to be reimbursed before the departure of their plunderer. It is probable that these two pachas affected to endeavour to determine the pacha of **RETIMO** to make the restitution ordered by the **PORTE**, since he said loudly that if the smallest violence were attempted against him, he would put himself at the head of his people and repel force by force. It was in vain that the obedience which he owed to the orders of the sultan was represented to him: he did not the less persist in declaring that the sight even of the instruments of punishment could not determine him to it, and that no authority could compel him. He therefore departed without any one daring to undertake any thing against him. He received the civilities of the pacha of **CANEA**, and was again saluted by the guns of the fort, as if he had not been a rebellious subject, and as if he had carried with him the regret of the inhabitants.

We are ignorant of the sequel of this business; but it is probable that by means of the money which he had extorted, money which his agents at **CONSTANTINOPLE** will have skilfully scattered among personages of influence, not only this man, doubly culpable, will not have been punished, but he will even have obtained a place more honourable and more lucrative than the former.

The next day, the 19th of Thermidor, (6th of August) we set out at sunrise, at the same time expressing our wishes that the Turks who outrage humanity, who oppress in a revolting manner the nations that they have conquered and stripped, may be one day forced to return to the wild and distant countries whence they would never have issued, perhaps, if the Greeks had known how to preserve the virtues of their ancestors.

For a long while we contemplated, to the north-west of the town, the citadel built on a mass of steep rocks, advanced into the sea. We proceeded for some time along a hilly and difficult road, and we arrived at the shore of **ARMIRO**, after having crossed a small river which runs at the foot of the mountain. Beyond the beach we saw two fine springs, the one of salt-water; the other, more considerable, of fresh: farther on, stands the fort of **ARMIRO**, built by the Venetians, for defending a gorge, and preventing pirates or enemies who might make a descent on the beach, from being able to penetrate by that way into the interior of the country.

We then rose higher by degrees, and we found ourselves at the foot of the mountain called **MALAXA** (*Μαλαξία*), in sight of the Gulf of **SUDA**. This mountain is schistose and granitical at its base; whereas all those which we had seen till then, had appeared to us calcareous, and for the most part cretaceous.

Ranging along the mountain, whose direction is from east to west, we passed, without suspecting it, within reach of the ruins of **AMPHIMALE**, of which we shall soon have occasion to speak.

We descended by a paved road into a fertile plain, tolerably well cultivated. We passed at a little distance from the Gulf of **SUDA**, and arrived early at **CANEA**, much less tired by the length of the route, than fatigued by the excessive heat which we had experienced.

Citizen **MURE**, who had been a long time expecting us, would not allow us to lodge at the convent of the Capuchins, on account of the indecorous behaviour in which an Italian monk, to whom the house was intrusted, indulged himself towards the French. We here thank him for his attention on this subject, for the civilities which we received at his house,

TRAVELS IN THE

and for the valuable information which he gave us. We are likewise indebted to Citizen MAGALON, a merchant, for interesting details respecting the productions of the island, the trade that is there carried on, the population of the country-places, and some customs which are there established.

CANEA, much less extensive than CANDIA, is in proportion more populous. Here are reckoned upwards of four thousand Turks, two or three thousand Greeks, a hundred and fifty Jews, four French houses, and some Italian houses; the latter are under the protection of the emperor of GERMANY, or the Republic of RAGUSA.

The town is surrounded by a strong wall and a wide ditch: it has but one gate on the land side. The harbour is defended by batteries in good condition. To the left, on entering, is remarked a jetty parallel to the coast, behind which a somewhat great number of vessels might anchor if the bottom were cleaned. The largest are obliged to remain near the entrance of the harbour, exposed to the waves of a rough sea when the northerly winds blow with a little violence.

Facing the jetty is seen, as at CANDIA, a range of roofed docks, which the Venetians had constructed for building and sheltering their gallees.

CANEA scarcely held out for a few days against the Turks, who came to attack it in 1645. CORNARO, who commanded the Venetian troops, came out of it with arms and baggage in order to retire to RETIMO, where he was killed a little time after, in wishing to defend that town, much less important and much less capable of resistance than CANEA.

The nearest mountains, parallel to the coast, leave between them a plain upwards of a league in width, which extends over a space of twelve or fifteen miles,

miles, from the head of the Gulf of SUDA to the environs of DICTYMNA, a mountain that stretches to the north, and forms the advanced promontory which formerly bore the same name, and which the Italians designate at this day under that of *CANTO SPADA*. This plain is, in general, tolerably fertile and almost entirely cultivated. Gardens of orange-trees, forests of olive-trees, a few scattered vineyards, fields destined for the culture of wheat, barley, cotton, sesamum, maize, melons, and different legumes, those are what it presents every where.

Following the sea-shore to the west of the town, you cross a tiny rivulet; then you see near the coast a shoal and the little desert island of SAN THEODORO, on which the Venetians had erected a battery for preventing a descent on the beach. When you have passed the island, you arrive at PLATANIA, an extensive, solitary, and rural walk, where grow spontaneously plane-trees which excite astonishment from their size and number. Each of them supports one or two vine-plants, which embrace the whole extent of the tree, and furnish in abundance, without care and without culture, grapes with large stones, of an excellent quality. As they ripen very late in these shaded places, they are seen to arrive with pleasure at the markets of CANEA, when the others are beginning to disappear. A small river waters and traverses this agreeable forest, and there diffuses life and coolness.

We had been for a long time at CANEA: we had already visited the environs of the town, and gathered on the mountains the dittany and the ebony of CRETE, and most of the interesting plants of the island: we had been present at village-festivals, when it was proposed to us to go and see the ruins of PALEO-CASTRO, which we suspect to be those of *ASPTRA*, according to the account of some travellers.

After a journey of an hour and a half, we arrived at the Greek monastery, *AYIA KIRIAKI*, situated to the south-west of CANEA. We there left our horses, and took a guide to conduct us to the ruins which we wished to examine. We ascended by a very bad road, over a steep ~~rock~~, making part of the first chain of mountains which we have ~~said to be~~ parallel to the coast: We soon came to a thick wall that led us to a ~~lawn on which~~ we remarked the remains of a fort almost square, flanked by towers. The walls of this fort, as well as those of the ~~ramparts with which the town was~~ surrounded, are nearly a toise in thickness. They were of a ~~solid~~ construction, and faced with heavy stone, which, in some places, is still to be perceived.

We came out from this enclosure by the south wall, and found ourselves on a ground commanded by a chain of rocks more lofty and more steep than those on which the fort was situated. This space is terminated to the west by other perpendicular rocks, which form a natural rampart around it, separating it from the surrounding mountains, and rendering it inaccessible on that side.

This rock was itself surmounted by a thick wall, and strengthened by towers at certain distances. The town was situated between the fortrefs and the wall, by which we arrived, and the perpendicular rocks which we have just mentioned. This space was sufficient for a town of moderate size. Here we neither found inscriptions nor bas-reliefs, nor vestiges of temples or sumptuous edifices, nothing that could indicate to us the ancient name of this town.

If *KISSAMOS* situated between Cape GRABUSA and Cape SPADA, twenty miles to the west of CANEA were formerly the harbour of APTERA, as appears evident, according to the text of the ancient authors, and if CANEA occupy

occupy the place of **CYDONIA**, as is commonly imagined, **STRABO** is mistaken when he says that **APTERA** was but ten miles from **CYDONIA**. But if ancient **CYDONIA** were forty stada from its harbour, as is thought by the author of the *Legislation de Crete*, page 473, then it is probable that we saw the ruins of that town, and that those of **APTERA** are ten miles to the west, facing **KISSAMOS**, as **STRABO** says: they are those which **TOURNEFORT** visited, and of which he speaks

A quarter of a league to the east of **CAMEA**, is seen a rising ground, and, farther on, some calcareous hills, the greater part naked, which advance into the sea, and form a peninsula terminated by **Cape MELECCA**. The monastery of the **TRINITY** lies among these hills: it is inhabited by a great number of friars, who almost all apply themselves to the culture of the land. We remarked with pleasure in the environs of the monastery, some superb orchards of olive-trees, a few vineyards, and some fields, intended for the culture of different species of corn. We saw a great many bees, and a vast number of goats and sheep: there were among others in the garden a ricinus or *Palma Christi* planted several years ago, which indicated by its vigour that the greater part of the plants of the warmest climates might be introduced into **CRETE**. We spent some days with these friars, and we went from this place to the monastery of **ST. JOHN**, situated towards the cape, on an elevated lawn. The friars are here not so numerous, because the lands which they have to cultivate are not so good nor so extensive as those belonging to the convent of the **TRINITY**.

We descended from **Cape MELECCA** by a narrow gorge and by a road made between frightful precipices, which furnished us with some interesting plants. Towards the middle of the declivity, stands a building partly de-

* *Voyage au Levant*, vol. i. page 81.

stroyed, depending on the monastery of ST. JOHN, formerly inhabited by a few friars to whom the guard of this gorge was intrusted.

The Gulf of SUDA (*PLATE VIII*), a spacious natural harbour, one of the finest and safest of the ARCHIPELAGO, lies to the south of the peninsula of which we have just spoken. Its mouth is to the east, and its head runs to the west north-west: it is not only sheltered by the angles and capes which the lands form, but also by the two Islets of SUDA, on one of which is situated the fort constructed by the Venetians, and which they preserved a great while after the island was no longer in their possession. It was not till the reign of ACHMET III. that the Turks made themselves masters of this fort, and by those means became the tranquil possessors of the whole Island of CRETE.

The anchorage the most frequented by the commanders of vessels who wish only to shelter themselves from a gale of wind, is to the south south-west of Cape MELECCA, behind a small island, known to mariners under the name of *Old SUDA*. Large ships of war anchor at all places, either at the entrance of the gulf, or by the side of the island which we have just mentioned. Both of them go to the head of the gulf only when they are to remain a long time at the anchorage. The boats belonging to the country sometimes cast anchor between the two Islands of SUDA.

Half a league from the sea, to the south of this gulf, are to be met with on an elevated ground the ruins of AMPHIMALE. All the walls of this town, though in a great measure destroyed, may be easily traced; every where are seen in their enclosure, rubbish and heaps of stones formed by cultivators. Two ~~well~~ cisterns rise above these ruins, and leave people to divine how they could be filled. They are distinguishable from the red cement with which they are faced internally, and above all from the mark which

the waters have there left. One part of the town was on a plain, the other followed the slope of the ground inclined towards the sea. We remarked in the east part, the remains of the gates of the town. We in vain looked for marbles, inscriptions, and bas-reliefs; every thing has disappeared or served for the construction of a Greek monastery which has been erected on these ruins, and in which we were happy to pass the night.

From the time of our arrival in CRETE till the approaches of the autumnal equinox, REAUMUR'S thermometer, with spirits of wine, was constantly during the day, at 25, 26, and seldom at 27 degrees, in a room with a north-east aspect. We had at most had 25 degrees at SANTORIN and at MILO; 22, and 23 at NAXIA. True it is that the season was somewhat less advanced when we visited those islands.

During the three summer months, the excessive heat of the sun is constantly tempered every day;—from eight or nine o'clock in the morning till the evening, by the rather rapid current of air which prevails from north to south in the Islands of the ARCHIPELAGO and on the northern coast of CRETE. This refreshing wind, called *embat*, takes its course and is modified throughout the LEVANT, according to the direction of the coasts and the extent of sea which lies before them. We shall remark, by the way, that it is south-west on the southern coast of CRETE, of CYPRUS, and of CARAMANIA; nearly north-west at SMYRNA and ALEXANDRIA; west at TYRE, SIDON, and on all the coast of SYRIA. It comes to ATHENS, from the west or from the Gulf of LEPANTE; and this it is which the Greeks designated under the name of Zephyr. During the night, the wind takes a contrary direction; it comes from the land to the sea; it is more faint than during the day, and never extends beyond three or four leagues.

The winds are variable in the other seasons, especially towards the equinoxes: at the end of Fructidor, we experienced, with a southerly wind which lasted two days, a heat of from 30 to 32 degrees. The horizon was then as if charged with smoke, and the rays of the sun were reddish and faint, as is remarked in EGYPT, when the same wind is felt. Citizen PEYRON, a ship-captain, told us that being at anchor at SUDA, on the 30th of May, 1793, the heat became so considerable from eight to eleven o'clock at night, during a gale of wind from the south, that people could scarcely breathe, and every one felt a general faintness. The iron guns of his ship had contracted so violent a degree of heat, that a person could not lean his hand on them without being forced to withdraw it immediately. This fact was certified to us by Citizen MURE and the other Frenchmen settled at CANEA. It is to be regretted that no one ascertained, by means of the thermometer, the true degree of heat which prevailed during this memorable evening.

Though the cold is sharply felt in winter, on IDA and on the summit of the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and though they are covered with snow as early as the end of Brumaire, the temperature is, nevertheless, very mild in the plains and towards the coasts. There it does not freeze: there the rains are frequent, but of short duration. The sun appears almost immediately after the rain, and the sky is frequently clear and serene. In summer it never rains, either in CRETE, or in the Islands of the ÆGEAN SEA. The dew is then sufficient for the support of the vegetation of the plants which grow spontaneously in these climates. Almost all the others must be watered, if it be wished to cultivate them with any success.

It has been remarked at CANEA, that when the wind is to the northward or to the eastward, the waters of the sea are very low, and that they are, on the contrary, high, when the wind blows from the western quarter, or even when

when it is in that direction in the offing, although it may not yet have reached the island. The difference which we ourselves observed on the level of the waters during the stay that we made in CRETE, is about two feet. In the summer, the waters are, in the harbour, eight or ten inches below the top of a rock situated opposite to the windows of the consul's house: they rise eight or ten inches above this rock when the wind shifts to the west. Citizen MURE even assured us that in violent westerly gales, the level of the waters rose always seven or eight inches higher, so as to cover other rocks situated opposite to the angle of the house which Citizen MAGALON, a merchant, occupies towards the entrance of the harbour.

This difference in the level of the waters has nothing to do with the flux and reflux which is observed in some parts of the MEDITERRANEAN. It proceeds only from the strength of the wind, which, in the former case, impels the waters from the coasts towards the open sea, and, in the latter, brings them from the open sea towards the coasts. At CANEA, the south wind produces no very perceptible difference, while it raises, in a very remarkable manner, the waters in all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, and on all the coasts of the ÆGEAN SEA.

On the 7th of Brumaire (28th of October) at five o'clock in the morning, we felt at CANEA, an earthquake the shocks of which, though of no great violence, lasted some seconds: it was calm at this moment, but shortly after the westerly wind blew with impetuosity for several days. The inhabitants told us that earthquakes are not uncommon among them; and if we consult history, we see that this island has experienced very terrible ones at different periods. The most remarkable is that which took place in 1490: it extended over the whole island, from east to west, and occasioned very considerable damage.

CHAPTER XII.

Division of the island.—Of the agas.—Of their rights on the lands.—Of the police which they exercise.—Reflections on this subject.—Of the nations which have succeeded each other in Crete.—Of the Abadiots.—Of the Sphachiots.—Historical summary respecting Lambro Canziani.

THE Island of CRETE is divided into three pachaliks or governments, the chief places of which are CANDIA, CANEA, and RETIMO. In the first of these towns is a pacha with three tails, *seraskier*, or general in chief of all the forces of the island. In the other two, is a pacha with two tails, independent of that of CANDIA, as to the administrative part and the police, but subject to him in every thing that concerns the military department. All three, in their turn and in their provinces, are to superintend the collection of the impost, and the safety of the places which are intrusted to them. They are also bound to cause justice to be done by the cadis, and to order their sentences to be executed, as we have said elsewhere.

The pachaliks are divided into a certain number of districts, and each district comprises, in its extent, a certain number of villages, some of which belong to the imperial mosques, some to the sultana-mother; and the greater number, under the name of *MALIKIANE-AGASSI*, are granted for life to agas or lords, in consideration of a sum of money, more or less great, paid into the imperial treasury before the firman of investiture, and an annual quit-rent, which is carried into the coffers of the treasurer of CANDIA, for the maintenance of the fortresses and the pay of the troops of the country.

All land-owners, Greeks or Mussulmans, pay to the *aga*, to the *mosque*, or to the *sultan*, a seventh of the produce of their lands. They are also obliged to carry their olives to the mills which the *agas* alone have a right to cause to be constructed. Oil pays a seventh; and, what becomes a very important object to the lord, the *crusts**, or miry waters, which remain as an indemnification for the workmen whom he places at the mill for the extraction of the oil, and for the horses that he furnishes for the pressing of the olives.

The police of the village belongs to the *aga*: for this purpose he appoints a *soubachi*, a *Mussulman* like himself, a subaltern tyrant, always more greedy, more untractable, than his master. Being an informer of every thing he sees, of every thing he hears, a troublesome inquisitor into the fortune of all, incessantly occupied in setting the inhabitants at variance, in fomenting hatred among them, the *soubachi* is the most mischievous being that Turkish policy has created for the misfortune of the Greeks. The *aga* makes use of him for punishing the smallest faults, real or supposed, by arbitrary fines, by imprisonment, and not unfrequently even by the *bastinado*.

The Greeks appoint among themselves a *capitan*, or primate, charged to conciliate people's minds, and to terminate in an amicable manner the differences which may arise among them. He is a justice of peace, to whose opinion the wisest always submit, in order to avoid the formidable claw of the *cadi*, to whose tribunal all litigious affairs are carried as a last resort. The primate also watches over the interest of all. To him it is

* *Crusts* or lees. From these a rather considerable quantity of oil is drawn, as well as from the waters which have been poured boiling on the lees after the extraction of the virgin oil. These waters are received into large reservoirs: the oil which detaches itself from the lees, or thick part, rises by degrees to the surface of the water.

that the aga addresses himself when he has orders to give, or requests to make; when he requires labourers for the culture of his fields, or for works of public utility. The Greeks also appoint a *dascalos*, or writer, who keeps a register of the names of the inhabitants, of the sums at which they are taxed for their karatch, and of those which they are to pay the aga after each harvest.

No Greek can marry without the permission of the aga, a permission which he must purchase by a present, such as a sheep, a lamb, or a few fowls. If the fair one please the aga, he sometimes keeps her for himself, without any one daring to oppose it. The cudgel is always ready to strike the reluctant Greek; and woe be to the audacious man who should prefer a complaint to the pacha or to the PORTA! He would pay with his fortune, and frequently with his head, for such a step. The aga, in this case, marries, in the *kapin* manner, with the free consent, or what is understood to be such, of this woman. Ottoman manners oppose his living with her; and if she persisted in refusing to receive his hand, however powerful the aga might be, he would be obliged to desist from his pretensions. Not unfrequently, after having kept this Greek woman two or three years, he turns her off for another, and marries her to some Greek inhabitant of the village, who dares not refuse her. It is asserted, that it is uncommon for a Greek woman not to be flattered at sharing the bed of her lord, young or old, whatever may be the shame which the men attach to it, and the fate that she must experience sooner or later; so true it is that here, as elsewhere, authority is seductive, and vanity not to be resisted.

Married men are not permitted to quit the island, unless they are mariners, or merchants. There has been seen hanging to the mast of his boat a *karavokéri**, who had dared to infringe this law, and who had, by stealth,

* Master or captain of a bark, boat, or vessel.

carried unhappy beings to the Gulf of **EPHESUS**. Bachelors are, nevertheless, permitted to go and work in the **MOREA** and elsewhere; but a tax of sixty parats or two piastres a head is required of them before their departure.

If a murder happen in the village, or on its territory, and the delinquent be not known, the aga must pay to the pacha a sum of money, which he levies on all the inhabitants. He retains a part for himself: this is the custom in **TURKEY**; never does money pass through the hands of a man without his keeping a portion of it. Taxes here are always arbitrary, and more or less heavy, according to the population and the circumstances of the inhabitants. If it be a **Mussulman** who has been found dead, the sum demanded is exorbitant, because religion has been outraged in one of its members. Such an assassination, besides, is almost always followed by the death of several Greeks. The relations and friends of the deceased think it their duty, and that their honour is interested, to assassinate, in their turn, the first inhabitants that happen to fall in their way; and though the law does not authorize them to do this, and ought even to punish them, they are almost always absolved by popular opinion.

If a Greek have committed a serious offence, or if he be accused of any, which amounts nearly to the same thing, the pacha intervenes, and demands the delinquent, in order to have him tried and condemned. For this purpose he must apply to the aga, who gives him up immediately, or defends him till after the sentence of the **cadi**. The Greek often gets out of a scrape, by means of the arrangements which he enters into with his aga, and of the sacrifices which he makes towards him and the pacha. He who has nothing, pays with his head; he who possesses something, is incessantly exposed to lose it, as has been shewn: this depends on the will of the pacha, and frequently too on that of the **soubachi**.

With all the means which the law of the strongest has put into the hands of the aga, it may well be suspected that he never fails to abuse them, and to squeeze as much as he can the unfortunate cultivators. For instance, he purchases, at a low price, their commodities (with the exception of wine), which he generally does not pay for till after he has sold them, and derived from them considerable profit.

All that I have just said is applicable only to the Greek villages subject to the agas. Those which belong to mosques, or to the sultana-mother, are somewhat less oppressed than the others, because the cultivators may have their complaints heard by the sultan or the inspectors of the mosques, who are interested in protecting them against the agents that they employ for the recovery of their rights. The Turkish villages, like those of the Greeks, are subject to the police of the aga. Owners of estates pay in the same manner; but they are all exempt from gratuitous labour, and the aga would soon be displaced and punished, if all the inhabitants preferred at once their complaints to the pacha, or to the **PORTÉ**, against any injustice of too revolting a nature.

It is unnecessary to repeat here that the Greeks can neither occupy employments emanating from the government, nor can be admitted into any corps of troops, unless they have embraced the religion of **MAHOMET**.

Thus it is that the island, which so long prospered under the laws of **MINOS**, is at this day governed; thus it is that the inhabitants of a country, where liberty in a manner took birth, are bent under the yoke of the most shameful slavery, notwithstanding the sea which surrounds them, and the mountains by which they are defended.

Subject to the laws which a virtuous king had presented to them in the name of the Divinity, who undoubtedly inspired him, the Cretans were wise and happy; they were so when, satisfied with necessaries, they solely sought their subsistence in the bosom of the earth which they themselves cultivated, and in the produce of the flocks that they reared on the mountains with which the island is covered.

When they wished to procure themselves superfluities; when they modified or changed the laws of their legislator; when every city wished to form an independent state; when the rich, a long time at variance with the poor, succeeded in getting possession of power, then the citizens destined to defend the country were distinguished from those who were to feed it; then the fields were no longer cultivated but by the hand of slaves; private education and public institutions all still tended, indeed, to render man robust and skilful, courageous, and intrepid; but morals were relaxed, the public mind was enervated, and the authority of the laws was frequently called in question. The Cretans, become restless and turbulent, ambitious and covetous, waged unjust wars, plundered their neighbours, and destroyed each other. Presently, the field of their robbery being no longer sufficiently extensive, they infested the seas with their vessels, disturbed the tranquillity of the nations of the ARCHIPELAGO, and molested their commerce: they were on the point of destroying it, had not the Rhodians armed themselves in defence of all, and succeeded in burning, sinking, or dispersing, for some time, the fleets of these pirates.

From that period it was no longer the love of liberty that still upheld for a few moments the degenerated Cretans; it was the love of independence, it was a remnant of their ancient valour, it was the courage and virtue of their ancestors, that still guided them in battle. They for a long time resisted the Romans, already masters of a part of the world; they even

even beat them sometimes, but were obliged to yield to the talents and fortune of METELIUS; they lost their fleets, and found themselves forced to abandon their laws, and receive those of the conquerors.

When, under the emperors of the EAST, christianity was introduced into this island, liberty for a considerable time had no longer existed: the courage of the inhabitants, enfeebled by a foreign yoke, became daily more enervated under a mild and comforting religion, which preached obedience, humility, and a contempt for the blessings of this world. Accordingly, the Saracens, led on by the love of conquest and the wish of propagating their creed, had only to make their appearance in 823 in order to become masters of the island, and to establish themselves there, in spite of the efforts of MICHAEL II. emperor of CONSTANTINOPLE. NICEPHORUS PHOCAS, as intrepid a warrior as an unskilful sovereign, drove the Saracens from CRETE in 961, and re-united that island to the empire of the EAST, of which it formed a part till the capture of CONSTANTINOPLE by the crusaders, in 1204. The Marquis DE MONTFERRAT sold it in, 1211, to the Venetians, who were already established in some islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, and the latter preserved it till they were driven from it by the Turks.

Among the people who at this day inhabit the Island of CRETE, are to be remarked Abadiots, Mussulmans by religion, Arabs by origin, and remains of those Saracens of whom we have just spoken. Their countenance, different from that of the Turks, and the Arabic language which they speak among themselves, leave no doubt on this subject. Swarthy, meagre, and of middling stature, the Abadiots are mistrustful, malicious, and vindictive: they always go armed, like the Turks, and kill each other on the smallest provocation. They occupy twenty little villages to the south of Mount ADA, and form a population of about four thousand persons. They receive
and

and give an asylum in their houses to the Turks and the Greeks who have committed any crimes; but they require them to remain quiet, and not to meddle in their affairs. If these malefactors become troublesome, if they give any cause of dissatisfaction, the Abadiots themselves kill them, in order to get rid of them; but, in no case, do they give them up to justice, by which they are claimed and pursued. Restrained by the Turks and the Greeks, and watched by their agas, the Abadiots dare not indulge themselves too openly in robbery. However, they sometimes make incursions into the Greek monasteries which lie within reach of their villages, and when they can, lay the friars under contribution.

It was they who, in 1772, plundered an English vessel, after having murdered her crew. The captain, having kept the sea for a long time, wished to approach the south coast of the island, in order to look for an anchorage, and renew his stock of water. The sight of a cultivated land attracted him into a cove in the vicinity of the PAXIMADE Islands, where he rightly supposed that he would find water. No sooner was the vessel brought to an anchor, than almost all the crew hastened to land, in order to look for the spring or the rivulet which the appearance of the ground indicated. All on sudden a troop of Abadiots fell on them, cut them to pieces, and repaired on board, by means of the ship's longboat, before the captain could suspect what had happened on shore.

The inhabitants of the high mountains situated to the south of CANEA and RETIMO, are considered as the real descendants of those famous Cretans so long masters of the country. Known at the present day under the name of *Sphachiots*, they are distinguished from the other Greeks by their tall stature, by their handsome look, by their love of liberty, by their courage, their skill, and, above all, by the hatred which they have vowed against the usurpers of their island.

Mountains have been at all times, and among all nations, the last asylum of liberty, as they have always been the abode of strength and health. A rugged, untractable soil, which affords little subsistence, which compels man to a long and obstinate labour, which subjects him to sobriety, and condemns him to all sorts of privations, scarcely tempts conquering nations, when every rock, besides, is transformed into a fortress, when it is necessary to fight at every step vigorous, energetic men, who defend with obstinacy the soil which has given them birth, and the independence which it procures them.

Under the Romans, under the Saracens, under the Venetians, and under the Turks, the Sphachiots had found means to preserve their laws and their customs. They annually appointed their magistrates in the general assemblies of the people. Obligated by the Turks to transport, in summer, from the top of their mountains, the ice necessary for the consumption of the inhabitants of CANEA and RETIMO*, they paid no tax, no impost; they had no agas; they never saw among them the agents of the Turkish government; they formed, in a word, a republic in some measure independent, when, in 1769, some Russian emissaries came to disturb the peace, and impair the happiness which these privileged Greeks enjoyed on their mountains.

Whether CATHERINE had really conceived the project of expelling the Turks from EUROPE, and of placing her grandson on the throne of CONSTANTINE; whether she wished only to call the attention of her enemies to a distance from the places whither she was going to carry her principal forces; it is certain that, on the unexpected appearance of some Russian line-of-battle ships, in February 1770, in the environs of CORON and of NAVARIN, all the Greeks of the MOREA, those of MACEDONIA and of EPIRUS,

* The inhabitants of CANDIA procure it from Mount IDA.

and the greater part of those of the ARCHIPELAGO, rose at the same instant, flew to arms, and manifested a courage of which they were not thought capable. At this period twenty thousand muskets distributed opportunely, and ten thousand Russians commanded by experienced generals, would certainly have produced, throughout European TURKEY, a revolution which would for ever have delivered the Greeks of those countries from the Ottoman yoke.

The Sphachiots, in these circumstances, were not the last to take up arms. Some hundreds of the bravest among them went and joined the Mainots their friends, and proceeded together to offer their services to Count ORLOFF. A greater number were preparing to set out, when they received an account that the Russians, who had but three ships of the line and two frigates, which were destitute of military stores and land-forces, had raised the siege of CORON, and deserted the Greeks, who had already made themselves masters of NAVARIN, PATRAS, MISITRA, and some other towns less important.

The Albanian Mussulmans, against whom no precaution had been taken, either by sea or by land, they who a few batteries on the Isthmus of CORINTH, and a few vessels of small force in the Gulfs of LEPANTE and ATHENS, would have prevented from coming into the MOREA, immediately spread themselves over that peninsula, beat every where the Greeks, disheartened by the unexpected retreat of the Russians, and made among them a horrible slaughter. The ravage which these Albanians committed on that unfortunate land, will never be repaired as long as the Turks shall be masters of those countries, and the caprice of a few rulers shall be able to dispose of the fortunes and the lives of the inhabitants.

The pacha of CANDIA, informed of the conduct of the Sphachiots, resolved, in the same year 1770, to march against them with all the forces of the island. He wished to exterminate them, and by those means afford a terrible example of severity to all the Greeks who might be tempted to imitate them. The Turks, always ready to fight when they are persuaded that there are christians to be killed, towns to be plundered, boys and girls to be violated, and slaves of all ages and of both sexes to be sold, were soon united under their colours. Soldiers and cultivators, traders and workmen, all wished to take a part in this expedition. Fifteen thousand men, armed at all points, arrived in a few days at the nearest mountains, on which they found not one inhabitant. The women and children of the Sphachiots, accompanied by the old men and the infirm, had gained the most elevated spots, and the most inaccessible places. Those whose age allowed them to handle a musket or a sword, to the number of upwards of two thousand, posted with intelligence at the second chain of their mountains, disputed with courage every rock, stopped for a long time, at every gorge, the Turks by no means habituated to this manner of fighting; and when a passage was forced, or a rock carried, the Sphachiots, lightly clothed, and lightly armed, accustomed to climb mountains, disappeared in a moment; while the Turk, who knows not how to fight but on horseback, who is both heavily clothed, and heavily armed, could not follow his enemy across the rocks and precipices, which it was necessary to clear in order to reach him.

During the whole summer, the Turks displayed a great deal of perseverance in fighting the Sphachiots; but being afterwards surprised at a resistance which they did not expect, disappointed in their hopes, frightened at the approaches of the cold, and tired of a painful and disagreeable war, they loudly demanded to return home. The Sphachiots, on their side, found themselves reduced to the last extremity: almost all their villages had been

set on fire: a great number of their women and children had been carried off; they had lost their flocks; their provisions were exhausted; and the earth which they could not cultivate, no longer afforded them any thing; so that they received with pleasure the first proposals that were made to them: they consented to pay the annual tribute to which all the Greeks are subject; and, by these means, they were enabled to return to their habitations, and continue their barter with the maritime towns.

As the Turks, on this occasion, had not been able to take with them horses, and to cause themselves to be followed by beasts of burden, they had thought of loading three or four thousand Greeks with their baggage; and in the different battles which they had to fight, they placed these Greeks in front of them, in order to make themselves a rampart of their bodies.

This trait of barbarity and cowardice, which was related to us by a great number of Sphachiots, was what most affected these brave mountaineers, and what most contributed to reduce them to a deplorable condition. Frequently they durst not fire on their enemies, for fear of hitting those whom they considered as their brothers, still more unfortunate than themselves.

Although the Sphachiots pay their karatch with the greatest repugnance, and are well disposed to avail themselves of the first favourable moment for attempting to shake off the yoke which hangs heavy on their necks, they took good care, during the last war of the Russians against the Turks, not to yield to the solicitations that were made to them to take a part in the armaments which took place at TRIESTE, and which were commanded by Captain *LAMBRO*. They had, on this occasion, formed a better judgment of events, than they had done on the other; and, indeed, they have had only to congratulate themselves on this conduct; they would infallibly have lost the few privileges which they have remaining.

LAMBRO CANZIANI, born at THEBES of poor parents, gave himself up, from his infancy, to the profession of a seaman. Early in life he was acquainted with all the coast of GREECE and of the PELOPONNESUS; he visited almost all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO; he had several times occasion to anchor in all the harbours and in all the bays of the BLACK SEA; and though he was but a common sailor, he distinguished himself in such a manner by his intelligence, his courage, his boldness, and, above all, by his hatred towards the Turks, that he was admitted, while yet young, as an officer, into the service of RUSSIA. In this quality, he took part in the siege of CORON, in 1770; he was in the same year at the engagement of TCHESME. He signalized himself repeatedly on the BLACK SEA during the conquest of the CRIMEA by the Russians; at last he was promoted, by the empress of RUSSIA, to the rank of colonel.

The war which took place in 1787 made this man, who was no less brave than enterprising, conceive the hope of acting a great part in his own country. He knew that the Greeks are always roused at the word Liberty: he knew them to be capable of the greatest efforts for obtaining it: he flattered himself with releasing them from the Ottoman yoke, if the court of RUSSIA would accede to his views.

But it appears that CATHERINE was not disposed to second projects which she, perhaps, thought extravagant, and perhaps, too, she was dissuaded from it by the Russian nobility, who, it is said, consider the conquest of European TURKEY, and the emancipation of the Greeks, as contrary to their interests. Be this as it may, LAMBRO, being neither able to obtain from the empress money nor ships, did not the less decide on fitting out at TRIESTE, at the expense of his friends, twelve small vessels, of which he took the command, and on board of which he obtained permission to hoist the Russian flag.

However

However feeble this armament was, it greatly perplexed the Turks; it electrified the Greeks of the MOREA and of EPIRUS: those of the ARCHIPELAGO contented themselves with sending privately a few sailors; those of CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, and SALONICA, appeared to take no part in it; but all secretly furnished money.

Already was this fleet reinforced by important captures; already did LAMBRO consider himself as the approaching deliverer of GREECE, when, all of a sudden, the object of the war was changed, and it was terminated by an unexpected peace. In 1790 and 1791, it was much more important, to stop the progress of the French revolution, than to render the Greeks independent. The two courts of AUSTRIA and RUSSIA were, in some measure, obliged to adjourn the war against the Turks at the moment when the coallesced powers would have parcelled out FRANCE, divided her forces, annihilated her fleets, and burnt or destroyed her arsenals.

Peace being concluded, LAMBRO received orders to lay aside the Russian flag, and even to lay up his squadron. He obeyed for a moment; but presently he began again to cruise under the same flag, and once more infested the ARCHIPELAGO and the coast of the MOREA. The PORTE complained to the Russian ambassador, who disowned LAMBRO; so that there remained for the Turks no other course to take than to arm quickly, in order to stop the progress of a man whom they knew to be powerfully supported.

LAMBRO, who had then several frigates or corvettes, and a great number of other small vessels well equipped, and manned by determined men, resisted by his courage, or escaped by his skill, from the ships which the PORTE sent against him. But he was afterwards attacked by forces so considerable, commanded by the Algerines and the Turks united, that he was entirely destroyed, and ran the greatest risk of losing his life. On this occasion, he

performed prodigies of valour; and though he had to fight several ships of the line, he disputed the victory the whole day: he had seen almost the whole of his flotilla taken, sunk, or burnt, while he was still fighting. His ship was full of shot-holes, and threatened every moment to carry him to the bottom. Night fortunately came and put an end to this too unequal conflict, and also furnished him with the means of making his escape in boats with part of the heroes by whom he had been so nobly supported.

This reverse did not damp the courage of LAMBRO: his genius and activity furnished him with fresh resources. It was not long before he had a squadron almost as strong as the former, with which he again made his appearance in the ARCHIPELAGO. It is certain that this extraordinary man would long have perplexed the PORTE, had he not had the inadvertence to disoblige almost all the Greeks, by making an improper use of the credit and forces which he held from their generosity; by imperiously requiring what was at first, on their part, only a voluntary offering; by tolerating the excesses in which the crews of his vessels indulged themselves; and if, in short, in order to procure money, he had not, like a real pirate, taken the liberty of attacking and capturing indiscriminately merchant-vessels, which his interest even prescribed to him to respect. A kerlanguisch and a galley under his orders ventured, in May or June 1792, to attack and burn two French ships lying at anchor a league from NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, although there was in the seas of the LEVANT a division of French frigates declined to protect our commerce.

In the mean time the PORTE, informed of the new armament of LAMBRO, and of the part which the Mainots were taking in it, had reinforced the squadron of the captain-pacha; and, at the same time, caused its troops of the MOREA to march, in order to attack the Mainots on the side of

MISITRA,

MISITRA, while the squadron should act in the Gulfs of CORON and COLOKYTHIA, which was known to be LAMBRO's refuge.

At the time when M. DE CHOISEUL was informing M. DE ST. VALLIER, commander of the division, of what was going on, M. DE VENEL, captain of the *MODESTE*, had arrived at CORON, in order to revenge the outrage committed on the French flag. Having learnt that LAMBRO was at anchor in PORTO QUAGLIO, he immediately made sail for the purpose of forcing in his retreat this man, who was now no more than a dangerous pirate that it was necessary to hasten to destroy.

On the 17th of June, M. DE VENEL presented himself off the harbour: he found it well fortified, and in a good state of defence. In a small cove, situated by the side of the harbour, was a cutter moored with a spring on her cable, and protected by two batteries erected on shore: it was by this part that M. DE VENEL resolved to commence his attack. While he was preparing for battle, he saw arrive the squadron under the orders of HUSSEIN, who was come also with the intention of attacking LAMBRO's flotilla.

In the course of the day the French frigate had two engagements, during which she greatly damaged the batteries, and in particular handled the cutter very roughly. Towards the evening, she had a third action in concert with a Turkish frigate, and for the night, with a view of preventing any vessel from making her escape either from the cove or the harbour, the captain-pacha sent another frigate and three kerlanguischs, the command of which he gave to M. DE VENEL. On the 18th, the batteries of the cove ceased their fire, and the cutter was carried. On the same day, the French frigate, accompanied by two Turkish frigates and three kerlanguischs, went to attack PORTO QUAGLIO. LAMBRO's flotilla consisted of eleven vessels of different sizes. The engagement lasted all the rest of the day. It was remarked, that

the whole of the enemy's fire was directed against the *MODESTE*. LAMBRO was persuaded, no doubt, that if he could cripple her, it would have been easy for him to escape from the forces of the pacha.

At night-fall a council of war was held on board the flag-ship; and it was resolved, agreeably to the opinion of M. PEYRON, lieutenant of the *MODESTE*, that the French frigate should cruise, as she had done on the preceding nights, with the two Turkish frigates and the three kerlanguifchs, and that at day-light she should force the entrance of the harbour, accompanied by the whole squadron.

According to this plan, the attack was renewed on the 19th at day-break. The silence of the batteries and of the vessels at first excited surprise; but it was soon discovered that all of them had been abandoned during the night. LAMBRO, and all the Greeks under his command, had made their escape among the Mainots, or, under favour of the night, had got off in their boats. The captain-pacha, delighted that he had been so successful in his first essay, swore eternal friendship to the French, promised distinguished protection to her seamen, thanked M. DE VENEL, distributed some money and some refreshments to the crew of the *MODESTE*, took possession of the deserted flotilla, and hastened to return to CONSTANTINOPLE, to receive the congratulations of the great and the benedictions of the people.

CHAPTER XIII.

Extent and population of the Island of Crete.—Details respecting the productions of each province.—Plants of which the inhabitants make use.—Natural history.

THE Island of CRETE is about sixty leagues or thirty myriameters in length; from its most western coast to Cape SAMONIUM, situated in the most eastern part. Its greatest breadth, in passing by Mount IDA, is about thirteen leagues. It is but three from the head of the Gulf of MIRABEL to HIERA PETRA, and six or seven from RETIMO to the mouth of the rivulet called MEGALO POTAMO: but when a person travels on horseback, the turnings which he is obliged to make, on account of the mountains, render the road every where as long again, independently of its being extremely rugged.

The north coast is much more sinuous than the south: it has a greater number of harbours and roadsteads: here are to be found excellent anchorages, while the south coast affords but a few places where a ship can cast anchor in safety.

The rivers are, in a manner, nothing more than torrents swelled in winter by the rains, and in the spring by the melting of the snow: few among them preserve all the year a part of their waters; but there are a tolerably great number of springs, of which the inhabitants make use for the watering of the lands. True it is that the greater part of these springs issue so close to the sea-shore, that it is almost impossible to employ them for that purpose.

According to the registers of the collector of the karatch, the population of the Greeks must be estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand: there are reckoned about twenty thousand men paying that tax. If we next consider the great number of janizaries registered in the towns, and if we pay attention that some villages are almost entirely peopled by Turks, or partly by Turks and partly by Greeks, we shall be inclined to believe that there are in the island nearly as many of the one as of the other, and that the total amount of the population is two hundred and forty thousand inhabitants.

If we may credit the merchants who have grown gray in their counting-houses, and who have directed an observing eye to their commerce, the number of the Greeks is insensibly diminishing from the effect of servitude, from emigrations, from the discouragement to which a cultivator is subject, and from the continual exactions which they experience. Wretchedness occasions the death of some from inanition in particular; it kills a great many children; it opposes the union of the two sexes. We may presume, that if the **PORTE** do not change its system in regard to the non-Mussulmans, if it do not quickly decide on protecting them against its agents, the population of the Greeks will disappear from the places occupied by the Turks, or the latter will be driven from the European continent on the first opportunity that shall present itself.

We have said that the island was divided into three governments, subdivided into districts or provinces: we shall take a look at the productions of each of them in particular.

In the most western part, lie **KISSAMOS** to the north, and **SELINO** to the south, which divide into two portions the ground comprised between that space. **KISSAMOS**, whose name has been preserved till our time without alteration, was formerly the harbour of **APTERA**: at this day it is a small

town, which would be of some importance, had not the pachas prohibited the exportation of the commodities of the island, except from the chief place of their government.

This province is one of the best cultivated and the most productive of the island: it furnishes a tolerably large quantity of oil and wine; it produces honey, wax, and silk: here very little barley and wheat are gathered. The greater part of its mountains are wooded: here are found scattered a great many common and holm oaks, the acorns of which allow the Greeks to breed a sufficiently large number of hogs. Here are also seen a great many carob-trees, whose fruits are carried to CANEA. Above the village of *NOMALO*, situated on the first link of the chain of the *WHITE MOUNTAINS*, is a somewhat considerable forest of oaks, whence is drawn the greater part of the wood and charcoal that is consumed at CANEA.

In this province, the vine deserves some attention: it is cut so near the root, that there remains no apparent shoot; which does not prevent it from sending forth several vigorous branches, and from yielding a tolerably great quantity of grapes. Those who are the best cultivators, give but one hoeing to their vines, and never put to them any manure. They prefer employing it on lands intended for the reception of grain, or of some kitchen-garden plants.

When they wish to plant a vine, the inhabitants of *KISSAMOS* content themselves with sticking in the ground, to the depth of two feet, a pointed iron, and with setting their plant in the hole, at the same time pricking the earth all round by means of the same iron. This method is undoubtedly defective; but it saves the expenses of plantations; and in a country where it is dangerous for a man to be richer than his neighbour, industry is always paralyzed. Besides, why should the Greek endeavour, in the country-places,

to double the produce of his field? He is satisfied if he have bread for his family: two or three casks of wine are sufficient for him; if he had five or six, it would be remarked: the soubachi would not want pretexts for informing against him, and the aga means for stripping him.

The wine of KISSAMOS is a claret, spirituous, and of a tolerably good quality: as it is not an article of commerce, because the carriage to CANEA would be too expensive, the Greeks and Mussulmans make of it a rather great consumption. The former convert a part of it into brandy for their winter stock, because it keeps better, and takes up less room than wine.

The grapes are gathered in the beginning of Fruclidor: at this period they have acquired their full maturity. They are carried to the press constructed in masonry in the middle of the vineyard: there, they are heaped up, and left eight or ten days exposed to the sun. They are then trodden; and the unfermented wine is carried home, where it is poured into casks. A fourth or a fifth part of water is generally added, and most of the inhabitants are in the habit of putting into the wine which they intend for the Turks, salt, plaster, and even lime, in order to give it a tartness, which the latter are fond of, and hold in request.

On the Gulf of KISSAMOS is a quarry of beautiful gypsum, which the Crețans work ill. The masons of the country are acquainted with no other manner of converting it into plaster, than by putting it pounded, to the thickness of five or six inches, into the baker's oven.

The fort of GRABUSA, situated on a steep islet, at the most western and northern part of CRETE, is comprised in the district of KISSAMOS. The Turks not being able to make themselves masters of this fort at the beginning of the last century, resolved to corrupt the commander, and the latter was
immoral

immoral enough to hold out his hand to the gold that was offered to him, and cowardly enough to deliver up a place intrusted to him by the republic of VENICE. The junction of three small islands and an advanced cape forms a natural harbour, in which the largest ships anchor in safety. The population of the Turks of KISSAMOS is estimated at upwards of a third of the inhabitants.

The province which lies to the south of that of KISSAMOS, has taken its name of SELINO, a small town built on the south coast of the island, in the situation formerly occupied by LISSA, or LISSUS, a place of little importance, of which PROLEMY makes mention. It is very fertile, although it is almost entirely mountainous. It furnishes a little silk, honey, wax, and a tolerably large quantity of fruits, such as cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, and oranges. This is the only province where the chestnut-tree is cultivated: that tree is there abundant, and thrives exceedingly well on the schistose hills and mountains of this country. The chestnuts are carried to CANEA, RETIMO, and CANDIA. In those towns they are eaten from the middle of Vendémiaire to the end of the spring. Every year a rather large quantity is exported to SYRIA.

Oil is, however, the principal commodity of SELINO: it is reckoned better in this province, than in all the rest of the island. The merchants of CANEA generally establish their speculations on the quantity and the quality of the oils of SELINO.

Wine, wheat, and barley, are in no great plenty. The population of the Turks is estimated at a fourth or a fifth of the inhabitants.

After these two provinces come CIDONIA to the north, and SPHACHIA to the south: the latter extends to the east much more than the former; it is

is considered as making part of the pachalik of **CANDIA**. We shall return to it presently, when we have said a word of the provinces situated to the north, comprised in the pachalik of **CANEA** and in that of **RETIMO**.

CIDONIA, or **KIDONIA**, which has retained its name of the ancient city of the Cretans, produces oil, grain, cotton, flax, silk, honey, wax, some fruits, and a tolerably large quantity of cheese: its territory is, in general, extremely fertile. The nearest mountains which lie to the south, being more temperate and more cool than the territory of **CANEA**, yield a great many fruits: little wine, a great deal of oil, and a middling quantity of wheat and barley, are here produced.

The first chain of the high mountains of **SPIACHIA**, which comes next, comprised in the province of **KIDONIA**, is covered with snow for four or five months. It is, in general, stony and destitute of earth: there are but a few narrow vallies which are susceptible of culture. Here barley is sown in **May**, which is gathered in **September**. The harvest of this grain taking place, in the environs of the sea, at the beginning of **May**, it pretty frequently happens that the cultivator sows on these mountains the barley recently gathered in the plain. He may, in the same manner, if he please, come in **October**, and sow it again in the environs of the coast. But as it has been found that new seed is not so good as that which has lain some time, it is, only for want of other seed that recourse is had to the former.

It is also on these mountains that the flocks are brought, as soon as the snow is melted; and though the ground appears almost naked, cattle here find a food, if not abundant, at least very relishing, and very fit for giving to their milk and their flesh a quality which cannot be attained by those that are bred in the most fertile places.

In the environs of *CANEA*, the population of the Turks is as numerous as that of the Greeks.

Three leagues from this town begins the province of *APOCORONA*, which extends to the east as far as *ARMIRO*, and to the south as far as the mountains of *SPHACHIA*. It presents no particular culture: it is mountainous, and furnishes in abundance oil, a small quantity of barley and wheat, and very little wine: it is more peopled by Greeks than by Turks.

The province of *RETIMO*, which comes next, is one of the best cultivated and most productive of the island: it furnishes a great deal of oil, a little barley and wheat, and a tolerably large quantity of wine. The rising grounds and hills which skirt the shore of *ARMIRO*, are almost all covered with vines. On the nearest mountains which lie to the south, is to be remarked a forest of common and holm oaks, maples, and carob-trees, into which the inhabitants of *RETIMO* come to cut the wood that they stand in need of.

To the south of *RETIMO* are the two provinces of *AÏON-VASSALI* and *AMARI*, the only ones that are comprised in this pachalik: they furnish wheat, barley, oil, and some fruits. The former, situated to the north-west of the other, furnishes, besides, excellent cheese, which is confounded, in trade, with that of *SPHACHIA*. The Greeks are more numerous than the Turks in the provinces of *AÏON-VASSALI* and *AMARI*.

The *Sphachiots*, as we have said, inhabit the high mountains which extend from east to west, from the province of *SETIMO* as far as that of *AMARI*: they are considered as being comprised in the pachalik of *CANDIA*, though the interior police and administration belong to themselves. Independently of a great number of villages which are on these mountains, some are re-

marked towards the south coast, and among others *SPHACHIA*, their chief place, where is a small harbour that contains seven or eight large boats, of which the Sphachiots make use for their trade, and sometimes too for the piracies which they practise in imitation of their ancestors.

The Maltese, in their excursions, formerly frequented the harbour of *SPHACHIA*. They were well received there by the inhabitants, who were eager to furnish them with provisions and all the assistance which they wanted.

SPHACHIA produces scarcely any oil; but, to make the inhabitants amends, here are gathered a little wheat and a pretty considerable quantity of barley: it also furnishes honey and wax. Its principal production consists in little cheeses made with ewe's milk, which are exported to *CONSTANTINOPLE*.

During the winter, the Sphachiots are in the habit of sending their flocks towards the sea-side, because in that mild and rainy season grass is there in plenty; but, on the first warm weather in summer, they drive them back to browse at home on the rich pastures which the milder temperature and the gradual melting of the snow always maintain in a state of verdure.

The wine which these Greeks make on the first link of the chain of their mountains, would be sufficient for the wants of the whole year with a little economy; but they generally drink with so much intemperance during the three or four months which succeed that of the vintage, that they are obliged to drink pure water the remainder of the year. Few among them are prudent enough, it is said, to use with sobriety a liquor as wholesome, when it is taken in moderation, as it is prejudicial when the dose is too powerful.

The first province that is met with in the north part of the island, after quitting the territory of *RETIMO*, is called *NILO-POTAMO*: it extends to the south-east even beyond Mount *IDA*, and comprises the districts of *ARLO-POTAMO*, *LUMBIS*, *ARCADI*, and *RISO-CASTRO*. It yields wheat, barley, silk, flax, cotton, and some fruits: here is produced a rather large quantity of oil, though the greater part of the olive-trees neither receive manure nor hoeing, and are in some measure abandoned.

This province was formerly comprehended in the *pachalik* of *RETIMO*; but, about fifty years ago, a pacha of *CANDIA*, considering it as an excellent mine to be worked, warmly solicited the *PORTE*, and obtained, that it should be annexed to his *pachalik*. This measure greatly contributed to diminish the number of the inhabitants, as well as the produce of the lands; for, independently of the exactions which were made on those who were in easy circumstances, the obligation to which the pacha subjects all the cultivators to carry their oils to *CANDIA*, where less is paid for them than at *RETIMO*, and the considerable increase of the expenses resulting from a greater distance and worse roads, across mountains which it is necessary to pass—every thing has thrown the inhabitants into a sort of discouragement of which the *PORTE* is ignorant, and to which the pacha has no intention of putting a stop. Satisfied with increasing the produce of the customs, the latter gives himself little concern whether the inhabitants have to lament the measures which the *PORTE* has taken in regard to them.

In the territory of *CANDIA* are gathered very little cotton, a great deal of wheat and barley, and a considerable quantity of raisins. Several cargoes of these last are shipped for *SYRIA* and *EGYPT*. The Mussulmans of those countries make them the principal ingredient in their sherbets: the Christians are in the habit of putting them into a certain quantity of water, and of leaving them to ferment for ten, twelve, or fifteen days, according to the

temperature of the air. They afterwards distil them, and obtain from them a very agreeable brandy. The preparation of these raisins consists in gathering them, when they are very ripe, and spreading them on the ground, exposing them for several days to a burning sun. They are afterwards stoned, and then packed up for carriage.

There are scarcely any olive-trees in the territory of **CANDIA**, although the soil is very fit for the culture of that tree. The Turks there are as numerous as the Greeks.

The Island of **DIA**, or of **STANDIA**, is situated three leagues to the north-east by east of **CANDIA**. It is about four miles long by two broad: its circumference is irregular: in its south part, are three natural harbours, where ships of burden, bound to **CANDIA**, cast anchor and unload a part of their cargo, because the harbour of that town is not deep enough to receive them when they are fully laden. On their departure, they in like manner go and wait at **DIA** till boats bring them wherewith to complete their lading.

A ship of the line which might be driven by a too violent northerly wind towards **CRETE**, and which could not gain the Gulf of **SUDA**, or **SPINALONGA**, would find an asylum at **DIA**. The middle harbour, called *PORTO DELLA MADONA*, is the best of the three: a vessel may cast anchor there in from six or eight fathoms water up to a considerable depth.

On doubling the east point, you meet with a fourth harbour, by no means safe, rather shallow, and open to the east wind, but sheltered from the south, west, and north-west. A merchant-vessel, caught in a gale of wind, might in like manner here take refuge.

This island is lofty, rugged, and entirely calcareous: it neither is inhabited nor cultivated. The rock is every where naked, except towards the summit, where is perceived a soil which would be fit for the culture of the vine and the olive-tree. It appears that there were anciently in this spot some habitations, to judge from the heaps of stones and bricks to be found here. In various places are met with a whitish marble, which has never been worked, and some veins, of several feet in thickness, of streaked alabaſter, which is thought to be of the greateſt beauty.

On this island are a conſiderable quantity of rabbits: there are alſo ſome wild goats, which it is difficult to ſee and to ſhoot at, becauſe they keep in places inacceſſible to man. We here ſaw, beſides, ſeveral cats of different colours, which we preſumed to have belonged to veſſels caſt away.

The province of *MESSARA*, which lies to the ſouth of that of *CANDIA*, is the moſt fertile and the moſt agreeable of the iſland: it has, among others, a very beautiful plain ſix leagues in extent, in which are gathered in abundance wheat, barley, flax, cotton, and a variety of fruits. It is croſſed by a ſmall river at this day called *MALOGNITHI*, and formerly known by the name of *LETHE*. It paſſes by the ſide of the ruins of *GORTYNA*, and empties itſelf into the ſea facing the *PAXIMADI* Iſlands.

When the Romans had conquered the iſlands, and humbled the pride of *CNOSSUS*, *GORTYNA* became the moſt conſiderable and the moſt beautiful city of *CRETE*. It had two harbours to the ſouth, one of which named *METALLUM*, ſituated oppoſite to two iſlets, is to be found again in the word *MITALA*, which this place ſtill bears. The other, called *LEBENA*, was five or ſix leagues more to the eaſtward.

Three leagues to the north of these ruins, is seen the famous labyrinth, which might be taken for an old quarry of soft, calcareous stone, or for a place of habitation, capable of containing a whole colony, had not ancient authors said that it was constructed by DÆDALUS, on the model of the labyrinth of EGYPT, and that it served as a place of confinement for the Minotaur.

The wheat of MESSARA is one of the best of TURKEY: it yields a great deal of flour, and makes an excellent bread. Cultivators convey it on the back of their asses to CANDIA, to RETIMO, and even to CANEA; and, however plentiful the harvest may be, they never keep any for themselves. As well as the other cultivators of the island, they live all the year on a very coarse barley-bread. The pure wheat is reserved for the agas and for the rich inhabitants of the towns.

This province is justly reckoned the granary of CRETE. All the lands are in culture, and they commonly produce fifteen or twenty for one; while elsewhere the cultivator is well satisfied if he obtain six or eight times the seed which he has intrusted to the best grounds: true it is that their culture is much neglected, and that they seldom receive manure. The Turks here are more numerous than the Greeks.

The province of MIRABEL, which lies to the east of that of CANDIA, is populous, fertile, and abundant in oil, grain, and fruit. Formerly the inhabitants saw several French vessels come to the road of MIRABEL and the harbour of SPINA-LONGA, in order to load with oil, which kept up its price, and diffused among them a degree of comfort which they no longer enjoy, since they have been forced to carry it, at a great expense, to CANDIA, and to sell it at a low price to the Turkish proprietors of the soap-houses established in that town.

Cultivators, discouraged by this inconsiderate order, neglect from day to day their olive-trees, and make, besides, a greater consumption of oil and olives than they did before. They salt a large quantity of this fruit, which they make the principal article of their subsistence. They also eat a great many wild herbs as a salad, or fried with oil; and thus it is that the pacha of CANDIA, who hoped to increase the produce of the customs, by preventing the fraud which might have been committed far from his sight, has, on the contrary, seen that produce imperceptibly diminish, because they no longer export from this province one half of the oils which were thence exported formerly.

The road of MIRABEL faces the east, and affords to vessels, which may put in there, a tolerably fair anchorage. It is sheltered and defended by two small islands situated in front. The town has greatly diminished since commerce has taken another direction. Here are, nevertheless, still reckoned fifteen hundred inhabitants, the greater part Greeks and cultivators.

SPINA-LONGA, which lies a few leagues more to the north, is one of the best harbours of the island. It is formed by a peninsula which secures it from the easterly winds. Its entrance faces the north north-east; but it is sheltered and protected by an islet on which the Venetians had built a fortress similar to that of SUDA. For a long time the Turks made fruitless attempts to render themselves masters of this fortress: it was not till the beginning of the last century that the Venetians permitted them to take possession of it.

The province of *INFRA-PETRA*, or *GERA PETRA*, is to the south of that of MIRABEL: like the latter, it produces oil, grain, various fruits, honey, wax, flax, &c.; but it suffers equally from the prohibition which the pacha has issued of selling commodities any where but at CANDIA. French vessels

came formerly to load with oil in the road of *HIERA-PETRA*: in order to sell that commodity, the inhabitants are at this day obliged to make by land a trip which requires three or four days' journey.

The town, known in ancient times under the names of *CYRBA*, *CAMYRUS*, and *HIERA PYTNA*, is at the present hour no more than a village, whose population is daily diminishing. Its roadstead is too much exposed to the southerly winds, and particularly to the *sirocco*, to be frequented. The European vessels which came thither formerly, hastened to take in their cargo and to get away.

The province of *SETTIA* occupies all the eastern part of the island: it is the most extensive, but the least peopled, and the least productive, though it is, in a great measure, susceptible of culture, and though most of its lands are of the greatest fertility. But the remoteness from the capital, the want of harbours, the inconsiderate injustice of the agas—every thing concurs to render the inhabitants of this part of the island more indolent than the others. Contented with gathering corn and fruit for their subsistence, oil for paying their taxes, and procuring themselves a few clothes, and the utensils necessary for their family, they endeavour not to snatch from the earth a surplus of productions, with which they would be embarrassed, or of which their agas would not fail to take possession.

The town is situated on a flat shore, which a cape not much advanced, and three islets placed at upwards of a league's distance, protect but feebly from the north and north-east winds. It was tolerably well fortified, and sufficiently peopled, when the Venetians were masters of the island: they had there constructed a mole, in order to shelter the vessels which came thither to load with the productions of the province, or which brought those claimed

by

by the wants of the inhabitants. At *SETTIA* are at this day seen none but small boats: the population has diminished considerably, and the fortifications are not kept in the least order.

Mount DIETÆ occupies in this province an extent somewhat considerable, in a direction from east to west. Although it is one of the most elevated points of the island next to *Mount IDA* and the *WHITE MOUNTAINS*, its top is not covered with snow: it is only more cool and more moist than the mountains in the environs of the sea, and would be very well calculated for the feeding of a great number of flocks.

The carob-tree, a tree of moderate size which grows without culture all over the island, and particularly delights in stony grounds and in the clefts of rocks, is here more abundant than any where else: it has an agreeable port, a foliage always green, flowers very small, without corollas; brown fruits, flattened in the form of pods, and a wood very hard, veined, of a beautiful deep red, very fit for cabinet and inlaid work; but what depreciates this wood, is that it is very subject to rot when the tree grows old: its blea, besides, is too considerable, too tender, and of a whitish colour.

The fruits of the carob-tree are conveyed to *CONSTANTINOPIE*, into *SYRIA*, and into *EGYPT*: they serve for food to the poor and to children; the latter are very fond of chewing the sweet and luscious pulp which they contain. Mixed with liquorice-root, raisins, and other different fruits, it serves for composing the sherbets of which the *Mussulmans* make a daily use.

Among the great number of wild or cultivated plants on which the inhabitants of *CRETE* subsist, we shall remark:

The leaves of kidney-beans, boiled and fried with olive-oil.

The leaves of chich-peas, boiled and raw, as a salad.

The leaves and the flowers of pumpkins, boiled.

The leaves of vines, boiled and pickled with vinegar.

The leaves of horseradish, boiled.

The leaves and the tops of mustard and of a great number of cruciform plants, boiled and fried.

The leaves and the stems of blite, boiled.

The leaves of several species of oraches, boiled.

The leaves and the stems of common black night-shade *, boiled.

The leaves of corn, or red poppy †, boiled.

The leaves of mallow, boiled.

The young shoots of wild or acute-leaved asparagus ‡, boiled.

The stems of the common rough bindweed §, and of the lofty-climbing oriental bindweed ||, boiled.

Prickly chicory, raw, as a salad.

Dandelion, and a great number of chicoraceous plants, as a salad.

The leaves of various species of scorzonera, as a salad.

The greater part of the campanulas, valerians, and scabioufcs, as a salad.

The leaves of bramble, boiled, and the tender tops, raw, as a salad.

The ears of green maize, raw.

The roots of parsley, boiled, as a salad, and as a ragout.

The stems and the leaves of fennel, boiled, as a salad, and pickled in vinegar.

The fruits of the *love-apple* ¶, boiled, and as a ragout, or as seasoning.
A cultivated plant.

The leaves and the buds of the thornless caper-bush, pickled in vinegar.

* *Solanum nigrum*. LINN.

† *Papaver rhœas*. LINN.

‡ *Asparagus acutifolius*. LINN.

§ *Smilax aspera*. LINN.

|| *Smilax excelsa*. LINN.

¶ *Solanum lycopersicum*. LINN.

Among the cultivated plants, we remarked the bristly-leaved corchorus, or common Jew's mallow*, which we again saw in still greater abundance in EGYPT. Its leaves are eaten with pleasure, during the whole summer, as a ragout or simply boiled, squeezed, and seasoned with olive-oil. Care is taken to sow the seeds from the end of the winter to the end of the spring, in watered places. The plant is annual, branchy, and rises to the height of two feet.

Ketmia, or *bamia*†, known in the ANTILLES under the name of *gombreau*, is also cultivated, not only in CRETE, but throughout the LEVANT. Its fruit, from three to four inches long, is gathered from the end of Prairial to Fructidor, and eaten as a ragout alone, with different seasoning, and more frequently mixed with meat: it is insipid, viscous, and by no means difficult of digestion. The seeds are sown towards the end of the winter in watered places. This annual plant would thrive very well in the South of FRANCE.

To this list we might add the greater part of the kitchen-garden plants cultivated in EUROPE.

It is to be regretted that the potatoe is not known to the inhabitants of GREECE; it would certainly grow under the shade of the chestnut-tree of SELINO, on the WHITE MOUNTAINS, on Mount IDA, on Mount DICTÆ, and on all the elevated and cool places of the island. It would contribute to render independent the Sphachiots, whom the want of subsistence frequently calls to the maritime towns of the north coast: it would save the corn which, in general, runs short in this country: it would afford to all the Greeks a wholesome food which would not excite the envy of the greedy

* *Corchorus olitorius*. LINN.—Corète potagère, LAMARCK. *Encyclop.*

† *Hibiscus esculentus*. LINN.—Ketmie comestible, LAMARCK. *Encyclop.*

Muffulman. It is to be hoped that the Sphachiots will one day be indebted for this benefit to the European merchants who reside at CANEA, or to the Greeks whom commerce at this day attracts to the principal cities of EUROPE.

When we cast our eye on the alimentary productions which the island furnishes, and which might be multiplied with the greatest facility, we are astonished that the Greek cultivators are reduced to live, the whole year, on barley-bread, salted olives, and wild plants. It seldom happens that they indulge themselves in the use of more delicate aliments: they prefer selling them in order to discharge the taxes, or pay the too frequent extortions of their agas. The inhabitants of the towns, and particularly the Europeans, live tolerably well at little expense. Mutton is every where excellent, and scarcely costs two sous the pound. Pork, bred and fed in most of the Greek villages, is exquisite, especially when it is young: it is cheaper than mutton, because the Turks dare not eat it. Lambs and kids appear on the shambles of the three principal towns, during several months of the year. From the end of the summer, are seen to come in abundance the quail, the turtle, the ring-dove, the loriot, the roller, the thrush, and a great number of fig-peckers, which are very delicate eating. The woodcock comes thither somewhat later, and there passes the winter. The blackbird remains there all the year: it is very fat in winter, and is very well tasted. In spring and summer, larks, ortolans, and a great many small birds, supply the place of the birds of passage. The hare and the partridge are every where very common; the francolin and the bartavelle or Greek red partridge, are more scarce. We saw not rabbits in great numbers, except on the small islands in the vicinity of CRETE. The argali and the wild goat are in tolerable plenty on the mountains and in the steep places. The villagers kill them sometimes by waiting to shoot at them from a place of concealment, and come to sell them at CANDIA, RETIMO, and CANEA. They also bring thither some poultry, which

which fatten in the fields on seeds and insects that are there to be found. The turkey-cock, in particular, is remarkable for its size, the delicacy of its flesh, and the low price at which it is obtained: for a piastre, or about two livres (20d. sterling). a turkey may be purchased, weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds, and for one livre a bird of the same species, that weighs seven or eight. Beef is scarce, and the ox is little used but in country labour.

There are few countries in the LEVANT which afford a greater variety of interesting vegetables than the Island of CRETE. The botanist may hope to reap there, in all seasons, a harvest more or less abundant. In fact, when the heat has parched up the earth, and burnt the greater part of the plants in the plains and on the hills in the vicinity of the sea, then *Dictæ*, *IDA*, and *Sphachia*, which are situated in a temperature more mild and more moist, are covered with flowers of every species.

If the botanist quit these elevated places in the first rains of autumn, he is surprised to find under his feet a yellow-flowered ranunculus, tolerably fragrant, worthy of figuring in the gardens of florists; a sweet-smelling, white narcissus; several hyacinths, two species of saffron, a crocus, a day-lily, &c. Presently he sees the mandrake, the virtues of which empirics have extolled, but of which the wise physician is mistrustful as a venomous plant. The arborefcnt lucern flowers before the end of autumn. In *Nivôse*, *Pluviôse*, and *Ventôse*, all the rising grounds are covered with ranunculuses, anemones, ixias, crocuses, irises, and a great number of cruciform plants; to which succeed rapidly orchises, labiatæ, rock-roses, some umbellatæ, and most of the leguminous plants. In the middle of summer are found some late plants, and a great number of bushes and shrubs, such as favorics, thymes, stachys, oleanders, myrtles, &c. and towards the end of the summer, some syngenesia, among which is to be remarked the gummy-rooted *atractylis*.

The other branches of natural history are no less interesting than that of the plants: land-shells, for example, are here very common and very numerous. Independently of the species of EUROPE, here are to be found a great number which are not known to naturalists. We shall for the present content ourselves with giving an account of some of them.

1. The *flat-spined* helix (*PLATE XVII. fig. 7. a, b, c.*). It keeps, during the summer, in the clefts of rocks, whence it probably does not issue till the early rains of autumn. The first time that we saw it, we were obliged to employ wedges for the purpose of splitting the rock. It is remarkable, from the first volute of the spire being convex and rounded, and from the others being flattened. If the shell be young (*c*), the first volute of the spire is sharp-edged. We likewise met with it at RHODES.*

2. On some shrubs is found the *fasciolated* bulimus (*fig. 5.*), whose mouth is oval, brown within, and white on the edges. The shell is fusiform; white, with a great number of lines of a deep rufous colour, which imperceptibly disappear as it grows old. We saw it again at RHODES, in SYRIA, and in CARAMANIA †.

Among the bulimi, which are to be found in the rocks, are to be remarked:

3. The *twisted-necked* bulimus (*fig. 4. a, b.*) It is of a rufous white: its mouth is almost round, a little oval; the margin is slightly expanded, and

* *HELIX spiriplana mediocris, depressa, umbilicata, circulis interruptè guttulis notata; anfractu primo convexo, cæteris discoideo planissimis; apertura collo continuato suborbiculata candida.*

† *BULIMUS fasciolatus parvus, oblongus, albidus, longitudinaliter fusco multilineatus; apertura intus tota fusca, labio simplici albo.*

displays within, on the right side, two small folds not very apparent. The neck is free and quadrangular. The last volutes of the spire are cut as in the decollated bulimus*.

4. The *blunt* bulimus (fig. 2. a. b.) has an oval mouth, slightly bidentated, and reddish within. Each spire has a great number of very elevated lines. The extremity is always truncated when the shell has attained its full size †.

5. The *taper* bulimus (fig. 6. a, b.) is elongated, striated, and formed of fifteen or sixteen spires. The mouth is oval, a little oblong: it has within two folds on the side of the columella, more or less marked. The last spires are of a deep blackish blue ‡.

6. The *inflated* bulimus (fig. 3. a, b.) is not so long, and more inflated than the preceding; its striæ are more apparent: those of the last volute form wrinkles well marked. There are only twelve or thirteen volutes to its spire. The mouth is oval, and slightly bidentated: the extremity appears as if obstructed by some accessory folds ||.

Lizards do not commonly inspire as much fright as serpents: not one is known to be venomous; and nevertheless, in several places, we find an opinion established that some of these reptiles are extremely dangerous. The

* *BULIMUS torticollis sinister, parvulus, dilute rubiginosus, valde truncatus, sub-cylindricus; collo libero, angustato, subquadrato; apertura subrectunda.*

† *BULIMUS retusus sinister, parvulus decollatus, fusiformi-cylindraceus, totus conspicue plicato-striatus, obsolete albus; apertura ovali, introrsum obscure bisplicata, rugidula.*

‡ *BULIMUS teres sinister, parvulus, anguste fusiformis, et jolote striolatus, cum vertice atrato albidus; anfractibus planissimis; apertura ovato-oblonga, obscure bidentata.*

|| *BULIMUS indatus sinister, parvulus, ventricoso fusiformis, cum vertice atrato lacteus; leviter striolatus; apertura ovali, obscure bidentata, alba.*

first time that we saw the ocellated scink (*PLATE XVI. fig. 1.*), some Greeks who were with us shrunk back with horror, as if they had perceived the most dangerous viper. It was much worse when they saw us take it in our hand: they thought us undone. We wished to undeceive them respecting the supposed venom of this reptile, by suffering ourselves to be bitten: but we did not attain our object. The ignorant, as is well known, do not easily get the better of an error. These Greeks were then persuaded either that we were forcerers (for they believe in all fooleries of this kind), or that we were acquainted with an antidote for the venom of this animal.

This scink lives in the sand in CRETE, CYPRUS, and EGYPT, and not in the houses, as is asserted by FORSKAL.

All its body is covered with little imbricated, smooth, shining scales: it is of a yellowish gray beneath, and of a grayish green above, with oblique, transversal rows of hexagonal, black spots, each marked with a small quadrangular white spot. The tail, in some individuals, is in proportion longer than the species represented, and is marked with the same sort of spots as the body. The feet are short; the toes are slender, long, and terminated by a very distinct claw. This scink runs with tolerable nimbleness*.

The lizard the most common in all the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, in CRETE, in the MOREA, on the east coast of NATOLIA, in EGYPT, and in SYRIA, is the *stellio*, named by the Greeks, *cocordilos* †. It has the body

* *STINCUS ocellatus supra griseo-wirefcens, maculis nigris hexagonis puncto albo notatis.*
Lacerta ocellata cauda tereti, imbricata, brevi. FORSKAL. *Descript. Animal.* page 13.
Lacerta ocellata. GMEL. *Syst. Nat.* vol. i. pars. iii. p. 1077.

† TOURNEFORT, *Voyage au Levant*, vol. i. p. 313.
Lacerta stellio. LINN. *Syst. Nat.* p. 361. NO. 10.
Le stellion, LACEPÈDE. *Quadr. Ovip.* vol. i. p. 369.

mixed with gray, yellowish, and brown; the head and the back covered with scales, simple or tubercled, and pointed. The scales of the feet are more turned up, and more pointed, than those of the back. The tail is verticillated, and covered with prickly scales. This lizard acquires ten or twelve inches in length. It lives on insects, and does no mischief. It is seen to seek the sun in summer: in winter it keeps in holes, and there passes that season in a sort of torpor.

CHAPTER XIV.

State of agriculture and of industry in Crete.—Character of the Turks.—Precautions which they take against the plague.—Export and import trade of this island.

FAR from the rod of the Turks, and under the shield of their privileges, the Greeks of the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, assured of being able to enjoy, to a certain degree, the fruit of their labours, in general, cultivate their fields, or apply themselves to some industry with sufficient ardour and intelligence. But in CRETE, exposed incessantly to see their crops taken away from them by the aga, to be stripped of their property by the pacha, to be insulted, cudgelled, and robbed by every janizary, the cultivators are never inclined to snatch from the earth, by an increase of labour, a produce which they would see pass into the hands of those whom they have so much reason to hate.

The fields which they cultivate, planted by their ancestors when a civilized, industrious, and trading people* governed the island, and favoured agriculture, are running to waste from day to day: the olive-tree perishes, the vine disappears; the soil is washed away by the rains; yet these unfortunate Greeks, disheartened as they are, think not of repairing the damages which time is incessantly occasioning them. There is nothing but the pressing want of living and of paying the taxes that can induce them to gather their olives, sow their lands, and give their attention to a few bees.

* The Venetians.

Industry is almost null in the Greek villages subject to the agas. It is not without trembling that the inhabitants there make a few coarse cloths, and the most simple implements of husbandry. The women are scarcely ever employed but in mending the old rags which they and their husbands wear as long as they can. When they dress themselves in new clothes, which happens but seldom, they avoid showy colours and stuffs of a certain price. They know that their suit would be taken away from them by the foubachi, or by some other Turk, and would even expose them to outrages.

This is not the case in SPHACHIA. The Greek of those mountains is at the same time shepherd, agriculturist, and artisan. He turns to a pretty good account the lands which he possesses; he breeds, with sufficient intelligence and success, a great number of cattle; he manufactures with tolerable skill the cloths with which he clothes himself, the utensils of which he makes use, and the implements which he employs. But the Sphachiot has preserved, as we have said before, the energy of the independent man, and the activity of him who enjoys without molestation the fruit of his labour.

The Turkish villages present not so much wretchedness as those belonging to the Greeks, because the cultivator is much more sure of his property, and may without fear improve it by every means in his power. Independently of the taxes which he pays, being, in general, less burdensome; independently of his being exempt from personal impost, it seldom happens that too revolting an injustice is committed in regard to him, because the inhabitants are ever ready to rise and defend him among them who should be oppressed.

Notwithstanding so many advantages, neither agriculture nor industry are in vigour among them. Being almost all enrolled among the janizaries, they depend on the pay which they have to receive; they also depend on the ex-

tortions which they never fail to commit on the Greeks whenever they have an opportunity. It might be said that, like voracious and lazy drones, the Turks have come to establish themselves on a foreign land only for the purpose of consuming there, without trouble and without care, the subsistence which others draw from the earth by their labour, or procure themselves from abroad by their industry.

The character of these foreigners is so strongly marked, that a traveller finds them the same into whatever country of the empire he transports himself. The Turks of EUROPE, nevertheless, are reckoned to be more courageous, more ferocious, but not so ignorant nor so honest as those of ASIA. Those of CONSTANTINOPLÉ, and of the principal maritime towns, are, in general, somewhat more mild, somewhat better informed, than those who live up the country. Those of the Island of CRETE are distinguished for their malice, their good look, and their intelligence.

Whether the Sphachiots, whose courage they have experienced, and with whose hostile disposition they are acquainted, render them mistrustful, or whether the great number of other Greeks by whom the island is peopled, equally obliges them to keep on their guard, the Turks, here more than elsewhere, are always inclined to put a Greek to death with their own hands, or send him to execution, under the smallest pretext. False witnesses make no scruple of appearing before the tribunals, when the question is legally to get rid of a man whose property is coveted and whose courage is dreaded:

No one is ignorant that, in the capital, it has been sometimes proposed to recur to a general measure, and to cut off in one day all the Greeks of the empire: but interest has always withheld the arm when ready to strike. In CRETE, recourse will infallibly be had to this atrocious measure, if the island were threatened by an European power. We are persuaded, that on the first
danger

danger the Turks of this island would not fail to seize, indiscriminately, all the Greeks who might be in a condition to carry arms, and to sacrifice them to their own safety, unless that power should have taken beforehand the precaution of transmitting arms secretly, and of screening, by that means, these unfortunate beings from the murderous sword of their oppressors.

The Turks are, in general, handsomer than the Europeans. Their stature is not taller; but their features are more regular; their countenance is commonly more agreeable, and more expressive. Do they owe this advantage to their inactive life, to the climate which they inhabit, to the aliments which they use, to the comfort which they almost all enjoy, or must we attribute the cause of it to those slaves, generally rather handsome, who have brought them into the world? What would induce us to believe that the more general beauty of the women, in TURKEY, contributes greatly to the beauty of the men, is that the Turks of CRETE, who, since they have occupied the island, are in the habit of marrying, in the *kapin* manner, the handsomest Greek girls of the country, are still handsomer than those of the rest of TURKEY.

They are also more intelligent: to see them and hear them, one would imagine that they have received from their mothers a few sparks of that brilliant wit, of that shrewd sagacity, with which the Greeks are endowed, and which they have preserved, even in slavery.

These Turks are the only ones in the empire, who, notwithstanding the prejudices of their nation, have ventured to submit to a sort of quarantine all strangers who come from a country infested with the plague. They even carry precaution so far as to prohibit their ports to vessels that have on board sick suspected to have that disorder, unless they bring provisions of which the island stands in great need; and in that case they, by every known means,
hinder

hinder the plague from being introduced among them. But as they cannot prevent the access of a Turkish ship of war, nor subject her to the salutary regulations of the island, the precautions which they take with respect to others, are very often insufficient. In fact, the galiondgis, from whatever country they come, and whatever may be their state of health, are eager to get on shore, land their effects, and communicate with the inhabitants of the town and country. Thus it was that a kerlanguifch belonging to the PORT, arrived from CANEA, in the year IV. (1796), brought thither a plague of the most contagious and most destructive nature, which in less than two years visited the whole island, and carried off upwards of one-fourth of the inhabitants. It had not yet ceased when we left CONSTANTINOPLE, in the year VI. (1798), although it had, for several months past, lost much of its malignity.

Another law, less wise no doubt, which results from the too small quantity of corn that the island furnishes, subjects vessels laden with grain and other provisions, which happen to put into one of its harbours, to sell their cargo before they get under sail again. And were the island provided with a sufficient abundance of provisions to be sold at a very low price, the captain could not obtain permission to carry his commodity elsewhere without making a present to the pacha, to the custom-house officer, and to the corps of janizaries.

In the principal towns, it is a pleasure to see public granaries which were probably constructed in the time of the Venetians. These consist of large square pits in masonry, coated with a cement capable of securing from humidity the grain contained in them. The opening is narrow, and carefully closed. Corn keeps very well in these pits, provided they are not too damp. They are very common in ITALY, and throughout the EAST: their form is more frequently oval, and very much swelled in the middle. We might have

recourse to them with the same advantage in FRANCE, and, as occasion required, make use of those vats in masonry which the inhabitants are in the habit of constructing in most of the wine-countries.

The corn which is gathered in CRETE not being sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants, there comes every year a tolerably large quantity from VOLO, from SALONICA, from the MOREA, from SYRIA, and sometimes from EGYPT.

Wine is made only in a few districts of the island: in some others, the inhabitants prefer carrying their grapes to the town, or drying them for trade. Those who have no wine dispense with it, and drink water: it seldom happens that any is brought to them from the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO.

The mulberry-tree vegetates very well in CRETE. Silk-worms thrive there wonderfully, and, nevertheless, that tree is scarce. Every year is brought from SYRIA the filk necessary for the manufacture of a few strings and a few ribands, which are exported to CONSTANTINOPLE. Some cloths in silk and cotton, and in silk and flax, are also manufactured: the latter serve for making shirts and shifts, and are consumed in the country.

Although flax is tolerably plentiful, yet it does not suffice for the wants of the inhabitants: they draw a great deal from EGYPT.

Cotton is little cultivated; that which is consumed in this island, comes from SMYRNA and the environs of EPHEBUS.

There arrive also from this latter place buffalo-hides and ox-hides, and coarse sheep-skins, for the use of the mountaineers, who make of them a sort of boot which reaches to the knee.

Sesamum is cultivated in a small quantity: in the towns, its seed is mixed with bread, in order to give the latter more flavour. Here the inhabitants are not in the habit of extracting oil from it, as is practised in some islands of the ARCHIPELAGO, in some districts of SYRIA, and in a good part of PERSIA and INDIA.

The only articles of exportation from the Island of CRETE, are oil, soap, wax, honey, cheese, raisins, almonds, walnuts, chestnuts, ST. JOHN'S bread, linseed, and liquorice-root.

The oil that the island can furnish in a good season is estimated at two hundred thousand milleroles*. Of this the French draw nearly one-fourth: the Italians and Germans take off a small quantity: the people of the country make a great consumption of it for their food. All the rest is consumed by the soap-houses.

Next to oil, soap is one of the most important articles of exportation. It passes to TUNIS, to CONSTANTINOPLE, and into all the towns of the LEVANT. It is not so good as that of MARSEILLES for washing and cleaning linen; but, nevertheless, the Turks prefer it, because it is cheaper, and is, besides, almost as good as ours for washing their body, shaving their head, and for the other uses to which they apply it.

At CANDIA, there are twenty-five soap-houses, which employ the greater part of the oils of the province, and of those situated in the east part of the island. There were formerly several French houses in that town, which exported to MARSEILLES part of the oils which were gathered in the environs. Cargoes of it were also shipped at SPINA-LONGA, MIRABEL, SETTIA, and

* A measure of MARSEILLES, which is equal to sixty-six pintes, PARIS measure.

GERA-PETRA; but the merchants have been obliged, by degrees, to abandon their establishments, because the Turks, who wished to make themselves masters of all the oils of these countries for their soap-houses, frequently raised the populace against them, and put their life in danger. It may be expected that one day the same thing will happen at CANEA. The French houses there maintain themselves only because the present custom-house officer is a man of weight, and finds a greater profit in the extraction of the oil made by the Europeans, than in that of the soap made by the Turks; for the Europeans pay in CRETE three per cent. of the value of merchandise, while the Turks there pay only two and a half. The Greeks, the Jews, and the Armenians, pay five per cent.

Although oils are in great abundance in the environs of RETIMO, there are to the present day no more than eight soap-houses in that town, because the French established at CANEA also ship there several cargoes of oil, and because the greater part of these manufactories belong to Jews under the protection of FRANCE. If the Turks succeed in getting possession of all these soap-houses, which they frequently attempt, the French merchants will be obliged to relinquish the oils of RETIMO, because the Turks will then tax the oils of that province, as they have done at CANDIA, and reserve to themselves alone all the profits.

There are twenty soap-houses at CANEA, which employ the oils of the provinces of KISSAMOS, SELINO, and KIDONIA; but these oils are in such plenty, that the French houses established in that town dispatch to MARSEILLES, during the year of the gathering and the following, to the value of from one to two millions of our livres.

The wax which is not consumed in the island, is purchased by the French merchants, who send it to MARSILLES. This article, which is

generally of the value of from 12 to 15,000 livres, amounts sometimes to 30,000, and even more.

The honey is of little importance: it passes to CONSTANTINOPLE and into EGYPT.

The exportation of cheese from SPHACHIA and the environs is estimated at upwards of 30,000 livres: it almost all goes to CONSTANTINOPLE.

Raisins are a considerable article of exportation. They are sent to EGYPT and to SYRIA. A few years before our arrival, an English vessel took in a cargo of these, which, undoubtedly, did not answer, as no other vessel belonging to that nation has since presented herself for the same object. The raisins of CRETE having large stones, being dirty, and frequently impregnated with earth, cannot suit the English, who put this fruit into their puddings. In the LEVANT, they are scarcely employed, except for making brandy and sherbets.

The other fruits pass into EGYPT and SYRIA, as well as liquorice-root. Linseed is purchased by the Italians.

The French, one year with another, bring from MARSEILLES to the value of from 150 to 160,000 livres, in CARCASSONE woollen cloths, gilding, laces, and stuffs of LYONS, in imperial serges manufactured at NISMES, in small shot, tin, iron, steel, coffee, sugar, nutmegs, cloves, indigo, cochineal, paper, and in various articles of hard-ware.

From VENICE and from TRIESTE are brought glass-ware, hard-ware, and, above all, planks, the greater part of which serve for making soap-cases. The returns are made in oil, in soap, and in wax. As these commodities

are there of greater value than those which are brought, the balance is paid in VENICE sequins.

The inhabitants of the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO bring to CANDIA and CANEA, almost all the wood necessary for the soap-houses; they procure it either in CARAMANIA, or in GREECE. Every year there arrive ten or twelve boats, each valued at 12 or 1500 piaftres.- They take in return oil and soap.

The Cretans themselves carry on some trade: they draw from SALONICA, corn, cotton, tobacco, and iron; from CONSTANTINOPLE, BURSA stuffs, ANGORA *challits*, shoes, handkerchiefs for the head-dresses of their women, and copper utensils. At SMYRNA, they take hides, Turkey leather or Morocco, cotton, quilted coverlids, English shaloons, and some French goods.

At GAZA, they take ashes for their soap-houses; at ALEPPO, silk stuffs: they purchase, on all the coast of SYRIA, corn and silk.

EGYPT supplies them with corn, rice, flax, linen-cloths, and ashes. DERNA and BENGAZI, on the coast of AFRICA, send butter, known under the name of *mantègue*. TUNIS and TRIPOLI exchange their caps and their corn for soap and sequins.

On Mount IDA and in SPHACHIA is found a species of *tragacantha*, which furnishes a little gum tragacanth; but this production is not there in sufficient abundance to be gathered and to enter into trade.

Ladanum is an article of little importance: a very small quantity of it passes to SMYRNA and to CONSTANTINOPLE.

The wool is short, coarse, and like that of the islands of the ARCHIPELAGO. It is all consumed in the country.

Every one is acquainted with the hone which commerce draws from CRETE and from STANCHO. The former, not so good nor so fine as the other, is found to the south-west of RETIMO, in the territory of the Sphachiois. It is generally brought to the harbour of CANEA, whence it is sent to MARSEILLES, and into some towns of ITALY.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.