Travel and Exploration

The history of travel writing dates back to the Bible, Caesar, the Vikings and the Crusaders, and its many themes include war, trade, science and recreation. Explorers from Columbus to Cook charted lands not previously visited by Western travellers, and were followed by merchants, missionaries, and colonists, who wrote accounts of their experiences. The development of steam power in the nineteenth century provided opportunities for increasing numbers of ‘ordinary’ people to travel further, more economically, and more safely, and resulted in great enthusiasm for travel writing among the reading public. Works included in this series range from first-hand descriptions of previously unrecorded places, to literary accounts of the strange habits of foreigners, to examples of the burgeoning numbers of guidebooks produced to satisfy the needs of a new kind of traveller - the tourist.

Travels in Various Countries of the East

Robert Walpole (1781–1856), great-nephew and namesake of Britain’s first prime minister, was a classical scholar and clergyman. After graduating from Trinity College, Cambridge, he visited Greece and the Middle East. In 1817 he published Memoirs Relating to European and Asiatic Turkey (also reissued in this series), extracts from the unpublished papers of various travellers and antiquaries, and it was so well received that he produced this continuation in 1820. It consists of extracts from the unpublished papers of, among others, W. M. Leake and John Sibthorp, with descriptions of antiquities, and notes by the editor. The topics covered vary considerably and reflect the wide interests of contemporary educated gentlemen: they include travel journals, observations on natural history, inscriptions from Egyptian monuments discovered by Belzoni, and C. R. Cockerell’s views on the Labyrinth of Minos. The book remains a rich source for scholars from a wide range of disciplines.
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Travels in Various Countries of the East

Being a Continuation of Memoirs Relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, Etc.

Edited by Robert Walpole
TRAVELS

IN

VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE EAST;

BEING A CONTINUATION OF

MEMOIRS

RELATING TO

EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC TURKEY, &c.

EDITED BY

THE REV. ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A.

LONDON:

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PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1820.
PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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* See the extracts from Mr. Salt’s Letters. Quarterly Review, vol. xix.
† Hamilton’s Egyptiaca, pp. 42. 51. See also Diod. Sic. l. iii.
‡ Works, i. 30. Our Indian Followers (says Captain Burr, in an account of a visit made
to a temple in Egypt) who had attended us, beheld the scene before them with a degree of
adoration bordering on veneration, partly from the affinity they traced in several of the
figures to their own deities, &c. As. Res. vol. viii. See also Burckhardt’s Travels, p. 108.
§ Note by Langlé to Norden’s Travels, vol. iii. 299.
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The meaning which was conveyed in ancient times by the various and symbolical figures depicted on the walls of the temples and tombs of Egypt cannot now be easily explained; but we may, by the assistance of Mr. Salt and Mr. Beechey, who have bestowed the utmost attention in delineating them, as well as in copying the colours (1) of the paintings, understand the sense and allusions which they contained, according to the interpretation of the later Greeks.

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

* "On the north side of the second Pyramid I observed a line, and only one, engraved with sacred and Egyptian characters." Greaves. See also Vansleb, p. 137.
‡ By Denon, Lord Mounrmorris, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Leigh, Dr. Merion, Lord Belmore.
§ See the Archaeol. xviii. Mus. Critic. No. VI. and VII.; and the article Egypt, in the Supplement to the Encyclo. Britann. vol. iv.
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Courier de l’Egypte, and was seen by Dr. Clarke in Cairo; and Coptic monasteries preserve works of considerable antiquity. (4)

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

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

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

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

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

Templels and Theatres, Baths, Aquedects,
Statues, Triumphal Arcs. — (Par. Reg. iv.)

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

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

* Michaelis on the Laws of Moses. Smith’s Translation, Art. 69.
† Deut. xxvii. 1—8.
‡ Acad. des Inscri. vol. xxxii. 725.
cover (5) hieroglyphics in the part of Syria which he visited. The use of these characters was not confined to Egypt; they were observed by De Haven and Niebuhr * in the desert, on their route to Sinai; and they were employed by the Israelites, in the sixth century before the Christian æra, in representing the idolatrous rites which are described by the prophet. †

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

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* See Niebuhr, vol. i. p. 189. Amst. 1776. The inscriptions are given in Plates 45, 46.
† Ezek. viii. 10.
‡ Life and Memoirs of Lewis Burckhardt, p. lxxxiv.
§ See p. 299. of this volume.
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relate almost entirely to the illustration of the Scriptures. "In a word," he adds, "while we think we are only occupied with understanding the most antient book in the world, we find ourselves insensibly engaged in studying the greatest part of the natural history, the geography, and manners of the East. I cannot, in fact, name any other book, (at least where the subject is moral,) which is able to render, in this respect, the same service to science." *

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

* See the Preface to his Questions addressed to the Danish Travellers.
† This is published by Mr. Arrowsmith. The small map inserted in this volume, edited also under the care of Col. Leake, illustrates the route of Mr. Browne, and his own, and that of General Koehler on his return to Constantinople.
of cities which once flourished on that coast. The illustration of different passages in the writers of antiquity is one of the advantages resulting from researches carried on in Greece, Asia Minor, and Syria. We are now able, by Captain Beaufort’s assistance, to understand the meaning of the different expressions applied by them to the Chimaira. He describes his visit to this Flame; the Everlasting Fire, as it has sometimes termed, ΔΙΑΝΑΤΩΝ ΠΙΤΠ, which burns on Mount Olympus, in Lycia. (6)

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

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

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

From Mr. Browne’s MSS.
PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

† “The talents and perseverance of Mr. Browne were such as will seldom be found united in the same person. His friendship for me I can never forget; and to his excellent advice I owe much of my success.” — Burckhardt's Travels, p. 349.
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cluded districts, if difficulties had not arisen from the insecurity of travelling through them. But, notwithstanding the inconveniences and privations to which all travellers are subject in countries where the civilization is imperfect; and the consequent disadvantages under which they labour in carrying on their observations, the information obtained concerning it is very great. The materials, collected with considerable labour by Mr. Hawkins, Col. Leake, and Sir W. Gell, will remove many defects from our maps of Greece. Important enquiries * relating to the Architectural antiquities of the country, to the state of the art at an early period, as well as to the improvements of a later age, when it had reached a great degree of perfection, have been made since the days of Stuart. The works of Dr. Holland, Mr. Hobhouse, and Dr. Clarke, have supplied us with much valuable information. The papers of the late Dr. Sibthorp (which I have been permitted to consult again) were not prepared in any manner for the press †; but the extracts printed in the present volume, and those already before the public, reflect the highest credit upon him. His researches have greatly advanced our knowledge of the natural history of Greece, and of some of the islands of the Archipelago; his list of birds, fishes, animals, and plants, is more complete than any which had been ever made; and many of his remarks on the productions of the soil, and on various subjects connected with the Agriculture and Statistics of the country, are entirely new.

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

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

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

‡ The second edition of the first volume is entitled, Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, and other Countries of the East.
the interest of it; they contain an account of some Greek and Armenian settlements in Little Tartary; — a notice of some remarkable monuments found on the site of the antient Susa, in Persia; — and a narrative of a Journey from Suez to Mount Sinai.

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

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

(2) "De marmorea Pyramidarum Incurstatione conjectura verissima mihi videtur, qua lapides postea sublatos et in alium numm conversos suspiceris. Nimirum enim securus, ne dicam supinum, auctor ille fuisse (Philo Byz.) si tam clarâ in re tam turpiter errasset." Holstenii, Epis. ed. Boissonade, p. 469. The passage in Philo is found in Gronov. Theos. G. A. viii. τὰ μὲν ἀετῶν ἐν πυργῳ λαετὶ καὶ μαγαθωτὶ. See also Abdallatif, Version de S., de Sacy, and Goguet's remark (tome iii.) on the description of the Pyramids by Herodotus.

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

"The Egyptians," says Warburton, "carried the picture through all the stages quite down to letters, the invention of this ingenious people." Works, i. 404. "L'Alphabet de la Langue Egyptienne émanant des Hieroglyphes." Caylus, t. 1. "M. Barthelémy avoit mis cette excellente théorie de M. Warburton dans un plus grand jour, en pleuant sur une colonne diverses lettres Egyptiennes en correspondance avec les hieroglyphes qui les avoient produits." See also Goguet, t. i. 120.

The Chinese language has also, according to some writers, been considered as a modification of hieroglyphics; but a different account is given in the clear and able statement made by Barrow. (Travels, 245.)
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The authors to whom we have referred, consider the Egyptian language as derived from hieroglyphics; but the learned Heeren questions the possibility of such a derivation. See p. 427, of this volume. "The difficulty is, to conceive how marks which are signs for things should become signs for words." "Comment aura-t-on passé des hieroglyphes aux caractères alphabétiques? C'est ce qu'il n'est pas aisé de concevoir." Goguet, i. 190. Warburton endeavours to explain the process.

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

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

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

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

(6) Pliny alludes to the singular phenomenon in the reference made by Captain Beaufort; but there are two passages, one in Photius, and another in Maximus Tyrius, which deserve to be transcribed. "I saw," says Methodius, "on Olympus, a mountain in Lycia, fire rising spontaneously near the summit of the mountain, from the earth below. Around the fire grew the Agnus, a plant so flourishing, green, and shably, that it appeared rather to spring from a fountain." Photii. Bibl. p. 994. ed. Schotti.

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

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

"It was never accompanied, the guide told Captain Beaufort, by earthquakes, or noises; and it ejected neither stones, smoke, nor noxious vapours." p. 49.
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* Printed by permission of the Rev. E. Squire. Mr. W. Hamilton and Lieut. Col. Leake were the companions of Col. Squire in this journey in Syria.
† Owing to the discovery of an immense Soros of one integral mass of rock-crystal in Peru, Dr. Clarke was led to conjecture that Belzoni's Soros might be of the same nature (see p. 360); but he has since received letters from Egypt, written by persons who have seen this Soros, and they describe it as a mass of Alabaster.
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* The Editor returns his thanks to the Hon. and Rev. G. Neville, late Vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge, for permission to use the types of the University-press, in representing the very perfect and valuable inscription in the Appendix.
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FOR

PLACING THE PLATES, &c.

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* The impression of these three plates has been presented to the work by J. Lee, Esq. The Marble Head was purchased by him in Syria; the Votive Tablet at Athens.
The reader is requested to notice the following errors; as well as the corrections pointed out by Col. Laske in the subjoined letter, addressed to the Editor.

Page 6. l. 15. for Schweizer, read Schweizer
113. l. 8. note, for Blumenbach, read Blumenbach
160. l. 17. for cut, read cut
288. l. 18. for Copiana, read Copiantus
304. l. 17. for race-horse, read carthorse
330. l. 29. date under ;
 l. 30. after drought, insert, of pure water,
351. l. 1. for water, read staff
450. l. 2. for Ephraen, read Ephraens

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

CORRECTIONS: I am, Dear Sir, Yours sincerely,

Page 189. l. 10. for end Matrave, read de la Matrave
195. l. 24. to the name of travellers in this line, add that of Chemreal-Graffler
199. l. 14. 18. for Glialan, read Glissia
203. l. 17. read Shugbuk was bestowed upon Enregul, the father of Osman, by the Sultan of Kerci
238. In contents of Chap. IV. for Stellius (Cataractes), read Stilalis — river Cataractes
945. l. 9. for Eremerk, read Ernemek
276. l. 22. 25. for Aldanis, read Ladois
276. l. 23. Fill up the blank with Gladwan. and l. 4. from the bottom, for Rhogmis, read Rohgmi
277. l. 4. for Korgkos, read Korgkos, for Lamen, read Lamen; l. 9. for the letter name, read the name of Schur.
290. l. 25. for lying between Cremen and Sagolisana, read lying in the country about Cremen and Sagolisana
290. last line, for Sagolisana, read Sagolisana