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rial; for I afterwards discovered another spring of the same interesting qualities, flowing down from the hills to the south-west, and meeting the Lycus near the site of Colossæ, but rather below it. It is almost apparent on inspection that these two streams have at some distant period formed, by their overhanging cliffs, a natural arch over the river, which has extended some way down, but has been disrupted by an earthquake. There are several mills near the junction of these rivers, which are turned by the petrifying stream; and as a proof of the rapid accumulation of this calcareous deposit, it may be observed that it is frequently necessary to change their position, from their becoming completely choked up, and buried in the calcareous silt deposited round the buildings by the spray and overflowing of the mill stream. It is a most curious and interesting sight, and here I have no doubt was the spot where Herodotus says the Lycus disappeared in the very town of Colossæ.

From Khónás to Denizlí, three hours. I have visited Hierapolis, and Laodiceæ and Tripolis, and have materials for making a tolerable map of this part of the country. At Laodiceæ there is a very interesting and magnificent building attached to the Stadium. From thence I reached the Mæander at Géizel-*hişár*,* and visited the ruins of Antiochia and those of Mastanea: the latter are insignificant, but the name is preserved in that of a village close by, and there is enough to prove the existence of an ancient town. At Aidín† I was delayed a day to procure horses. I had intended crossing the mountains towards Tیره and Baidender, but from the plague being at the former place, I went round by Aiásolúk‡ (Ephesus), but reserving for another opportunity the examination of its remains.

I arrived at Smyrna on the 21st of October.

V.—*On Mount Athos and its Monasteries; with Notes on the route from Constantinople to Saloniki, in June, 1836.* Communicated by Lieutenant Webber Smith, 48th Regt. Read January 9, 1837.

THE classic land of Greece has formed the subject of so many descriptions and researches, and more especially during the present century, by our own countrymen, Clarke in 1801, Colonel Leake in 1805 and 1806, and Dr. Holland in 1812, that little would seem left to be gleaned by future travellers, more particularly since the recent publication of Colonel Leake's valu-

* Beautiful Castle.

† Brilliant.

‡ From *Ἁγίος Θεολόγος*, the peculiar title of St. John the Evangelist.—F. S.

able travels in northern Greece ; still it seems that greater attention has been paid to its classical and antiquarian topics than to the physical geography of the country, especially in the more eastern parts, as Macedonia and Thrace, still subject to Moslem rule ; and as, during the past summer, I travelled from Stámbúl* to Saloniki, ascended Mount Athos, and visited its monasteries, and have, since my return, through the liberality of the hydrographer to the Admiralty, been permitted to correct my own hasty observations by the valuable survey of those coasts just completed, I trust I may venture to offer my notes as a slight contribution towards the improvement of our knowledge of the geography of this beautiful, but misgoverned country.

May 17, 1836.—I left Constantinople by the great Belgrade road, passing successively through the towns of Kuchúk, and Buyúk, Chekmehjí, or little and great bridge, each built over a small inlet of the Sea of Marmora, along the northern coast of which the road winds in a westerly direction as far as the walled town of Selivri Selymbria, close to the sea, at about thirty-five miles' distance from the capital. The road thence ascends a hill which projects into the sea, and continues along the coast, through vineyards and gardens for seven miles, where the Belgrade road turns off to the north-west. This latter I followed for eighteen miles, over an undulating country dotted with tumuli, passing through three villages before I reached the town of Chórlú,† containing about 800 houses, chiefly inhabited by Turks. Here I quitted the Belgrade road, and travelled across the country, which is very little cultivated, to the south-west, crossed the river of Chórlú, and in six hours reached the town and port of Rodostó,‡ the Tekír Dágh§ of the Turks, situated at the south-eastern foot of Mount Rhodope, at the head of a bay.

The town contains about 2000 houses,|| almost entirely occupied by Greeks. The Roman Catholic priest told me his flock consisted of only thirty persons. Rodostó had formerly much trade, which has dwindled almost to nothing, as it now exports only a few dried fish to the capital. The rising importance of Einos¶ may have partly caused this, but it is chiefly owing to war and misgovernment.

On the 17th of May, a few days before my arrival here, a wood-cutter had been frozen to death : snow had fallen to the depth of two feet, and remained on the ground for two days ; an extraordi-

* The Greeks seldom call Constantinople by this its Græco-Turkish name.—F. S.

† Or Chórlí. This particle may be written either lú or lí.

‡ Anciently Rhødestum.

§ Tekkúr tágh, Emperor's mountain.

|| Dr. Clarke says 10,000 in 1801.—Ed.

¶ Also called I'nós by the Turks. Its ancient name *Ænos* is still preserved by the Greeks, who pronounce it *Einos* or *Eino*.—F. S.

nary and unusual occurrence, when we consider that the town is situated on the sea-shore, in the parallel of 41° north, with no *very* high mountains in the immediate vicinity. The range of Tekir Dágh, extending from the river Maritza* to the sea, may be said here to reach its south-eastern termination, but I saw no snow on any of its points.

Quitting Rodostó, the road leaves the shore of the Sea of Mar-mora, which trends to the south-west, and continues through an undulating fertile country, but without any traces of cultivation, as far as Yenijeh, whence a route turns off south-west to Gallipoli. At thirty miles from Rodostó we reach Malg'harah, which may contain 500 houses, and thence by a bad, hilly, and stony road, five hours bring you to Keshán, apparently a thriving town of 900 houses, seated at the eastern edge of the valley or plain of the river Maritza or Hebrus, on the slope of a hill forming the south-western termination of the range of Tekir Dágh. Keshán seems to have a good deal of trade, probably from its advantageous position at the junction of the great roads leading to Einos, Gallipoli, Saloniki, and Stámbúl.

On the banks of the Apsinthus, two hours from Keshán, and near where the river is crossed by the road to Gallipoli, are some ruins, where two years since some valuable coins and vases were found. On inquiring what had become of them, I found they had been seized by the Agáh and sent to Constantinople. There are likewise some ruins and foundations, at one hour's distance from this, to the north, on the road towards Ipsala, but they are in a very dilapidated state, and not worth visiting.

The inhabitants of this part of Thrace are almost entirely Greek, and spoke of their Turkish masters 'in fear and trembling.'

From Keshán I turned off to the west-south-west, and took the direct road to Einos, crossing two branches of a stream flowing to the south-south-east, the road chiefly over a plain, occasionally breaking into small hills. In a distance of twelve hours I counted five miserable villages.

At nine hours from Keshán, about three miles to the right of the road, is a large monastery, perched on the ridge of part of the Chátal-Tepéh, † which rises 1305 feet above the sea, and round which the road winds till we reach the projecting peninsula, at the extremity of which is situated the town of Einos.

May 21.—Einos, placed at the south-eastern corner of a shallow bay, about three miles in its greatest diameter, not fifteen miles, as is represented in the large French map by Lapie, and incautiously copied into many others, is a town of 1500 houses, about 150 of which are occupied by Turks, and they by no means

* Marfcheh in Turkisk,

† Fork-hill.

the most respectable part of the community; the rest by Greeks, with the exception of 50 inhabited by gipsies, who are scattered in greater or less numbers all over this part of Turkey. Here is an old castle, possibly of Genoese construction. In its walls are several slabs with figures on horseback carved on them, but much defaced, and in the wall surrounding the principal church is a beautiful Greek inscription referring to the building of the church when the city was in the hands of Francis Palæologus.

Einos, being not three miles from the entrance of the river Maritza, or Hebrus, which is, at times, navigable for boats as far as Adrianople, and offering a secure harbour for vessels not requiring more than six feet water, has the appearance of a thriving port, with some little trade. A quarantine is established here on vessels coming from Egypt.

Immediately to the eastward of Einos, Mount Chatál-Tepéh rises 1300 feet above the sea, and a hilly country extends for thirty-five miles to the eastward, forming the northern shore of the gulf of Xérós.* To the north of Einos, looking over the marshy ground near the mouth of the river Maritza, at a distance of nine miles, a range of hills, probably part of the chain of Rhodope, again commences, varying from 800 to 900 feet high, and extending along shore for thirty miles to the westward, as far as Marogna, where it reaches 2174 feet above the sea, and then terminates almost abruptly on the west.

As the plague was raging along the road between Einos and Saloniki, I hired an open sailing boat for 250 piastres to take me to Mount Athos. The patron or master of the boat had commanded a band of men in former times in Samothraki, where he gloried in having defeated the Turks.

May 24.—I landed on the north-western end of the beautiful island of Samothraki, which rises abruptly to the height of 5248 feet above the sea, abounding in rocks, and trees and streamlets, and spent some time examining the ruins of Palæopolis, which offer nothing very remarkable. We then sailed to the west point, landed, and rode three miles to the village of about 300 houses, all Greek, with a Turkish Agáh. During the revolution the Turks burnt their church, which they are rebuilding. The people appear a hardy set of mountaineers, but in abject poverty. The situation of the ancient Acropolis is extremely picturesque, and well selected for defence. It will be remembered that St. Paul touched at this island on his way from Asia Minor to Philippi.

May 25.—Landed at Thaso, another beautiful island, larger than Samothraki, but not so lofty, the summit of Mount Ipsarió, the highest in the island, only reaching 3428 feet above the sea.

* Sárós of the Turks.

Here rock is piled upon rock, the whole thickly wooded with pines. In former days this island was celebrated for its quarries of white marble, rivalling that of Paros in beauty.

The northern point of the island is only distant three miles and a quarter, as ascertained by the late survey, from the plain of the *Kará-Sú*,* or Nestus, on the southern shore of Thrace. Twenty miles further north Mount Xanthè reaches upwards of 3800 feet above the sea, while to the north-west the far more conspicuous *Piláv-Tepéh*† rises magnificently to a height of 6143 feet, almost rivalling the Athona in beauty.

May 27.—Landed at Cape Sphigménu, on the eastern side of Mount Athos, after a voyage of five days in accomplishing a distance, in a direct line, of less than eighty geographical miles.

On the south-eastern shore of the district of Saloniki, forming part of the ancient province of Macedonia, three remarkable peninsulas, of about twenty-five miles in length, by nearly four in breadth, project in a south-easterly direction, and almost parallel to each other, into the Archipelago, embracing the gulfs of Monte Santo and Kassandra, or the Singitic and Toronaic gulfs of the ancients.

The most eastern of these three peninsulas, better known by the name of Mount Athos, the Acte of former days, the *A'gion*‡ Oros of modern Greeks, and Monte Santo of the Franks, is joined to the main land of Chalcidice by a low sandy isthmus of undulating ground, while its south-eastern extremity rises abruptly to the height of 6349 feet above the sea.

The general aspect of the peninsula is rugged, being intersected by innumerable ravines. The ground rises almost immediately and rather abruptly from the isthmus at the northern end to about 300 feet, and for the first twelve miles maintains a table-land elevation of about 600 feet, for the most part beautifully wooded. At this spot the peninsula, between the monasteries of *Vatopédi* on the east, and *Kastamonítu* on the west, is narrowed in to rather less than two miles in breadth. It immediately afterwards expands to its average breadth of four miles, which it retains to its southern extremity. From this point also the land becomes mountainous rather than hilly, two of the heights reaching respectively 1700 and 1200 feet above the sea. Four miles further south on the eastern slope of the mountain ridge, and at a nearly equal distance from the east and west shores, is situated the town of *Karyés*,§ picturesquely placed amidst vineyards and gardens. A good road leads hence down a steep valley to *Iviron*|| on the east. A fine richly-wooded valley also leads in a north-easterly direc-

* Black Water.

† *Pilau-Hill*.

‡ Pronounced nearly as *Ayon Oro*.

§ *Karyés*, *i. e.* Walnuts.

|| *Ibérón*, *i. e.* the Convent of the Iberians.

tion towards Pandokrátora and Vatopédi ; and the road to Xiropotamu is good, but hilly, and the country it traverses is the most fertile and beautiful part of the peninsula, richly wooded with oak, chesnut, &c.

Immediately to the southward of Karyés the ground rises to 2200 feet, whence a rugged broken country, covered with a forest of dark-leaved foliage, extends to the foot of the mountain, which rears itself in solitary magnificence, an insulated cone of white limestone, rising abruptly to the height of 6350 feet above the sea. Close to the cliffs at the southern extremity, we learn from Captain Copeland's late survey, no bottom was found with sixty fathoms of line.

May 28.—Sphigménu,* a monastery within battlemented walls, forming a square, at the outlet of a narrow valley close to the sea, with good gardens and vineyards. The Igumenos told me here were forty-seven Caloyers, all Greeks ; the convent very poor, and had been obliged to sell their books.

Kiliantari, half an hour, by a beautiful road, through brushwood in flower, now and then a venerable plane tree and a bubbling stream. The monastery, a huge triangular building, in a picturesque valley opening to the sea. Half a mile off-shore is a small rock. The monks here are chiefly Bulgarians.

May 29.—Vatopédi, a vast fortified monastery, seated on a height near the shore, at the south-eastern angle of a small bay, whence a rich valley leads in a winding direction between ridges, whose summits rise 1200 and 1700 feet above the sea, as far as the town of Karyés. The path from Kiliantari is over undulating ground, affording beautiful glimpses of the dark blue sea. It is rough and stony, and takes rather less than three hours. From the bottom of the bay projects a small tongue of land, on which are the ruins of an old tower. I examined it with care, but could find nothing to guide me as to its date. Two small brigs were at anchor in the bay, but they could only remain in fine weather or with the wind off-shore.

May 30.—Pandokrátora is a poor place ; nothing to recommend it but situation, on a cliff overlooking the sea. The road from Vatopédi is shaded for the whole distance by magnificent trees. At about half way on the left is a tower on the projecting headland. Stavronikita is a miserable place in a beautiful situation, half an hour's ride by a wretched road, through box, laurel, brambles, roses, &c. overrun by wild honeysuckle. Passed two towers dignified with the name of arsenal, where the monks keep their boat-gear and fishing-tackle.

May 31.—Iviron, a vast quadrangle, one of the largest monas-

* Or Simenu, *i. e.* the Convent of the Saint in Bonds.

teries on the Mount. Its library appears in much better order and larger than elsewhere, but they had no catalogue; and the librarian fiercely refused, when I asked if they would sell any of the MSS.

Karyés, one hour. The road winding up the right side of the valley, at whose outlet Iviron is placed, crosses a picturesque bridge over a mountain torrent, and continues up the valley to a monastery called Kutlumusi, situated in a fertile country, a small establishment of twenty-five Caloyers only, all Greeks. The town or village of Karyés is at the head of the valley I had ascended, looking down towards the sea, almost encircled by an amphitheatre of hills, covered with a rich mass of foliage. It is the residence of the Turkish Aghá, a kind gentlemanly man, who was very civil; and he with his brother are the only two Turks on the peninsula.

Here is held a weekly fair or market on Saturday, which presents the singular spectacle of a fair without noise, and a crowd without a woman. I should rather say without anything *tame* of the feminine gender. Horses, bulls, rams, and cocks are not uncommon; but everything of the other sex is absolutely forbidden, as far as man can forbid; but uncivilized nature asserts her rights, and wild pigeons and other birds, and insects, especially bees, abound, and in spite of the monks' unnatural regulations, afford a valuable source of profit.

To this fair the neighbouring country people bring corn, and wine, and iron work. The Caloyers supply crosses prettily carved in wood or horn, beads, prints of their favourite Panagia or of their monasteries, and some few shops are opened for caviar, salted fish, ammunition, &c. This lasts till the sun has risen three or four hours, when the shops are shut, the monks depart, and Karyés again assumes its wonted tranquillity.

Karyés may contain a population of 200, all Greeks, exclusive of the monks.

June 1.—Returned to Iviron, and thence by Mylopotámo, formerly, I am told, a monastery, now only an arsenal, as they call it, belonging to Lavra, to Philotéu, by a rugged path, which would be really dangerous, were it not for the trees which stand on the sides of the precipices. Within half an hour of Philotéu the path crosses a torrent, and immediately on the right is a small pool, formed by the water falling from a rugged height of sixty feet, the whole shaded by oak and pine, and brilliant with dragon flies and butterflies, rejoicing in the moisture exhaled from the pool.

Karakalo, a moderately-sized monastery, half a mile from the sea, near the head of a steep valley, and commanding a beautiful view of Samothraki, Thaso, and Lemnos. The monks tell me they had a library, but during the Greek revolution they had 300

Turks quartered here, who, when they left the place, took everything with them.

Lavra, a long ride of three hours and a half, over a rugged, but well-wooded country, gradually assuming a more mountainous character, leads to the south-eastern extreme of the peninsula, known to sailors by the name of Cavo Zimyra, or more commonly to Franks as Capo di Monte Santo, on which stands the magnificent monastery of Laura or Lavra, above which the peak of Athos rises abruptly. Here are two churches and twenty chapels, with room for some hundred Caloyers. It is considered as the most important and richest monastery on the Mount. The churches are larger and cleaner than any I have yet seen; the floor inlaid with marble, and the refectory, in the form of a cross, has its four-and-twenty tables of marble. The library, too, seems good, but they said they had no catalogue.

June 2.—Fine clear morning: started for the ascent of Mount Athos, the monks kindly furnishing mules and a guide. Immediately on leaving Lavra, the path winds round the southern slope of the mountain, at about 600 feet above the sea. Below, perched on the cliffs, are the skiti or askiti* of Kerasia and Kapso-kalyvia. By a rugged, but well-wooded path, through a forest of oak, chesnut, pine, ilex, arbutus, &c., we wound round to the north-west side of the mountain, where the scenery at once assumes a different character, and the ascent commences over almost precipitous rocks. Immediately over our heads a broad belt of foliage, above which is seen the bare conical peak of Athos, without a tree or a shrub to break its well-defined outline. At two hours and a half the path enters one of the gorges of the mountain, covered with pines, many of which had been felled, and lay across the road. Twice I had to throw myself from my mule to avoid being swept off by their branches. At three hours and a half we arrived at a chapel dedicated to the Panagia,† and some cells, above the wooded region, and at the foot of the barren cone of white limestone which forms the summit of the mountain.

The road hence is no longer practicable for mules, and my Albanian guide refused to accompany me any further. He said it would take an hour and a half to reach the summit. I scrambled up for some distance, but found it very fatiguing, and not safe alone, and unfortunately the day was hazy, as is almost always the case during summer in Greece, and thus I should not have been able to see distant objects. Still, on looking to the eastward,

* Askités (ascêtēs) very small cells, usually built near each other, with a catholic or common chapel near at hand. Γεωγραφία Κωνσταντ. Vienne, 1791, p. 257.

† Pronounced nearly as Panayea, the stress being on the penultima; when on any other syllable, it is always marked in this paper.—F. S.

the island of Thasos, distant thirty miles, Lemnos, distant forty, and Samothraki, distant sixty miles, appeared almost at my feet.

Turning to the westward, I overlooked the projecting peninsulas of Longos* and Kassandra, which, compared to the peninsula of Athos, may be considered as low; and from the late survey it appears that the highest point of the former does not exceed 2596 feet, and of the latter not above 1078 feet above the sea.

I looked in vain for the shores of Thessaly, and the range of Olympus, which, towering to the height of 9754 feet, would on a clear day be distinctly visible, although at the distance of ninety miles; but the usual haze that prevails in this country during the summer months prevented my seeing it. A few heavy drops of rain fell, and the pealing of distant thunder gave me hopes of seeing a storm raging at my feet; but it passed away, and I was disappointed. Descended to the monastery at Lavra.

I do not find any account recorded of English travellers having ascended to the summit of Athos since Dr. Sibthorp and Mr. Hawkins on the 12th of August, 1787,† now nearly half a century ago, whose brief but excellent account of the ascent is comprised in a few lines. From it we learn that the lower bed of the mountain is composed of gneiss and argillaceous slate, and the upper part grey limestone, more or less inclined to white: the latter part I can confirm by my own observations. It is highly probable that many other travellers have ascended the mountain since that time, but they have not, that I am aware, given any account of it. During the late survey of these shores in October, 1831, Captain Copeland, R. N., had his theodolite, &c., conveyed to the summit, as I am informed by an officer who was employed on the survey, and from that elevated station took the angles between Pelion, Ossa, Olympus, Pierus, &c., with the bearings of all the mountain peaks, islands, headlands, capes, &c., within a radius of at least ninety miles; a glorious and beautiful panorama, such as few positions on the face of this habitable globe can offer.

June 3.—Embarked in a sponge-boat from the Morea, at the Arsaná at the foot of the monastery of Lavra, where is a curious tower, and coasted round the southern promontory, which, seen from the sea, is highly picturesque and beautiful. I remarked a singular appearance at the base of the rock, where, two feet above the present level of the sea, a groove has been formed for some hundred yards distance, apparently by the beating of the waters. A similar groove is also formed, or forming, at the present water's

* Lunguz and Kasánderah of the Turks. (Hájí Khalífah's Rúm-ílí und Bósnah. Wien 1812, s. 82.—F. S.) Τὸ Λογγὸς (Γεωγγ. Νέωτ. p. 255). Therefore Longum rather than Longus; but Meletius (lib. xviii. c. 23, tom. ii., p. 462) has Λογγός.—F. S.

† See Walpole's 'Continuation of Memoirs,' &c., p. 40.

edge, and thus a double groove is visible, which I remarked in several places. The fishermen tell me the tide is scarcely perceptible here. Can the Mount have been upheaved? or may the waters have subsided? Perhaps some geologist will examine the subject.

The Skiti or Askiti* of St. Anne occupies a beautiful niche in the rocks on the south-western cape, exactly corresponding to Lavra on the south-eastern point, being immediately at the foot of the peak of Athos. Between this and Lavra I remarked two small villages, most romantically situated, and apparently inaccessible; but it seems that they are inhabited by independent Caloyers. I believe they are called Kerasia and Kapso-Kalyvia.

St. Paul comes next in order on the south-western shore, inhabited by Bulgarians. This monastery is undergoing a thorough repair, and they are building a high wall to protect it. It might have done so in the time of its founder, but is useless now.

This side of the peninsula is far more rugged and precipitous than the north-eastern side. Between the last-named monastery and St. Dionysius a very remarkable slope of loose shingle descends to the water's edge at an angle of 45°, and extending from 600 to 1000 feet above the sea. It is the more singular as the features above and on each side of it appear as when first formed; ravines and precipices in the same huge block. It is immediately below the smaller cone which projects from the north-western side of the peak.

June 4.—St. Dionysius, half an hour by water. The position of this monastery surpasses all I have seen. It is perched on a lofty rock, almost overhanging the sea, and at the mouth of a striking ravine.

The monks here refused me mules to go to Simópetra, distant about three miles, and some way inland, as they said the road was not practicable.

St. Gregory on a cliff at the entrance of a deep ravine. The monks, I observe, are careful to shut out the air from the mountain, and to let in the sea-breeze.

Xiropotámu is one of the largest of the monasteries, with high walls and flanking towers, at a quarter of an hour's walk from the shore, up a steep hill, commanding an extensive and beautiful view. I here sketched a very graceful and perfect female figure, seated, and with good drapery, in white marble, on the inner wall of the monastery.

June 5.—I went to Karyés, through a country even more beautiful than any I have yet seen: too good for its unprofitable

* Ἡσκήτη (ἄσκήτη) for ἀσκητήριον, "a place devoted to (holy) exercises," seems to be a very barbarous corruption of language: perhaps it arose from ἀσκητή, the feminine of ἀσκητής.—F. S.

Jews, upon either side, who were contending for the holy relic: but I have no space here to detail the numerous stories relative to this shrine. The A'bi-Shápúr is certainly not only navigable from Sús to the point of its junction with the Kuran, but from the facility which its deep and narrow bed, nearly level with the surface of the plain, affords for draught, is particularly suited to navigation. The river Kerkhah is distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the great mound of Sús, and I could discover no trace of building in the interval between the rivers.

N.W. of Sús, and at the distance of about 2 miles from the right bank of the Kerkhah are some very extensive ruins, which are known by the name of I'wáni-KerKh (the palace of KerKh), or more generally simply I'wán, the palace. From the many descriptions which I have received, as well as from the view which I obtained of them with a large telescope, from the summit of the mound of Sús, I judge them to be Sásánian. The great ruin of I'wán appears to have been a palace, of the same style of building as the remains at Kaşri-Shírin, Sírwán, and Şeimarrah. There are also said to be a few mounds, apparently of more ancient date; and a canal cut in the rock, which conducted water from the Kerkhah to the city is spoken of, moreover, as a very extraordinary work. The ruins of a bridge, which crossed the river, are to be seen opposite to I'wán; the place is called Páí Púl, or the foundation* of the bridge, the broken buttresses now alone remaining above the water. The ruins of Sús and the surrounding country are celebrated for their beautiful herbage: it was difficult to ride along the Shápúr for the luxuriant grass that clothed its banks; and all around, the plain was covered with a carpet of the richest verdure. The climate too, at this season, was singularly cool and pleasant, and I never remember to have passed a more delightful evening than in my little tent upon the summit of the great mound of Sús—alone, contemplating the wrecks of time that were strewed around me, and indulging in the dreams of by-gone ages. In the afternoon of the ensuing day I prepared to return to Dizfúl, which from the summit of the mound was distinctly visible, bearing N. 38. E. I proceeded in a direct line from the eastern extremity of the ruins to the river of Dizfúl, to determine its nearest proximity to the city, and I reached the bank at $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From thence I galloped along the bank of the river, and got into the camp at dark.

March 13th.—We marched 4 farsakhs to Kuhnak. Crossing the river of Dizfúl, by a magnificent bridge of about 330 paces in length, we traversed the town, and entered on a well-cultivated plain to the eastward. At the distance of 2 farsakhs, we met with

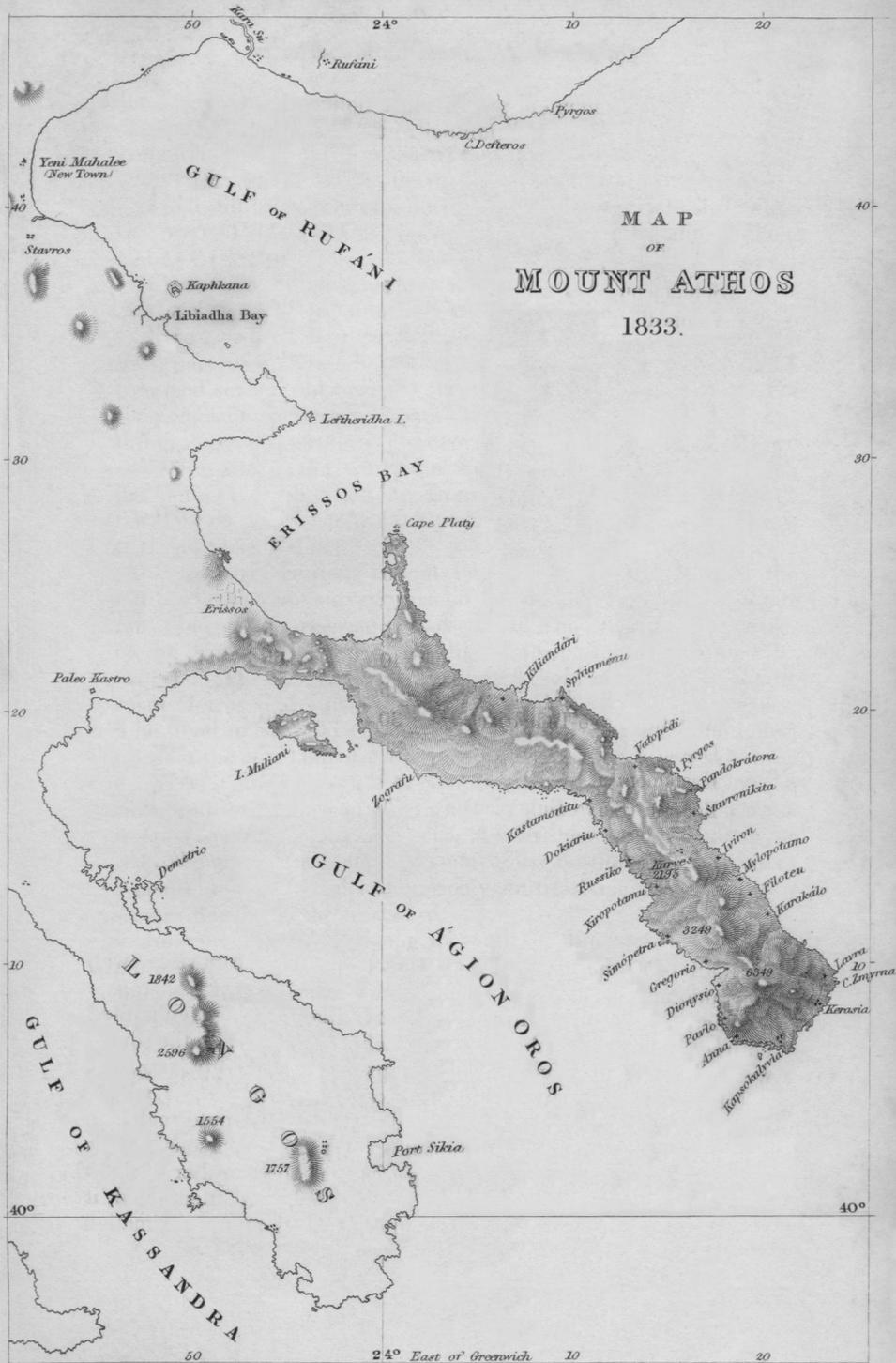
* The foot of the bridge.

ten down at the moment; yet I must notice that there seemed a disposition to reduce the number of those sent out to beg—

	No. in Monastery.	In Cells.	Mendicants.
Kiliandari { Servians and Bulgarians }	120	10	40
Sphigménu . . .	47	—	—
Vatopédi . . .	120	—	50
Pandokrátora . . .	15	—	15
Stavronikita . . .	15	5	5
Iviron . . .	100	—	60
Philotéo . . .	20	8	5
Kutlumúsi . . .	25	25	20
Karakálo . . .	60	26	—
Lavra . . .	60	40	20
Pavlo (Servo-Bulgarian)	36	20	15
Dionysio . . .	80	6	—
Gregorio . . .	18	—	1
Simópetra . . .	15	5	10
Xiropotámu . . .	40	65	20
Russiko (Russian) . . .	45	4	—
Xenofu (Servo-Bulgarian)	30	30	—
Dokiarú . . .	30	—	—
Kastamonítu . . .	15	—	—
Zografú (Servo-Bulgarian)	30	—	20
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	925	244	281
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

In all 1450 men. In this are not included the novices, who may amount to 150 in all.

There are here also from 10 to 12 Skitia or villages inhabited entirely by Caloyers, the chief of which is St. Anne, on the south-west point. These may average perhaps 40 men each; making from 400 to 500 men, and from 200 to 300 scattered kellia or cells, which, with the town of Karyés, reckoned at 200 persons, would make the whole population of the peninsula about 2500 persons. This would seem to be a great falling off from the number of 6000 stated by Dr. Clarke in 1801; but, as I before mentioned, it depends upon doubtful data. I only give it as an approximation in the absence of anything better.



Of the revenue of the monasteries I could obtain no account, but I fancy they have much decreased of late. The Wallachians, Bulgarians, and Servians have been the chief benefactors of the monasteries.

Their libraries seem to be in a much worse state than when visited by Professor Carlyle in 1801, when he examined about 13,000 MSS.*

The sites of the five ancient towns which formerly existed on Actè I leave to more able scholars to determine.

June 7.—Left Zografu for Saloniki: road tolerably good; the first part of it through a forest of oak, chesnut, elm, &c. I observed several old towers. At the extremity of the high land of the peninsula we descend about 300 feet to the isthmus, and continue along its northern shore over undulating ground, till we reach the site of the canal cut by order of Xerxes, but which has been so much filled up, from some cause or other, that I honestly confess I could see no traces of it; but I did not leave the road to seek them.

Of its existence there cannot be a doubt; and I am told the officers on the late survey traced it without much difficulty. Four miles beyond it I reached Erissós, situated on a hill close to the bay of the same name, and consisting of thirty houses inhabited by Greeks. After a fortnight on Mount Athos, how beautiful do the rustic forms and sun-burnt faces of the peasant girls appear! The road to Saloniki continues along the shore for some miles, till near the high land of the northern projecting cape, when it turns nearly west, and enters a hilly country at Nizoro, where we left the silver and lead mines on our right, and continued through a well-wooded country to Laregovi. Eight hours hence by a mountainous road brought us to Galatz, a small town on the northern side of a beautiful and broad valley, richly cultivated and watered by a stream flowing to the westward.

June 9.—Continued along this valley to the westward as far as the pretty village of Vasilikó, of about 120 houses with gardens and vineyards; thence westward as far as Sedes, when, leaving on our right a range of mountains, some peaks of which rise to 3900 feet above the sea, and on our left the gulf, we passed over the great plain which extends to the walls of the city, and entered the gate of Saloniki.

Annexed are some of the Heights determined trigonometrically during the late Survey of these shores by Captain Copeland, R.N. :—

* See his Letter to the Bishop of Durham in Walpole's Memoirs, vol. i., p. 196.

Province.	Name of Mountain.	Height in Feet.	Lat. North.	Long. East.
Thessaly.	Olympus	9,754	40° 5'	22° 21½'
	Ossa	6,407	39° 48'	22° 42½'
	Pierus	6,161	40° 15½'	22° 14½'
	Pelion	5,310	39° 27'	23° 3'
	Peak 4 m. S.E. of Dhimitri	5,119	40° 8'	22° 19'
	Peak 4 m. W. of Platamona	4,874	39° 58'	22° 32'
	Mavro vouni	3,564	39° 37'	22° 47'
Saloniki.	Khortiatzi	3,894	40° 34'	23° 8'
	Kholomon	3,420	40° 29'	23° 13½'
	Peak 5 m. E. by N. of Saloniki	2,675	40° 38'	23° 5'
	Volevod (?) 9 m. N.N.W. of Saloniki	2,173	40° 47'	22° 54'
	Peak 5 m. N.E. of A. Paulo	2,092	40° 21½'	23° 11½'
	Kassandra.	Summit	1,078	39° 58½'
Longos.	Summit	2,596	40° 6½'	23° 50½'
—	Karvouna	1,842	40° 9'	23° 49'
Athos.	Peak	6,349	40° 10'	24° 20½'
—	Above Simópetra	3,249	40° 11½'	24° 17½'
—	Karyés	2,195	40° 14'	24° 16'
Gallipoli.	Pilav Tepeh (Pirnari)	6,143	40° 53½'	24° 6'
	Xanthe	3,815	41° 9½'	24° 47'
	Maronia	2,174	40° 53'	25° 32'
	Chatal Tepeh.	1,305	40° 43'	26° 11'
Thaso.	Ipsario	3,428	40° 42'	24° 43'
—	Elias	3,374	40° 43'	24° 40'
Samothraki	Feugari	5,248	40° 27'	25° 37'
Imbro.	Elias	1,959	40° 8'	25° 50'

VI.—*Observations on the position of Tavium.* By W. J. Hamilton, Esq., F.G.S. Communicated by W. R. Hamilton, Esq., F.R.S. Read January 9, 1837.

THE situation of Tavium, the principal town of the Troemi or Eastern Galatians, has been considered a point of great importance by those who have taken an interest in the geography of Asia Minor, and who, in ignorance of any ancient ruins in the part of the country where the ancient Itineraries tend to place Tavium,