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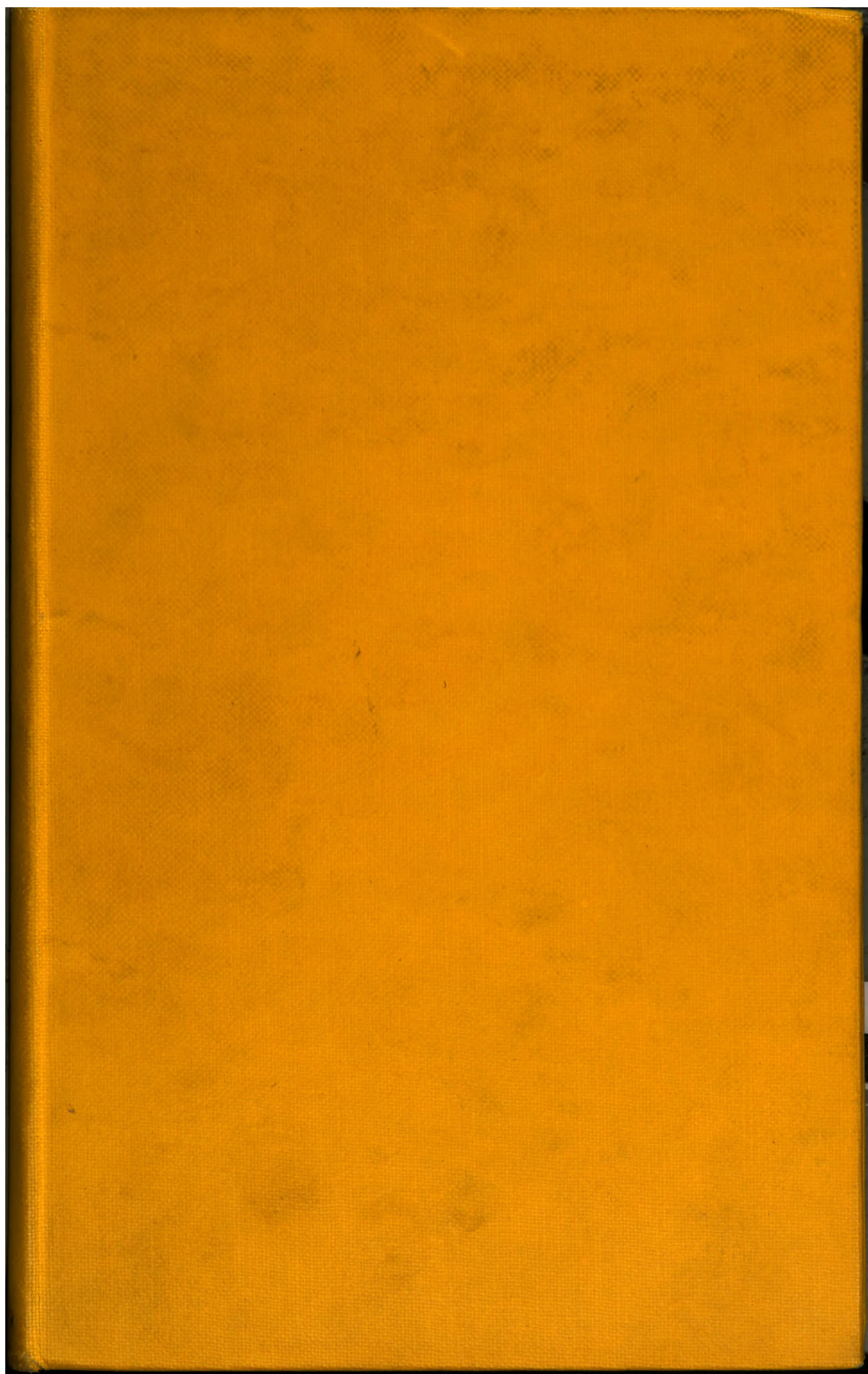
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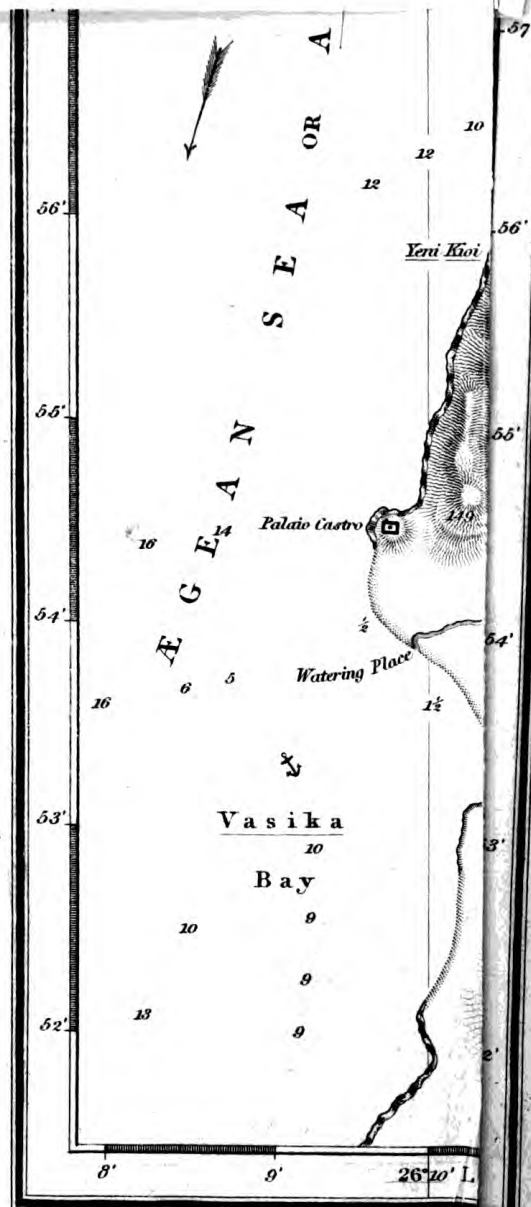


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Henry Acland delt.

THE
PLAINS OF TROY.

ILLUSTRATED BY
A PANORAMIC DRAWING
TAKEN ON THE SPOT;
AND
A MAP
CONSTRUCTED AFTER THE LATEST SURVEY.

BY
HENRY W. ACLAND,
OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

“ FUIT ILIUM.”

OXFORD,
PRINTED BY W. BAXTER,
FOR JAMES WYATT AND SON.
MDCCCXXXIX.



TO
THE VERY REVEREND
THOMAS GAISFORD D.D.
DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH
AND
REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK IN THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

THE DRAWING
DESCRIBED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES
IS BY PERMISSION DEDICATED
AS A
SMALL TOKEN OF RESPECT AND GRATITUDE.

PREFACE.

I SHOULD not have ventured to publish, especially in this place, the Drawing, for the illustration of which this Paper is designed, had I not been requested to do so by many friends, and encouraged by the advice of Members of the University, to whose opinion I owe the highest deference.

The Drawing was made during three visits to the Troad in the year 1838, without a thought of publication; and in the description, (although I kept a copious journal,) I have preferred, wherever it was possible, quoting from the works of authors well known.

I had at first intended to state the theories of the most able writers on the subject, especially of those who have visited the Troad, and to point out such opinions as on the spot appeared to me the most probable. But a weak state of health, the original cause of my visiting the Mediterranean, has forced me to curtail this design; and I hope this may be admitted as some apology for the condition in which my Paper now appears.

A brief description of the country visible from the tumulus from which the Drawing is taken, will form the sole subject of the following pages.

My only wish is, that, incomplete as both the Drawing and the description may appear, they may afford some pleasure and information to lovers of classic ground, especially to such as have not within their reach the larger and more expensive works written on the subject.

The basis of the Map is taken from the latest Admiralty survey; and I trust I may be excused in expressing my acknowledgments to CAPTAIN BEAUFORT, R.N. D.C.L. for the kind assistance which he has afforded me.

Ch. Ch. Oxford,
Oct. 19, 1839.

THE
PLAINS OF TROY,
&c.

THE Drawing of the Plains of Troy, which I am about to describe, was taken from a tumulus that stands elevated two hundred and sixty feet above the sea, generally known by the name of the tumulus of *Æsyetes*. It is distinguished on the Map by a red spot, and it will there be seen, that, by its situation on one side of the Plains of Troy, at a considerable distance both from the site of the city and from the Hellespont, it is well fitted for a station whence to observe the localities of the whole neighbourhood. No hills lie between it and the Plain: it commands both the source and mouth of the Bounabashi-chai or Scamander, ten miles of the course of the Mendere or Simois, the Hellespont, and the *Ægean* Sea, with as much of the range of Ida as can be seen from any one spot in the vicinity of the Plain. In describing the objects successively presented to the eye from this height, we begin on the left hand, although Troy itself is on the extreme right; but the Map, if carefully looked at, together with the points of the compass marked above, and the names arranged in order below the Drawing, will give a sufficient notion of the

relative position of the places about to be described ; and thus the site of Troy, though last in the series of objects, will be presented with an interest enhanced rather than impaired by its position. This arrangement was adopted by Sir Wm. Gell, whose invaluable work on the Troad would make these pages wholly unnecessary, were they not recommended by their shorter and less costly form.

To obtain the best notion of the subject from a drawing on so limited a scale, it would be well to examine only a quarter of the compass at one time, thus confining the attention to one quarter of the whole extent. In this way we can more easily follow the turning round of the body, which takes place in examining the circle of the horizon.

THE range of high ground, seen on the left of the Drawing, forms part of the most westerly district of Ida ; “ for Ida was not a single mountain, nor a single chain of mountains, but a mountainous region extending in its greatest length from the Promontory of Lectum to Zeleia, and in breadth from the Hellespont to the neighbourhood of Adramyttium. So that it occupied, by its ridges and ramifications, the whole of the tract called anciently Lesser Phrygia^a. ”

The point which first reaches the sea, being about ten miles from the tumulus of Æsyetes, is near Alexandria Troas, which will hereafter be more particularly described. It is now mentioned merely that it may not be confused with the more distant land beyond it, which is Lesbos (Metelin or Mitylene.) Major Rennell, from whose Observations on this district

^a Major Rennell's Observations on the Topography of the Plains of Troy, page 17.

the above statement concerning Ida is taken, contends, that the whole range was in the form of a Greek delta, of which the three parts were situated as follows. The First or Eastern range extends from the Hellespont to the head of the gulf of Adramyttium, including in its extent the peak Gargarus or Cotylus. The Second or Western runs parallel to the Ægean Sea; it commences to the East of the Plain of Troy, and runs down towards Lectum, but does not quite reach it. It is this range which we see on the left of the Drawing. From its roots the point of Alexandria Troas runs into the sea, and from behind it rises the island of Mitylene. The Third range extends along the Southern Coast of Lesser Phrygia. If this account of Ida be correct, it explains a geographical error which has been laid upon Homer, namely, that the Granicus and Scamander both rise in Ida—or rather, to use his own expression, in the Idæan mountains^b. Now the Granicus does rise in the Eastern range just mentioned; the Scamander in the roots of the Western range by the walls of Troy; and the Mendere or Simois, I may add, in that part of the chain now called Kasdagh, that is Gargarus.

It appeared necessary to notice the great extent of Ida, because hereafter, when it is seen again on the other side of the Drawing, confusion may arise from not clearly understanding that Ida was a district.

The dark point in which Ida appears first to reach

^b ὅσσοι ἀπ' Ἰδαίων ὄρέων ἄλαδε προρέουσι,
 'Ρῆσός θ', 'Επτάπορός τε, Κάρησός τε, 'Ροδῖός τε,
 Γρήνικός τε, καὶ Αἴσηπος, δῖός τε Σκάμανδρος,
 καὶ Σιμόεις. Iliad. xii. 19.

the sea is, as has been already observed, near Alexandria Troas, now Eski Stamboul. There are a few wretched hovels on the sea shore, about a quarter of a mile from the site of the ancient port. The principal ruins are nearly a mile inland, and they are so conspicuous from vessels on the *Ægean*, that they were formerly supposed to be the palace of Priam, and are by sailors still so called.

ALEXANDRIA
TROAS.

To Dr. Chandler's account I can add nothing, but for the convenience of the reader I quote it here. "This City was begun by Antigonos, and from him first called Antigonos; but Lysimachus, to whom, as a successor of Alexander, it devolved, changed the appellation in honour of the deceased king. In the war with Antiochus it was eminent for its fidelity to the Romans, who conferred on it the same privileges as the cities of Italy enjoyed. Under Augustus, it received a Roman colony, and increased. It was then the only considerable place between Sigéum and Lectos, and was inferior to no city of its name, but Alexandria in Egypt^b.

"Alexandria Troas was seated on a hill, sloping toward the sea, and divided from Mount Ida by a deep valley. On each side is an extensive plain, with water-courses. The founders it is possible were aware, that, like Tenedos, it would derive many advantages from its situation on the coast near the mouth of the Hellespont.

"The Port of Troas, by which we landed, has a hill rising round it in a semicircle, and covered with rubbish. Many small granite pillars are standing, half buried, and much corroded by the spray. It is likely the vessels were fastened to them by ropes. A

^b Strabo, p. 593.

sand bank, at the entrance, had cut off the communication with the sea, and the smaller basin was dry. The larger had water, but apparently shallow. Its margin was incrustated with spontaneous salt. Both were artificial, and intended for small craft and galleys; ships of burden anchoring in the road without the mole^c.

“ The City wall is standing, except toward the vineyard, but with gaps and the battlements ruined. It was thick and solid, had square towers at regular distances, and was several miles in circumference. Besides houses, it has inclosed many magnificent structures; but now appears as the boundary of a forest or neglected park. A Map belonging to Mr. Wood, and made, as we supposed, by a Frenchman in 1726, served us as a guide. The author, it is imagined, believed, as other travellers had done, that this was the site of Troy, or of a more recent City named Ilium, instead of Alexandria Troas.

“ Confusion cannot easily be described. Above the shore is a hollow, overgrown with trees, near which Pococke saw remains of a stadium or place for races sunk in the ground^d.” “ We were told this had been

^c There are lying on the margin of one of these ancient ports two huge blocks of granite, intended for pillars in some building elsewhere, but never shipped for exportation. They measured 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, and about 29 feet in length; and were originally quarried in one piece, but unfortunately one of them has been broken into two, since it arrived at the port. There is another rather larger near the Gymnasium: all three were quarried in Ida.

^d Not far hence is a square building supported on arches, which is divided into three parts, and reminded me of the water tanks at Udina, near Carthage. What was the use of the building, I do not know. Chandler states it to be the substruction of a temple; but Revett, in a note on Chandler, remarks: “ it bears no resem-

lately a lurking-place of Banditti, who often lay concealed here, their horses tied in rows to wooden pegs, of which many then remained in the wall. It now swarmed with bats, much bigger in size than the English, which, on our entering, flitted about innumerable; and settling when tired, blackened the roof. Near it is a souterrain; and part of an odeum, or music theatre, and, at some distance, vestiges of a theatre. These edifices were toward the centre of the City. The semicircular sweep, on which their seats ranged, is formed in the hill, with the ends vaulted. Among the rubbish, which is of great extent, are a few scraps of marble and of sculpture, with many small granite pillars.

“The principal ruin, which is that seen afar off by mariners, commands a view of the islands Tenedos and Lemnos; and, on one side, of the plain to the Hellespont, and of the mountains in Europe. Before it is a gentle descent, woody, with inequalities, to the sea distant by computation about three miles. It was a very ample building, and, as we supposed, once a Gymnasium, where the youth were instructed in learning and in the exercises. It consists of three open massive arches, towering amid walls, and a vast heap of huge materials: they are constructed with a species of stone, which is full of petrified cockle-shells, and of cavities, like honey-comb. The latter, it is likely, have occasioned the name used, as Pococke relates, by the peasants, Baluke-Seria, *the palace of honey*, which he thinks may be derived from Baal. The piers have capitals and mouldings of white blance to the basement of a temple.” It is vaulted, has a flat terrace on the roof, and probably a story over the arches which remain.

marble, and the whole fabric appears to have been incrustated. Some remnants of the earthen spouts or pipes are visible. A view of it, which belonged to Mr. Wood, has been lately published. On one side is a ruin of brick; and behind, without the City wall, are sepulchres. One of these is of the masonry called *reticulated* or *netted*.

“ An aqueduct begins behind the City not far from the sepulchres, and is seen descending and crossing the country on the side next the Hellespont, extending several miles. The piers, which we measured, are five feet nine inches wide; three feet two inches thick; the void between them, twelve feet and four inches. The arches are all broken^e. ”

To this full account I will only add, that the Gymnasium here spoken of is said by Mr. Cockerell to be the largest and most perfect known; much superior in all respects to that which was measured by him at Hierapolis. To my unpractised eye, however, the latter, though much smaller, appeared a more pleasing and interesting building.

An Engraving of the former may be seen either in Wood's Essay on Homer, or to more advantage in the *Ionian Antiquities*. A reprint of this building has lately been published as a specimen of the real Greek Gymnasium in Wilkins's Translation of Vitruvius. There is only one other Gymnasium known besides those of Alexandria and Hierapolis, namely, that of Ephesus; the last is the least perfect of the three.

Between Alexandria Troas, and the point on which we are standing, is a place where granite shot, made out of the ruins of Alexander's City, is embarked for the Dardanelles. The effects of these dreadful missiles

^e Dr. Chandler's Travels in Asia Minor, page 31.

are known to most people; the largest of them are about 26 inches in diameter. The load for one of the guns carrying this shot is about forty-five lbs. of powder, and I have myself seen them fired with that charge. Having mentioned this, it will with less wonder be learnt, that, followed by two others, I crept into one of the guns. What number of these guns for throwing stone shot there are, I cannot state with precision; but I think that thirty on the Asiatic, and twenty on the European, side, is rather within bounds; the whole number of mounted guns in the Dardanelles is about four hundred and twenty on the coast of Asia, and three hundred on that of Europe. A digression on a subject not connected immediately with the Troad, but now especially both curious and interesting, will be pardoned.

It was from this Troas that St. Paul sailed into Macedonia. Here also on his return he restored to life Eutychus, who "as Paul was long preaching sunk down with sleep, and fell down from the third loft, and was taken up dead^f."

Not far to the left of Troas are some hot springs, which are said by Athenæus to be near Larissa, distant about an hour (three miles and a half) from the Gymnasium in an easterly direction. They rise from a clayey soil, strongly impregnated with ferruginous matter, and within a few feet from their source are led into two baths about 10 feet square, miserably roofed with oaken boughs. In the one the water rises to 125° of Fahrenheit, in the other it reaches a still higher temperature. Not far off lies a female figure of white marble covered with drapery, much mutilated. This spot is among the roots of Mount

^f Acts of the Apostles xx. 9.

Ida, which are cleft by deep gullies worn by the water, and covered with woods chiefly of the *Vallonia* oak.

Further off to the right of Troas, and seemingly in continuation of Ida, though indeed far beyond it, is seen Mitylene or Lesbos. LESBOS. The most northern point of this Island is in about 39° 22' N. lat.: the Island itself stretches eleven leagues from East to West, and eight and a half from North to South^g. It generally is mountainous, the highest ground seen from hence, Mount Ordymnus, being about 1780 feet above the level of the sea^h. It was once very fertile, richly clothed with cypress, fir, and all manner of forest trees, and producing excellent oil and grain in great abundance. These properties do not now belong to it. Some inferior wines, and figs of good quality, are still produced; but the beauty of the Island has fled: the surface is for the most part bare and barren; and the birth-place of Sappho, and Alcæus, and Pittacus, languishes under the Moslem yoke.

“ Lesbos has been under the dominion of Persians, Greeks and Romans. For a short time the Crusaders had it, and, at the division of the Eastern Empire, the Franks. In the early part of the thirteenth century it fell into the hands of the Venetians: subsequently the Greek Emperor granted it to the Genoese, in whose possession it remained, when the Turks became masters

^g See Sailing Directions for the Mediterranean. Never having visited this Island, I would refer to Dr. Cramer's valuable work on Asia Minor, where both the History and Geography are most fully discussed.

^h The loftiest part of the Island, Mount Olympus, is in height 3079 feet.

of the Eastern Empire. Finally, it yielded to Mohammed II. in 1463, and has since remained under the dominion of the Turks¹."

The next land to the right is the Island of Tenedos, once most famous, *notissima famâ*^a, as Virgil says; another property he ascribes to it, that it is
TENEDOS. *statio malefida carinis*, most certainly remains with it. For, thirteen years since, a Turkish frigate struck between Malvino and the Asiatic shore; and in 1838, one of our own frigates got ashore on some rocks considerably to the northward of the town, but no very serious injury was done.

Tenedos seems never to have recovered the high estate attributed to it in ancient times. It is now but partially cultivated; yet it produces wine not to be surpassed in the Archipelago, and has a port fit for receiving the small trading vessels, ordinarily used in the Mediterranean.

The following is Dr. Chandler's account of it.

"The Emperor Justinian erected a magazine to receive the cargoes of the corn ships from Alexandria, when detained there. This was a lofty building, two hundred and eighty feet long, and ninety broad. The voyage from Egypt was rendered less precarious, and the grain preserved until it could be transported to the capital. Afterwards, during the troubles of the Greek Empire, Tenedos experienced a variety of fortune. The pirates, which infested these seas, made it for many years their place of rendezvous; and Othman seized it in 1302, procured vessels, and from thence subdued the other Islands of the Archipelago¹."

¹ Landscape Illustrations of the Bible.

^a *Æn.* ii. 154.

¹ Dr. Chandler's Travels in Asia Minor, page 21.

I saw no remains of antiquity on the island, save only a rude marble chair. In many parts of the town, as is generally the case in the East, there are small pieces of columns, and broken architectural ornaments, built into the walls, or lying unused and uncared for about the houses.

Strabo makes the circuit of the island to be about eighty stadia; our hydrographers say, that "it is five miles long from East to West, by about half that breadth, and is separated from the main land by a channel three miles broad^m."

Between Tenedos and the main is a small island. Strabo tells us that there are many islands about Tenedos, and especially two called Calydnæ, on the way from Tenedos to Lectum. There do not seem to be any such now; at least I only know of one which can in any way be considered as approaching to that position. This island, now called Malvino, is seen just to the left of the town: it lies about a mile to the eastward of it. Between the two islands is a passage, which for large ships is better than that between Malvino and the main.

Turning still to the right, Lemnos appears at a great distance, under the light sky. Its form is hardly so distinguishable as the bold conical LEMNOS. outline of Mount Athos, nearly 90 miles distantⁿ. It would be needlessly increasing the length of ATHOS. this description, to give any account of either of these places, so distant from the scene before us, and historically so well known; but I cannot help saying a word on the grand speech of Clytemnestra, in

^m Sailing Directions for the Mediterranean.

ⁿ I mean geographical or nautical miles, (by which charts are constructed;) it is distant about 105 statute miles.

the early part of the *Agamemnon*, which will at once rise up in the mind of all scholars. I believe some doubt has been thrown on the possibility of transmitting the beacon-light by the stations mentioned in the speech. But as far as regards the first steps, I can bear witness to the almost needless use of Lemnos in the passage: for having, on the afternoon of my first arrival in the Troad, observed the conical mountain shewn in the Drawing, and having compared the chart and the compass bearings, I set it down in my journal as Mount Athos; but towards sun set, it appeared so distinct and so near, that though I could not suppose it to be a crag of Lemnos, I blotted the name Athos from my notes, quite at a loss as to what it might be. Night after night it bore the same appearance; and I afterwards learned from unquestionable authority, that it was no other than that famous mountain, which by ancient report was so huge that it measured 150 miles round, so lofty that its shadow showed itself 87 miles off in the market-place of Myrina in Lemnos, and that sun rise was seen from its top three hours earlier than on the sea coast. Truly this were a fine block whence to make a statue of Alexander; and Dinocrates must have been a man mightier than the ancient heroes, who could wield heavier stones than aught but gods.

I may add also as another instance of an object being seen at a very great distance in the Mediterranean, that in the November of 1837, I saw Mount *Ætna* exhibiting the utmost distinctness of outline at a distance of one hundred and ten miles^m.

Such being the case even in winter, we need hardly ask, whether it would be possible to distinguish

^m Nearly 130 statute miles.

the light of a burning pile of wood, at the same distance.

Even to those who are acquainted with the original, the following able translation of the passage in *Æschylus*, which has occasioned the above remarks, will be acceptableⁿ :

- CL. May the morn springing from the womb of night,
Rise fraught with smiling fortune on this land :
Listen to tidings bright beyond our hopes,
The conquering Greeks in Priam's city reign.
- CH. What words are these ?—I scarce can credence yield.
- CL. That Troy is ours, can words more plainly speak ?
- CH. These tears attest the fervour of my joy.
- CL. Thine eyes are faithful to thy loyal feelings.
- CH. But whence proceeds this confidence of hope ?
- CL. From plainest proofs, unless the gods deceive.
- CH. Dost thou give credence to persuasive dreams ?
- CL. The slumbering mind's delusions rule not me.
- CH. Haply thy faith some flying rumour sways.
- CL. Why treat me as a young enthusiast ?
- CH. When did destruction lay the city low ?
- CL. The very night that ushered in this morn.
- CH. But what winged messenger the fact proclaimed ?
- CL. Vulcan from Ida's top, in circling flame ;
Torch answer'd torch, till here the signal flew :
First Ida to th' Hermæan crag which crowns
The sea-girt Lemnos ; next the herald blaze
Reached Athos, sacred seat of sovereign Jove.
Triumphant thence, borne on the foaming waves,
Whose wreathing tops it tipped with lambent beams,
Th' advancing light, effulgent as a sun,
Poured on Macistus golden radiance.
Reckless of sleep, impatient of delay,
The fiery wonder moved—Euripus flamed

ⁿ See Translation of the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*, with an Essay on the Greek Theatre, by John S. Harford, Esq.

With bright illumined waves, Messapus thence
 Caught the glad signal, and the stationed guard,
 Firing a heathy pile, the fervid blaze
 Transmitted onwards with augmented power.
 The splendid conflagration wide diffused
 The glad intelligence, and bounding o'er
 Th' Asopian plain, bright as the full-orbed moon
 When at her noon of glory, lighted up
 Cithæron's lofty head, enkindling there
 Responsive zeal and corresponding fires;
 By generous rivalry the guard inspired
 Bid the fierce blaze, with ever-gathering strength,
 Hold on its course; Gorgope's marshy plain
 Was all illumined: Ægiplanctus next
 Wore on his giant head the crown of flame.
 Up the proud steep, whence to the eye expands
 The gulf Saronic, next, the kindling power,
 Shaking its fiery tresses, soared sublime.
 Th' adjoining post, Arachne's craggy height,
 It scaled, it reddened o'er; the light deriv'd
 From Ida's top thus finally diffused
 Its beamy splendour o'er the royal house
 Of the Atreidæ: thus it reached our shores.
 Torch kindled torch successive, but my heart
 Of these the first and last most warmly hails.

Before we leave Lemnos, it may perhaps amuse
 some readers to see what George Sandys has con-
 cerning it. "On our left," says he, "lay Lemnos,
 famous for the fabulous fall of Vulcan.

Gainst Ioue once making head, he caught me by
 The foote, and flung me from the profound skie.
 All day I was in falling; and at night
 On Lemnos fell: life had forsooke me quite.

"Whereupon, and no maruell, he ever after halted.
 The Grecians, there now inhabiting, do relate

—What dares not lying Greece
 In histories insert—

that he brake his thigh with a fall from a horse, on the side of a hill, which at this day beareth his name. The earth in that place thereupon receiuing those excellent vertues of curing of wounds, stopping of fluxes, expulsi-
 ing poysons, &c. now called Terra Sigillata, in that sealed: and there onely gathered. In regard of the quality of this earth which is hot, the iland was consecrated to Vulcan, who signifieth fire. For the Ancient expressed vnder these fables, as well the nature of things, as manners of persons. As now, so heretofore in the digging thereof they vsed sundry ceremonies: ceremony which giueth repute vnto things in themselues but triuiall. It was wont to be gathered by the Priests of Venus: who, amongst other rites, did mingle the earth with the bloud of a goate, (printing the little pellets whereinto diuided with his forme,) which was sacrificized vnto her.”

“ This hill lieth south of the ruines of that ancient Hephæstia, which gaue a name unto Vulcan, and about three flight-shots remoued. Betweene which standeth Sotira, a little chappell frequented by the Greeke Coloieros upon the sixt of August: where they begin their orisons, and from thence ascend the mountaine to open the veine from whence they produce it: which they do with great preparations and solemnities, accompanied with the principall Turkes of the iland. That which couereth it being remoued by the labour of wel-nigh fiftie pioners, the Priests take out as much as the Cadee doth thinke for that yeare sufficient, (lest the price should abate by reason of the abundance,) to whom they deliuer it: and then close it vp in such sort, as the place where they digged it is not to be discerned. The veine discouered, this precious earth, as they say, doth arise like the

casting vp of wormes : and that onely during a part of that day : so that it is to be supposed that they gather as much as the same will afford them. Certaine bags thereof are sent to the great Turke : the rest they sell (of which I haue seene many cups at Constantinople ;) but that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and sealed with the Turkish character. The ceremonies in the gathering hereof, were first inducted by the Venetians."

In the margin beneath the Drawing I have named the Rabbit islands, *Lagussæ insulæ*, therein following

LAGUSSÆ
INSULÆ. Dr. Cramer, who supposes that these are the islands mentioned by Pliny under that name:

but this is uncertain. For further information on the subject, consult Dr. Cramer's *Asia Minor*.

Between Mount Athos and the entrance of the Hellespont, to the North West, is a long
IMBROS. mountainous outline, of which all the nearer and lower parts belong to the island of Imbros; the
SAMOTHRACE. highest and most distant to Samothrace.

The following are the heights of the land already described, expressed in English feet.

Mount Ordymnus, in Lesbos	1780
Tenedos	625
Lemnos { Mount Viglia N. W.	1410
{ Mount Agios Paolos S. W.	1050
{ Mount Paratheisos S. E.	859
Mount Athos	6349
Samothrace	5248
Imbros	1959

In the thirteenth book of the Iliad, Neptune is

described as surveying the Trojan shore from the heights of Samothrace¹.

Nor Neptune, sovereign of the boundless deep,
Look'd forth in vain, but seated on the heights
Of Samothracia forest-crown'd, survey'd
With wonder thence the tumult of the fields,
From thence appeared all Ida, thence the tow'rs
Of lofty Ilium, and the fleet of Greece'.

The noble passage following this which describes Neptune's progress to Ægæ, and his return toward Sigeium, has been the subject of some criticism, which comes within the scope of these observations.

There is a spacious cave
Deep in the bottom of the flood between
Tenedos and the rock-bound Imbrian shore.
There Neptune, shaker of the earth, his steed
Stationed secure; he loos'd them from the yoke,
Gave them ambrosial food, and bound their feet
With golden tethers not to be untied
Or broken, that unwandering they might wait
Their Lord's return; then sought the Grecian host².

¹ Οὐδ' ἀλαοσκοπιὴν εἶχε κρείων Ἐνοσίχθων·
καὶ γὰρ ὁ θαυμάζων ἦστο πτόλεμόν τε μάχην τε
ὑψοῦ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτης κορυφῆς Σάμου ὑληέσσης
Θρηϊκίης· ἔνθεν γὰρ ἐφαίνετο πᾶσα μὲν Ἴδη,
φαίνετο δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις, καὶ νῆες Ἀχαιῶν. Iliad. xiii. 10.

² Cowper.

³ Ἔστι δέ τι σπέος εὐρὺ βαθείης βένθεσι λίμνης,
μεσσηγὺς Τενέδοιο καὶ Ἰμβρου παιπαλοέσσης·
ἐνθ' ἵππους ἔστησε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
λύσας ἐξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ
ἔδμεναι· ἀμφὶ δὲ ποσσὶ πέδας ἔβαλε χρυσείας,
ἀργήκτους, ἀλύτους, ὄφρ' ἔμπεδον αὖθι μένοιεν
νοστήσαντα ἄνακτα· ὁ δ' ἐς στρατὸν ἄχετ' Ἀχαιῶν.
Iliad. xiii. 32.

Heyne remarks on this, that it is not strange that the god should halt in the sea. But why between Tenedos and Imbros? The view here presented will answer the question.

The poet represents Neptune looking from the lofty Samothrace, over Imbros to Sigeium. Thence he stalks forth, to fetch his Ocean car, left at Ægæ; and returning over the waves from the West, he naturally tethers his horses in their own element between Tenedos and Imbros in the line of his course, and in a place most convenient for his intended landing at Sigeium.

Only one more tract of land remains to be pointed out in the distance, to the right of Imbros. It has no very remarkable feature, and derives no interest
ENOS. that I am aware of, from any poetical association. I refer to the distant line of coast above Sigeium.

This part of the coast has not been fully explored, nor are the maps and charts of it very correct¹. It forms a part of Thrace, near the gulf of Enos. The description of it in the Mediterranean Pilot states, that "there is a shoal lagoon, called the gulf of Enos. Within the entrance on the south side is the town of Enos, noted for having been taken by the Russians in September 1829. The town stands on high and very steep mountains, surrounded with walls in some places fifteen fathoms high."

Travellers in general approach the entrance of the Hellespont from the southward; they probably pass between Tenedos and Malvino,
HELLESPONT. as I have before mentioned, through Vasika bay, and thus arrive at Sigeium. Following

¹ See Note 3.

this course, they see nothing of the Plains of Troy, as they are hidden by a line of hills bordering the sea from south to north. They barely discern the artificial mouth of the Scamander, which is shallow, full of reeds, and almost lost in the sands; their eye may be caught by the tumulus of *Æsyetes*, on which we are standing, and, as they advance northward, by those of *Peneleus* and *Antilochus*, until at length, when they have reached *Sigeium*, a view of several miles of the Hellespont and the Trojan Plains opens upon them.

This, I trust, will be understood clearly by referring to the Drawing and the Map. They see at *Sigeium*, near the shore, two tumuli, probably those of *Achilles* and *Patroclus*; a third and smaller one close by is hidden from their sight, as they proceed, sailing by the New Castle of Asia; they thence obtain a view of the *Æanteium*, but at the same time lose sight of nearly all the Plain. Going further up, they pass some not high cliffs, the end of the roots of *Ida*; another small plain, barren near the sea, but further inland, beautifully wooded. Here, washed by the waves, stands the Old Castle of the Dardanelles in Asia, distant about four leagues from the mouth of the strait. The Asiatic shore, when seen from the water, is, in point of scenery, inferior to the European. The latter is lofty, rugged, here and there broken into cliffs; in some places adorned with plane-trees, in others clothed with brushwood of oak, privet, low fir, and mastic; a species of vegetation very common in Greece.

After this brief reference to the order in which these places would be seen on entering the Hellespont, I return to my original purpose of describing

the objects shown in the remaining part of the Drawing.

On the range of hills, the outline of which is projected against the Ægæan, and nearly under a bright cloud between Mount Athos and Imbros, is a high tumulus. This is named by the Turks, Behik Tepé, TUMULUS OF PROTESILAUS, and has by some been called the tumulus of Protesilaus. To this designation Sir Wm. Gell objects, and it is now generally known as the tumulus of Peneleus; that of Protesilaus is on the Thracian Chersonese, and may now be seen there.

AND OF PENELEUS. This of Peneleus is near the sea shore, which just there is very abrupt; in the neighbourhood are some ruins, called now Palaio Castro, a very common term, which serves to perplex topographers not a little.

Further on, just under the far end of Imbros, is a straggling village called Yenikioi. Dr. Chandler YENIKIOI. found there a Latin inscription, which is given in the Ionian Antiquities. Unless the village be altered, he needlessly attacks its poverty or inhospitality.

Between Yenikioi and Sigeium, is another tumulus, not so conspicuous as that of Behik Tepé.

Dr. Chandler I believe first gave the names of TUMULUS OF ANTILCCHUS. Antilochus and Peneleus to these two mounds. The latter is not supported by much authority, and the former is said by Sir Wm. Gell to be somewhat inconsistent with the testimony of Homer.

Still further, on the same range, is the village of Yenicher, marked by some low wind-mills, and a promontory sloping down towards the Dardanelles. Here stood the YENICHER OR SIGEUM.

ancient town of Sigeium, destroyed before the time of Strabo. Here also in modern days was found the famous Sigeian inscription, now in the British Museum.

" This stone was given to the temple, as appears from the inscription on it, by Phanodicus of Proconnesus, a city and island not far from Sigeium, famous for its quarries of marble. Such donations were common, and we shall have occasion to mention several.

" The lines in both inscriptions range from the left to the right, and from the right to the left alternately. This mode of disposition was called *boustrophedon*, the lines turning on the marble as oxen do in ploughing^u."

Immediately to the right of the Sigeian promontory, are seen two low tumuli; the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. From the earliest times great interest has attached to the spot, in which the ashes of Achilles were deposited. Less doubt has been thrown on the identity of this tomb, than on that of any other site on the Plain. The name of Achilles has been handed down with such unvarying veneration through all ages, that his grave has ever formed an object of the highest interest to the great men, by whom it has been successively visited. Homer points it out distinctly.

TUMULI OF
ACHILLES AND
PATROCLUS.

Within that vase, Achilles, treasur'd lie,
Thine and the bones of thy departed friend,
Patroclus; but a sep'rate urn we gave
To those of brave Antilochus, of all
The Greeks, Patroclus slain, thy fav'rite most.
Each urn we compass'd with a noble tomb,

^u Chandler's Travels in Asia Minor, p. 47.

(We warriors of the sacred Argive host,)
 On a tall promontory shooting far
 Into the spacious Hellespont, that all
 Who live, and who shall yet be born, may view
 Thy record, even from the distant waves*.

And Strabo tells us, that at Sigeium is the tomb of Achilles; also of Patroclus and Antilochus. Alexander
 ACHILLEIUM. visited it, for he gloried in his descent from the hero. We read also that he cleared the grave from deformities, and then honoured it with crowns and libations; on which occasions he and his friends stripped themselves, and ran naked round the mound^y.

Turning still to the right, we have before us the Hellespont, backed by the Thracian Chersonese, and bounded to the East by the high ground
 RHÆTEIUM. above the second headland from the entrance of the Dardanelles. This headland is supposed to be the Rhæteium of the ancients.

Now Homer relates, that the Greeks drew up their
 HAVEN OF vessels in several rows on the shore, in a
 THE GREEKS. bay confined between two promontories.

* ἐν τῷ τοι κεῖται λεύκ' ὀστέα, φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
 μίγδα δὲ Πατρόκλοιο Μενoitιάδαο θανόντος·
 χωρὶς δ' Ἀντιλόχοιο· τὸν ἔξοχα τίεις ἀπάντων
 τῶν ἄλλων ἐτάρων, μετὰ Πάτροκλόν γε θανόντα.
 ἀμφ' αὐτοῖσι δ' ἔπειτα μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα τύμβον
 χεύαμεν Ἀργείων ἱερὸς στρατὸς αἰχμητῶν,
 ἄκτῃ ἔπι προὔχούσῃ, ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντῳ·
 ὥς κεν τηλεφανὴς ἐκ ποντόφιν ἀνδράσιν εἴη
 τοῖς, οἳ νῦν γεγάασι, καὶ οἳ μετόπισθεν ἔσονται.

Odys. xxiv. 76—84.

^y Chevalier Description of the Plains of Troy, p. 41. Strabo, lib. xiii.

The Greeks

Had rang'd their barks beside the hoary deep,
 The foremost next the plain, and at the sterns
 Of that exterior line had built the wall;
 Since, spacious though it were, the shore alone
 That fleet suffic'd not, incommoding much
 The people, wherefore they had ranged their ships
 Line above line ascending, and the bay
 Between the promontories all was filled*.

Although the names of the promontories are not here given, it has been universally believed that they were Sigeium and Rhæteium. Strabo never doubted it; and he gives the distance between these two, from the tomb of Achilles to the town of Rhæteium, at sixty stadia; and here, he says, was the Haven of the Greeks, distant from Novum Ilium twelve stadia, but from the old town or Ilium thirty more, Ida-wards.

Close by the point Sigeium there are these two tumuli. One of them, in all probability, was formerly within two hundred yards of the sea, though now much further off. And no doubt there was once a bay between these two headlands, which has been gradually filled up by the depositions of the Simois and Scamander. That bay was the Haven of the Greek fleet.

The following remarks relative to Sigeium were written on the spot: "Immediately below the wind-

² πολλὸν γὰρ ῥ' ἀπάνευθε μάχης εἰρύατο νῆες
 θῖν' ἔφ' ἀλὸς πολιῆς· τὰς γὰρ πρῶτας πεδίονδε
 εἵρυσαν, αὐτὰρ τεῖχος ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν ἔδειμαν.
 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδ', εὐρύς περ ἔων, ἐδυνήσατο πάσας
 αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χαδέειν· στείνοντο δὲ λαοί·
 τῷ ῥα προκρόσσας ἔρυσαν, καὶ πλῆσαν ἀπάσης
 ἡϊόνος στόμα μακρόν, ὅσον συνέεργαθον ἄκραι.

Iliad. xiv. 30—36.

mills on Yenicher are the tumuli of Achilles and Patroclus, one of them being close to the sea. The Mendere or Simois is emptying itself, by many mouths, of which all are to the east of the Castle, except one channel which runs in a north-west direction nearer to Sigeium. From the character of the country, it appears certain that the land here has encroached upon the sea, and agreeably to this conclusion, the line of newer soil appears to be clearly marked for some distance across the Plain. On the new alluvial deposit, no trees are growing, and it is edged landward by small steep headlands, as at Sigeium, running out into the flat Plain. In some places these grassy steeps are from forty to sixty feet high, and rise almost sheer from the Plain. The Scamander is not visible from this spot, but its course through the upper country, as is that of the Simois, is marked by trees. Elsewhere a meagre tillage of Indian corn, cotton, tobacco, and vines, with melon and gourd fields, occupies the ground. The trees are willow, Vallonia oak, olive, and fig. The opposite coast has somewhat the character of Table land."

Most writers are agreed, that the ancient bay has been filled up. I have traced on the Map by a dotted line, what this old line of coast appears to have been. It corresponds nearly with the able sketch of Colonel Leake, whose work on Asia Minor contains the most complete and succinct account of the Troad, and should be read by all interested in the subject. In the Map also soundings are given, showing that the water is shallow close by the shore; which is by no means the general character of the Hellespont.

It appears equally certain, that the course of the

river Mendere has been changed, and, probably, by the same causes assigned for the alteration in the coast; viz. the quantity of deposit brought down, the lightness of the soil, and the flatness of the Plain. A line of trees extending from near Bounabashi on the extreme right of the Drawing, to Sigeium, indicates the present course of the river Mendere. This is one of the two principal streams now flowing through the Plains, and without doubt is the Simois.

SIMOIS.

The other is the Bounabashi-chai, or Scamander, rising among some trees seen near Bounabashi, under the hill of Troy; thence flowing down, through marshes, under the high ground on which we are standing, towards Sigeium, and then turning, near the minaret and village seen between two groups of figures, towards Tenedos. This river formerly flowed towards Rhæteium and met the Simois in the Plain. It now contributes little water to it, though the old channel may be still traced here and there among the marshes, winding in a thousand directions. The new channel has been opened by the hand of man at some remote period.

SCAMANDER.

The stream thus diverted turns a mill situated among some poplars seen under Mount Athos, and at length empties itself by a mouth which may be seen between Tenedos and Lemnos.

The sources of the Scamander will be described when we speak of Troy.

Returning to the Simois, I proceed to state the substance of Colonel Leake's opinion as to its course, with his conjectures on its name. He supposes that the Scamander, the smaller river, rose at Bounabashi, met the Simois in the plain, and then the joint stream

was called Scamander, though that had been the name of the lesser river before the junction.

“ The Mendere and its tributary streams which flow
SIMOIS. from Aktshi-Kioi, from the Kamara valley,
 from Tchiblak and from Giumbrek, being
 all torrents descending from lofty mountains, bring
 down with them a great quantity of stones, earth, and
 other matter : while the Bounabashi stream, deriving
 all its waters from pure deep-seated veins, has little
 or no deposit. Hence during the ages which have
 elapsed since the Trojan war, the eastern side of
 the Plain has been gradually rising ; the course of the
 Mendere has been gradually receding from that side ^a,
 and the western side has become more and more
 marshy ; until at length the Bounabashi, instead of
 uniting with the Mendere about the middle of the
 Plain, as in the time of the Trojan war, is now forced
 to find its way through the marshes on the western
 side, and from those marshes into the Mendere by
 two exits not far from Kum-Kalé, or towards the
 ancient Sigeium.

“ I shall here take occasion to remark, that the
 manner in which the alluvion collects in this Plain, as
 already described, will account for an apparent diffi-
 culty in regard to those passages of the Iliad which
 show, that the Scamander (the united stream) flowed
 on the left of the Grecian encampment, or toward
 Rhæteium, instead of toward Sigeium, as might be
 inferred from Strabo and present appearances ; for it is
 evident, from the causes mentioned, that the altered
 course of the river would be to the westward of the

^a A part of the old bed is still to be seen, in going from Bounabashi to Tchiblak.

former course ; and consequently that when there was a bay at the mouth of the Scamander, the river probably issued into that bay, not towards its western but towards its eastern side.

“ From all these considerations, therefore, it seems highly probable that the mouth of the Scamander in the time of the Trojan war was not far from the situation now occupied by the village of Kum-Kiui, and the river of Bounabashi or Scamander, instead of then creeping along the foot of the southern and western heights, crossed the plain from near Erkessi in the direction of Kum-Kiui, and that it joined the Mendere or Simois towards the middle of the plain, perhaps not far from the present village of Kalifatli. The passages of the Iliad in which the *πόρος* or *ford* of the Scamander is mentioned, tend to show that such must have been the course of the river, if Troy stood at Bounabashi ; and we have seen that the nature of the plain, and the manner in which the alluvion has been accumulated, render such a state of the river in ancient times highly probable^b.”

It remains for me now to point out three remarkable sites, the designations of which have been the subjects of no small discussion. The valley of the Thymbrius, or Giumbrek-sou—The hill of Tchiblak, or Novum Ilium—The hill of Bounabashi, or Ilium.

The entrance to the valley of the Thymbrius is between the high ground by Rhæteium, and a wooded knoll to the left of Tchiblak. The THYMBRA. valley runs up in an easterly direction : it is well watered by the Giumbrek-sou, fertile, and partially cultivated ; having both cotton and melon fields, and good pasture for cattle. In the middle of it is a

^b Col. Leake's Asia Minor, p. 292.

village called Halil-Eli, close to which, on a level plot of ground of some extent, and surrounded by olive trees, are extensive remains of ancient buildings. These consist of Doric shafts and capitals, Ionic columns and soffits, various architectural ornaments, and some inscriptions, which are given in the French edition of *Le Chevalier on the Troad*, and other works. On entering the valley, the spot may be recognized by a very fine group of poplars standing near the village.

That the river Giumbrek was the Thymbrius, and that the ruins belong to the ancient temple of the Thymbrian Apollo, is the opinion of *Le Chevalier* and *Sir Wm. Gell*. The name would lead to the same conclusion. But it would appear that this is not consistent with the topography of *Strabo*; though it must be remarked, that in *Strabo's* time the pretensions set up by the people of *Novum Ilium* had falsified the geography of the whole Plain.

NOVUM ILIUM. The hill, which is distinguished by a bright light in the Drawing, is part of that on which stands *Tchiblak* or *Novum Ilium*. The immediate site of that village is between the bright hill and that covered with trees just to the right of it. Amongst those trees, is a quantity of architectural fragments, such as fluted Doric columns, parts of architraves, and the like. The hill itself is very beautiful, from its swelling forms, and the fine grouping of its trees.

This, as has been stated, was most probably the site of *Novum Ilium*. Its inhabitants contended in *Strabo's* time that it was also the site of ancient Troy.

Sir Wm. Gell's words will make these statements clearer. He says:

“ *Dr. Chandler* has given a long account of *Ilium*,

its privileges under the Roman Emperors, and the disputes which took place in those times as to its identity with the capital of Priam. It was plainly shown, that the situation does not resemble that described by Homer, and among other arguments it was urged, that Troy was at a greater distance from the sea than Ilium Recens; for Ulysses observes, that when he was near the city, he was far from the camp; and Polydamas, when at the Greek camp, remarks the distance from the city. Now the city of Ilium Recens, says Strabo, is much too near the sea to justify such expressions. For at the time of that geographer, the sea flowed nearer to Ilium than at present. It was distant only twelve stadia, or one mile and a half, so that it must have occupied the greater portion of the space now converted into land, between the tomb of Ajax, and the village of Koum-Kevi, a circumstance which would render it impossible to be near the ships and far from the walls at the same instant.

Strabo thought also, that the land had encroached upon the sea to the extent of six stadia, since the war of Troy. Another proof is added by Strabo, who observes the absurdity of sending Polites to the tumulus of Æsyetes to watch the Greeks, when he could have seen them so much better from the citadel, if New Ilium had been the city of Priam^c."

At the foot of this hill Sir Wm. Gell places the Batieia, or tomb of the swift footed Myrina, BATIEIA. as she was called by the immortals. A tumulus does exist near it, but any attempt to identify

^c Sir W. Gell's *Topography of Troy and its Vicinity*, p. 55. For an interesting account of the History of Novum Ilium, see Dr. Cramer's *Asia Minor*.

a spot, pointed out by evidence so scanty as that which we possess, seems nearly hopeless.

The Callicoloné or Beautiful Hill must lie somewhere between Tchiblak, and the hill of Bounabashi; since Mars is represented as exhorting the Trojans, now from the Acropolis, now from Callicoloné by the Simois. Various conjectures have been formed, with regard to the position of this hill.

On the other side of the Simois rises a height of peculiar beauty, seen just to the left of the hill of Bounabashi. The situation of this however does not quite correspond with the site of Callicoloné, as described by Strabo; for his account would lead us rather to suppose, it was by the village, called Atchikioi, a place marked on the Map, between Tchiblak and Bounabashi.

Lastly, we have arrived at the hill of Bounabashi, and the source of the Bounabashi-sou. That the former of these was the site of Troy, appears almost certain; and on that assumption, it is clearly established that the trees seen on the right of the Drawing under the hill, overhang the source of the divine Scamander,

Vast and deep
The eddy-whirling flood, by mortal men
Scamander call'd, but Xanthus by the gods^d.

The hill of Bounabashi has just that character which would have suggested it to the ancients, as a proper site for a town. Placed on the edge of a fine

^d ἄντα δ' ἄρ' Ἡφαίστειο μέγας Ποταμὸς βαθυδίνης,
ὃν Ξάνθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον.

Iliad. xx. 73. Cowper.

river, and at the entrance of a ravine whence that river flows, backed by well wooded mountains, which would supply both timber and fuel, it rises to a commanding height, (nearly 700 feet above the level of the sea,) which on the southern and eastern sides is so steep and craggy as to be nearly inaccessible.

Peculiarities more or less corresponding with those just detailed, generally distinguish the more ancient towns: and of those few that I have seen, Eleutheraæ, Lebadeia, and Sardis, three places of great antiquity, exhibit a topography in all respects analogous.

These features are to be found in no other part of the whole Plain, and whatever be the differences of ancient authors as to the position of Troy, I am convinced, that no one bearing in mind the characteristics of the ancient towns, wood, water, fertile ground, and a strong acropolis, could fix on any site in the whole plain so completely answering these conditions as the hill of Bounabashi; nor, if he considers the points which have been already fixed, could he discover any hill at all answering these conditions, except that now in question. This is strong evidence, when placed in conjunction with Homer's account of the city.

The city was very high (*ἀκροτάτη*^e) he says; moreover it was windy (*ἀνεμοέσσα*^f), a property well describing a lofty hill at the mouth of a ravine, such as is this hill of Bounabashi.

Another piece of evidence is remarkable. It is said in the Odyssey by Demodocus, that the Trojans, after they had drawn the wooden horse into the city,

^e Iliad. v. 460. vi. 88. xx. 52. xxii. 172.

^f Iliad. iii. 305. viii. 499. xii. 115. xiii. 724. xviii. 174. xxiii. 64—297.

consulted what should be done with it, and among other suggestions, it was proposed to throw it down the cliff.

Then strife arose

Among the Trojans compassing the horse,
And threefold was the doubt; whether to cleave
The hollow trunk asunder, *or updrawn*
Aloft, to cast it headlong from the rocks,
Or to permit the enormous image, kept
Entire, to stand an offering to the gods⁵.

Now this is the only hill connected with the Plain, whence this could be done at once easily and effectually; and of course if Ilium stood on this hill, a more ready means of getting rid of their obnoxious visitor could hardly have suggested itself. But after all, the negative evidence is strongest. If Bounabashi be not the site of Troy, what is? For, as has been above said, no other place can be pointed out, so well fulfilling the required conditions, or indeed fulfilling them at all.

Assuming then that Troy stood here, we ought to find the sources of the Scamander at
THE SCAMANDER. the outskirts of the city. Accordingly we do find a river springing from two principal sources, both of them among the trees seen to the right of the village of Bounabashi. The south-eastern source issues from numerous chinks in the ground, and is that which Sir Wm. Gell and others consider a warm spring; the other gushes out from

⁵ ὥς ὁ μὲν ἐστήκει· τοὶ δ' ἄκριτα πόλλ' ἀγόρευον,
ἤμενοι ἀμφ' αὐτόν· τρίχα δέ σφισιν ἦνδανε βουλή,
ἢ ἐ διατμήξαι κοῖλον δόρυ νηλεῖ χαλκῷ,
ἢ κατὰ πετρῶων βαλέειν ἐρύσαντας ἐπ' ἄκρης,
ἢ ἕανν μέγ' ἄγαλμα θεῶν θελκτήριον εἶναι.

Odyss. viii. 505.

holes in a rock, and flows, even from its fountain head, in quantity sufficient to turn a mill. A few willows and fig trees stand near the deep pool, which is formed by the cold spring on its first rising from the earth, while the warm spring is shaded by a vegetation more luxuriant than is produced on any other spot in the neighbourhood. The number of tributary springs, which combine to form these two principal streams, is considerable. The Turks call them "the forty springs," using this definite term according to the genius of their language, to express a large number.

The passage which has caused all the conjectures concerning the source of the Scamander is as follows.

So flew Achilles constant to the track
Of Hector, who with dreadful haste beneath
The Trojan bulwarks plied his agile limbs.
Passing the prospect-mount where high in air
The wild fig wav'd, they rush along the road,
Declining never from the wall of Troy.
And now they reach'd the running riv'lets clear,
Where from Scamander's dizzy flood arise
Two fountains; tepid one, from which a smoke
Issues voluminous as from a fire;
The other, e'en in summer heat, like hail
For cold, or snow, or water fix'd in frost.
Beside them may be seen the broad canals
Of marble scoop'd, in which the wives of Troy
And all her daughters fair were wont to lave
Their costly raiments, while the land had rest,
And ere the warlike sons of Greece arriv'd^h.

^h ὡς ἄρ' ὄγ' ἐμμεμαῶς ἰθὺς πέτετο· τρέσσε δ' Ἐκτωρ
τείχος ὑπὸ Τρώων, λαίψηρά δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα.
οἱ δὲ παρὰ σκοπιὴν καὶ ἐρινεὸν ἠνεμόεντα
τείχεος αἰὲν ὑπὲκ κατ' ἀμαξίτον ἐσσεύοντο·
κρουναὶ δ' ἱκανὸν καλλιγρόω, ἔνθα δὲ πηγαί

The accounts of travellers vary much as to whether either of these springs be really warm or no. Sir Wm. Gell quotes several observations on the subject, and thence deduces, that the springs are of the same *real* temperature, although he names the one group the warm, the other the cold, source of the Scamander.

“ It seems,” he says, “ sufficient to justify Homer’s expression, that a difference of temperature was believed, and that an occasional appearance of vapour over one source was often observed by the natives; for the poet probably would flatter the local prejudices, even if he had examined the fountains so attentively as to be convinced that the warmth of all the sources was the same¹.”

At no great distance from their sources the springs unite, and form that constant and clear flowing stream which we have described, as emptying itself in the present day into the Ægæan. Strangely is it contrasted with its “ beloved brother, the Simois,” which in the rainy seasons, being at some points an hundred yards wide, rushes rapidly from the mountains; and at such times being quite impassable, rolls heavy stones

δοιαί ἀναΐσσοισι Σκαμάνδρου δινήεντος.
 ἡ μὲν γάρ θ' ὕδατι λιαρῷ ῥέει, ἀμφὶ δὲ καπνὸς
 γίγνεται ἐξ αὐτῆς, ὥς ἐι πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
 ἡ δ' ἐτέρη θέρει προρρέει εἰκυῖα χαλάζῃ,
 ἢ χιόνι ψυχρῇ, ἢ ἐξ ὕδατος κρυστάλλῳ·
 ἔνθα δ' ἐπ' αὐτάων πλυνοὶ εὐρέες ἐγγυὺς ἔασι
 καλοὶ, λαῖνεοι, ὅθι εἴματα σιγαλόεντα
 πλύνεσκον Τρώων ἄλοχοι, καλαί τε θύγατρες,
 τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν.

Iliad. xxii. 143.

¹ Sir Wm. Gell, Topography of Troy and its Vicinity, page 74, &c.

in its headlong course. It is to this day exactly what Homer describes it.

If I alone may not, combin'd at least
 Quell we this chief, my brother ! he shall else
 Soon lay the lofty tow'rs of Priam low,
 Whose host appall'd defend them now no more.
 Haste—succour me—Thy channel fill with streams
 From all thy fountains ; call thy torrents down ;
 Lift high the waters ; mingle trees and stones
 With uproar wild, that the enormous force
 Of this man now triumphant, and who aims
 To match the Gods in might, may be subdued.
 But vain shall be his strength, his beauty nought
 Shall profit him, or his resplendent arms ;
 For I will bury them in slime and ooze,
 And I will overwhelm himself with soil,
 Sands heaping o'er him, and around him sands
 Infinite, that no Greek shall find his bones
 For ever, in my bottom deep immers'd.
 There shall his tomb be pil'd, nor other earth,
 At his last rites, his friend's shall need for him *.

* Φίλε κασίγνητε, σθένος ἀνέρος ἀμφοτέρω περ
 σχῶμεν· ἐπεὶ τάχα ἄστὺ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἀνακτος
 ἐκπέσσει, Τρῶες δὲ κατὰ μόθον οὐ μενέουσιν.
 ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνε τάχιστα, καὶ ἐμπύληθι ῥέεθρα
 ὕδατος ἐκ πηγέων, πάντας δ' ὀρόθυνον ἐναύλους·
 ἴστη δὲ μέγα κύμα· πολὺν δ' ὀρυμαγδὸν ὄρινε
 φιτῶν καὶ λάων, ἵνα παύσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα,
 ὃς δὴ νῦν κρατέει, μέμονεν δ' ὄγε ἴσα θεοῖσιν.
 φημί γὰρ οὔτε βίην χραίσμησέμεν, οὔτε τι εἶδος,
 οὔτε τὰ τεύχεα καλά, τὰ που μάλα νειόθι λίμνης
 κείσεθ' ὑπ' ἰλύος κεκαλυμμένα· καὶ δέ μιν αὐτὸν
 εἰλύσω ψαμάθοισιν ἄλις, χέραδος περιχεύας
 μυρίον, οὐδέ οἱ ὅστέ' ἐπιστήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ
 ἀλλέξαι· τόσσην οἱ ἄσιν καθύπερθε καλύψω.
 αὐτοῦ οἱ καὶ σῆμα τετεύχεται, οὐδέ τί μιν χρεώ
 ἔσται τυμβοχοῆς, ὅτε μιν θάπτωσιν Ἀχαιοί.

Iliad. xxi. 308. Cowper.

Which description so exactly suits these two rivers even in their present state, that any addition is superfluous.

The relative positions of the fountains of the Scamander and the City being determined, SCÆAN GATE, we cannot be long at a loss, for the exact ETC. place of the Scæan gate, and for an approximation to that of the Erineos or Wild Fig-tree. The passage which affords us most assistance in our search for these objects has been already quoted; namely, that which relates to the flight of Hector before Achilles. But in other parts also of the Iliad, the Scæan gate is mentioned, and always as opening on the Plain, and commanding a view of the neighbouring ground. In the passage to which we have referred, Hector, it appears, stood by the Scæan gate, and on the approach of Achilles, fled towards the sources of the Scamander, passing the Watch-tower, the Erineos, and along the chariot-road. Now it being admitted, that the springs described above are the sources of the Scamander, we must look for the readiest way which one would take to go down the hill. Now the readiest way is just past these springs, and the present cart road is found passing along this very line, that is by the source of the Scamander, and by a small knoll which is situated to the eastward of it. This knoll is now a Turkish burying ground, and is probably the site of the Erineos. Thus the road may doubtless descend over the same slope which once occupied the space under the Scæan gate. In the Map, I have marked "the natural descent from the hill," and only shewn the probable position of the gate; preferring this to fixing the precise position of all the detailed objects, the smaller features of which are continually changing in

the succession of ages : as has happened at Rome, where no one at all acquainted with the topography can have failed to observe how rapidly soil accumulates about ancient sites, and how easily mounds are formed, where valleys existed before.

When Hector was pursued by Achilles, he fled past the Scæan gate, under the wall by the Erineos, and along the road, past the sources of the Scamander, and then round to the Scæan gate again. And this circuit was thrice performed¹. Nor is the notion

¹ Ὡς τὴν τριῖς Πριάμοιο πόλιν πέρι δινηθήτην,
Καρπαλίμοισι πόδεςσι. Iliad. xxii. 165.

Translated by Cowper :

So they, thrice circling Priam's city, ran
Their rapid race.

And so Virgil also seems to have translated it, though he transfers the triple circuit to Achilles *trailing Hector's body* behind his car :

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles. Æn. i. 182.

But neither of these, as we shall see, tallies with the story told by Homer.

Still it appears probable, that from this passage of the Iliad arose the popular belief, that Hector was pursued round Troy, (though *in truth* the word *δινέω* does not so much give the notion of a long two-hours course, as of the short quick-returning circle really described). And it is this *popular belief* which it has been suggested Aristotle adopts in Poet. 25 :

Πρῶτον μὲν γὰρ, ἂν τὰ πρὸς αὐτὴν τὴν τέχνην ἀδύνατα πεποιήται, ἡμάρτηται· ἀλλ' ὁρθῶς ἔχει, εἰ τυγχάνει τοῦ τέλους τοῦ αὐτοῦ. Τὸ γὰρ τέλος εἴρηται· εἰ οὕτως ἐκπληκτικώτερον ἢ αὐτὸ ἢ ἄλλο ποιεῖ μέρος. Παράδειγμα ἢ τοῦ Ἑκτορος δίωξις.

He considers the course round Troy an impossibility, but justifies the poet, because it adds wonder to the story. Aristotle probably had seen the spot, and perhaps if he had turned his

which at school we have been taught, that Hector was pursued thrice round the City, either probable, or (supposing we have found the real site of Troy) possible. The word *περί*, does not necessarily signify “around,” but, “about” or “near;” a signification which it was unquestionably meant to have, in other passages of the Iliad as well as *this*, which describes the combatants, as running their circling course on the slope just westward of the City.

The reasons for supposing that the tumulus, from which we have now been surveying the whole circle of the horizon, was that of Æsyetes, have been touched upon in a former place. It remains only to refer to those lines where the son of Priam is described as visiting the tomb of Æsyetes :

Polites, who confiding in his speed,
Sat posted high on Æsyeta's tomb,
To watch the Grecian's coming ^m.—

No one who has followed this description, and considered the Drawing which it accompanies, can for a moment doubt, that Udjek Tepé was a place above all others fitted for a look-out post. And that Polites might be said with some truth to trust to the swiftness of his feet, when he advanced four miles

thoughts that way, he might have anticipated Chevalier's discovery, which I have given in the text, and which is now generally received. See Gell, Leake, etc. especially also, *Observations on a Dissertation etc.* by Jacob Bryant, 1795, p. 33.

^m εἶσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱὶ Πριάμοιο Πολίτη,
ὃς Τρώων σκοπὸς ἴζε ποδωκείησι πεποιθὼς,
τύμβῳ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυήταο γερόντος,
δέγμενος ὁππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν Ἀχαιοί.

Iliad. ii. 791. Cowper.

unaccompanied by his friends towards an hostile army in full view, no reasonable man, who will imagine himself in the same predicament, will attempt to deny.

NOTES.

Note 1.

IN explanation of the terms and positions of the Scamandrian, Simoeisian, and Ilieian Plains, adopted in the Map, I quote the following passage from Sir W. Gell.

“The junction of the rivers Scamander and Simois, in the Plain between the City of Troy and the sea, is mentioned by Homer. Juno and Pallas are said to alight (Il. v. 774.) on that spot when they descended to aid the Greeks. The streams thus united, separated the Plain into three portions. The central portion was called the Trojan or Ilieian Field. That part which extended along the left bank of the Scamander, was called the Scamandrian Field; and although we find no mention in the Iliad of that portion of the Plain situated on the right bank of the Simois, it is a natural inference, that it received its name from the neighbouring stream, and indeed we have the authority of Strabo for calling it the Simoeisian Field.”

Note 2.

The books most worthy of attention on the present subject, are :

A comparative view of the ancient and present state of the Troad, by Robert Wood. *Le Chevalier, Voyage de la Troade*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1802. Paris. *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grèce*, par M. Choiseul Gouffier. *Sir W. Gell's Topography of Troy*, folio. Col. Leake's *Geography of Asia Minor*. Dr. Cramer's *Asia Minor*. Jacob Bryant's sceptical work, entitled, “A Dissertation concerning the War of Troy, and the Expedition of the Grecians, as described by Homer ;

showing, that no such expedition was ever undertaken, and that no such City of Phrygia ever existed ;” and the answer of Morritt. Bryant’s second work on the subject, and Morritt’s second answer. Major Rennell’s Observations on the Topography of the Plain of Troy. Chandler’s Asia Minor. Sandys’s Travels, 1673. Chandler’s History of Ilium, 4to.

Note 3.

Since writing the above I have learnt, that particulars concerning this coast, and a Chart constructed with great care, will ere long be produced in this country.

THE END.

BAXTER, PRINTER, OXFORD.







