

elevation of two hundred feet,
into a natural basin, from
which it overflows, and is
soon lost in the abyss
beneath - The rock itself
is concave, arched, totally
bare, excepting its summit,
which is feathered with
shrubs; and being of black
marble, forms a striking contrast
with the pure whiteness of
the descending foam - Part
of the spray rebounds on the
rock, and glides gently into
the basin in many a silvery
current

Where the mountain inclines
towards a slope, a foot-path
has been cut; but in those
parts where the rock is
directly perpendicular, ladders
are placed, and the peasants
ascend and descend with

heavy burdens upon their
shoulders

125-26
Matthew Schinner, a Cardinal
Bishop of Lion, famous in
history for his great abilities,
his daring spirit of intrigue,
& his restless ambition -
made Bishop of Lion in 1500

During our expeditions into
the Alps, we had frequently
found occasion to remark
the peculiarly deep shade of
the blue colour in the "pure
Empyreal" - - - The
higher we ascended, the more
beautiful it seemed, and
we were informed by a
person accustomed to Alpine
scenes, that on considerable
elevations he had frequently
observed the stars at
noon-day

In Boujatin, the mountain

goat of the Alps, which
inhabits the highest and
most inaccessible mountains.

Bevay is distinguished as
having been the residence
of Edmund Ludlow, the famous
parliamentary general, whose
name stands foremost among
the few persons, who in
those times of misrule and
confusion, uniformly acted
with consistency and dignity.

— — — He died in
1643, and was interred in
the church of Bevay. The
house which he formerly
inhabited stands near the
gate leading to the Vallis
and the following motto is
inscribed over the door, which
is still preserved out of
respect to his memory.

127-28
Præne solum forti patria
est, quia patria — —

Châtillard or Clarens, stands
not far from Bevay, above
the village of Clarens, on an
eminence, whose declivity
slopes gradually to the water.
It commands a view of that
majestic body of water, its
fertile borders, and the bold
rocks and Alps of Savoy.
The adjacent scenery consists
of vineyards, fields of corn
and pasture, and rich groves
of Oak, Ash, & Spanish chestnut.
The castle is an oblong building
with antique towers and
penthouse roof, and the
whole bears rather the appearance
of a feudal mansion, inhabit-
ed by some turbulent baron,
than the residence of the
elegant Julie.

From Scott's visit to Paris -
 (in 1802)
 "Among other remarkable
 objects in this apartment
 (the cabinet of antiquities
 in the National Library at
 Paris) I had an opportunity
 of viewing for the first time,
 the celebrated tablet of Isis,
 encrusted with silver, on which
 long series of Egyptian figures
 are represented: the two
 round silver shields, commonly
 denominated those of Scipio
 Hannibal: the brass chair
 of King Dagobert, and the
 heart of Anne of Brittany,
 enclosed in a vase of
 gold filigree work - The
 remains found in the tomb
 of Childeric, were chiefly
 gold bees, from which
 Buonaparte took the

130
 129-130
 hint of covering his mantle,
 and many hangings in
 his palace, with representations
 of that insect - I should
 notice the large globe made
 by Father Lescovelli about
 the beginning of the last
 century, & presented to
 Louis 14th by Cardinal
 D'Estrees - They are fifteen
 French feet in diameter
 of copper, with a copper
 meridian -

The Roman Aviaris were
 so constructed, as to keep
 from the sight of the prisoners
 whom they contained, "the
 fields, woods, and every
 object which might
 remind them of their
 former liberty -"
 There was a kind of

fish which was so much
admired by the Roman
epicures for exhibiting a
succession of beautiful
colours whilst it was
dying, that it was, on
that account, always
suffered to die in the
presence of the guests, as
part of the entertainment.

A passion for Chess was
formerly so strong amongst
the Spaniards, that families
have been known to have
bequeathed unfinished
games by will from
father and son, & the
victory has been doubtful
for upwards of a century.
Miss Edgeworth
Sorojulium - now Sorjus -

HOMER
131-32
Sallust has had the
singular honour to be
twice translated by a single
hand - first by our Elizabeth,
according to Camden, and
secondly by the Infant Don
Gabriel of Spain - Hayley

Homer was held in such
high veneration through Greece
that his verses often decided
the limits of disputed lands
and threw a lustre round
every state and people
recorded in them - Notes
to Lucian

Veilla, banners worked
with different colours, bestowed
as a military distinction -
Phalerae, gold chain, considerably
longer than the Torquet, which
was merely a collar -
Armillae, bracelets -
The Hæf, the channel which divides
the Alder Islands from Sweden -

diakura, from the ancient
Tyosa, the upper part of
Parnassus

Tiwsto, the most ancient
Deity of the Germans and
Scandinavians, long before
the worship of Odin

Erythraean Sea, the Indian Ocean
Cornac, a Keeper of Elephants
Stoa, a Portico

From Jacob's Travels in Spain

At day break we set out on foot
from the posada (at Antequera)
and ascended the mountain above
the city

On the left hand, a singular
spectacle called El Torcal, it is
situated on the summit of a high
mountain, and has the appearance
of a considerable city in ruins,
with regular streets, large
churches, and vast public buildings,
it is however nothing more
than an assemblage of white

massive rocks, which is so extensive
that whoever enters it without
a knowledge of the paths is in
danger of being lost in a
labyrinth, from which he
could not extricate himself
but with great difficulty

Among the various things
which have attracted my
attention in Spain, none have
excited so much admiration
as the singular situation
of this city, the river
Guadix which encircles it,
and the bridges which connect
it with its suburbs. It is
placed on a rock, with cliffs
either perpendicular and abrupt
towards the river, or with
broken crags, whose jutting
prominences, having a little
soil, have been planted with
orange & fig trees. A fissure
in this rock, of great depth

surrounds the city on three sides,
and at the bottom of the
gorge the river rushes along
with impetuous rapidity. Two
bridges are constructed over the
gorge; the first is a single
arch, resting on the rocks on the
two sides, the height of which
from the water is one hundred
and twenty feet. The river
descends from this to the second
bridge, whilst the rocks on each
side as rapidly increase in
height, so that from this second
bridge to the water, there is the
astounding height of two hundred
and eighty feet. The highest tower
in Spain, the Giralda in Seville,
or the monument under London
bridge, if they were placed on
the water, might stand under
this stupendous arch, without
their tops reaching to it.

135-36
The confluence of streams is
considered sacred by the followers
of Brahma.

According to the Abbe Guyon,
there is in India a species
of serpent, which even in the
pursuit of its prey is to be
billed into a profound slumber
by the sounds of musical
instruments. The Indian
serpent hunters frequently
make use of this artifice,
that they may destroy them
with greater facility.

In the "Hispian"
an institution of a very
singular nature, but probably
to serve political views, was
by Jenghiz Khan, introduced,
or revived, among the Moguls
& Tartars. The ceremony of
uniting in wedlock young
men and women who had

long been dead, was frequently
performed, and hostile tribes
were, by these imaginary means,
sometimes reconciled to each
other, when every other mode
of pacification had been
attempted in vain. This
ideal contract was regarded
with superstitious veneration,
and any breach of treaty,
when it had taken place,
was considered as drawing
on themselves the vengeance
of these departed spirits.

Asiatic Travels
through the Caucasus

We are ignorant of the period
when Oranges first began to be
cultivated in Provence. This tree
appears to be indigenous in Persia,
between Persepolis and Larmana,
from thence it appears to have

137-38
been propagated into Pontus,
afterwards into Greece, Italy,
and the South of France.

Millin's Travels
in France.

Montelimart was the first
city of France, where the reformed
religion was established: there
are still a great many
Protestants, even among the
most distinguished families.
The women have particularly
testified their zeal for their
peculiar faith. There is still
to be seen a mutilated statue
of Margot de Lay (Marguerite
de Laje) who defended the
republicans at the breach, killed
with her own hand the Count
Ludovic, who was one of the
principal besiegers, and led
the victors back into the city,
leaving an arrow on the spot
where she acquired so much glory.

We met our boat again at
Arcona, where the Rhone makes
an elbow — In doubling
the point of Arcona, we had a
full view of the three great
rocks of lava, which are on
the right side of the Rhone —
A quarter of a league from
Rochemauron, we landed to
take a nearer view of them —
These three beautiful basaltic
heaps are in a line, and almost
touch one another, but entirely
separated, and detached from
the chalky mountain, to
which they appear to lie
close — We approached them
by a road which leads to a
very pleasant hamlet called
Les Fontaines, at the foot
of a mountain "crowned"

covered with vineyards and
olive trees that are always
green, and which receive the
first rays of the rising sun —
Plantations, meadows, & gardens,
enliven this delightful picture;
the landscape is further enriched
by an extensive prospect,
which presents first the largest
view in the south of France,
and next the town of Monthé-
limust, with little hills covered
with vines and fruit-trees of
every kind, some villages of
Provence, & at the distance,
the extensive chain of the
Alps — The largest of the three
basaltic heaps is pointed, and
is three hundred feet in height;
the others not so high — They
are only accessible on one
side; all three are a view

140
139-40

hard black basalt, sometimes
forming irregular masses, joined,
and adhering together, and sometimes
imperfect columns. These heaps
have no connection with the ^{columns}
of lava, which occasions it to be
supposed, that they were forced &
raised suddenly out of the earth
by the efforts of two large craters,
namely, those of Mochemause &
Chonawari - We soon perceived
Mochemause, the ruins of which
are very picturesque; they appear
suspended on a pile of basalt,
which bends towards the horizon.
The burgh and little town of
Mochemause, are but about
five or six hundred paces from
the three rocks of lava before
described; a part of the town
is situated at the foot of the
mountain, while the other, on

141-42
the heights, is built in the form
of an amphitheatre - several
houses, which surround the
Castle, have their foundations
on the lava - The little
Colonnades of basalt form in
a very singular manner the
stairs and steps at the doors
of some of these houses; the
backs of other houses are
set against the sloping masses
of lava; the windows and
doors are framed in large
regular prisms of basalt; the flat
pieces of lava are used to
make a kind of eaves to the
houses; in short this town, among
the broken ruins of a volcano,
presents to the eye a very
interesting picture - The castle
is but thirty paces higher -
It must have been immense;
It is fortified by thick walls

of basalt, and very high walls
of considerable thickness - The
entrance is through extensive
court-yards; but all is ruin
and desolation; in one place
are the remains of an armory,
in another of a chapel; here
we see cisterns, wells, dungeons,
& a sort of cave where money
was struck, these furnished
halls, & spacious chambers -
All is grand, all is vast, but
all bears the marks of the
ravages of time - The tower is
built on the inaccessible summit
of a basaltic heap, near it is a
crater, in which travellers may
descend to a depth of nearly
four hundred feet -

Millin's travels

The Capitania, and Loggia,
places sacred to the laws -

143-144
Fontainebleau - Nothing appears
more simple than the origin
of the name of Fontainebleau
the waters which spring out
in every direction, have suggested
the idea that its etymology
is more relative to the abundance
of the springs, & that the word
literally means Fontaine
bell eau, a name which
the writers subsequent to Louis
14th sometimes gave it - The
name of this royal residence
has been latinized in several
works, by the equivalent words
Fons bellagreas, Fons bellae
aquae &c. - An ancient
tradition relates, that, during
a chase in the forest, one of
the French Kings lost a favorite
dog, which was called bleau,
but which was afterwards
found at a fine spring

not before known, & called, in
consequence, la Fontaine de Platan.

Among the learned Provincials,
no one has acquired a better
right than Peirese to the
gratitude of his country —
(The monument of Peirese
in the Dominican church of Aix
was erected in 1778) He ^{has} ~~never~~
ever rendered greater service to
letters than this learned Man —
He encouraged Authors, he
furnished them with memoirs
& materials, he expended his
revenues in purchasing or obtaining
copies of the most rare and
useful manuscripts, which he
liberally communicated to the
learned of all Nations — His
correspondents were diffused
over every part of the habitable
globe — Experimental philosophy

145-146
The wonders of nature, the
productions of art, antiquities,
History, and language, were
equally the objects of his study.

Henri of Anjou, King of Naples
& Count of Provence (called
by the Provincials the Good
King Henri) was occupied in
painting a partridge when
informed of the loss of the
Kingdom of Naples, and he
discontinued not his work.

The chain of Mountains, which
stretches from Hyeres as far as
Troyus, is called the Masses,
doubtless from the great
number of Saracens who
dwelt upon its borders —
Mullin

Hawking is one of the amusements
of the Arabian deserts — In this
way the Arabs often hunt the
Gazelle and the Ostrich — The

humble saddles stow upon the
head of these animals, & terrify
them by flapping its wings
in their eyes, which impedes
their progress, and allows the
hunters time to come up—

Notes to "Alashtas"—

There is an eminence, near Brousa,
(formerly Prusias, the capital of
ancient Bithynia) which commands
as beautiful a view as can well
be imagined, of the plain, the
forest, the city, & the Asiatic
Olympus, which serves as a
back ground to the picture—
Ditto—

The Arabs divide their horses into
two classes — the Kadischi and
the Rocklani — the latter is
the valuable race; the name
implies horses whose genealogy
has been written for two
thousand years; & the Arabs
pretend that the breed originally
came from the stables of Solomon
in Arabia —

In the desert a few palm-trees
usually surround & designate
the spots where there is water—
"Alashtas"

The 6th article of Mahometan
belief, is, that every thing
that has, or will come to pass,
has been, from eternity, written
on the preserved, or secret
Table, which is a white stone
of immense largeness, in heaven,
near the throne of God—

Achley's life of
Mahomet—

The Arabs on a March, often take
refuge from the heat under the
shade of a rock — Detached
rocks are frequently found
scattered about the Deserts—

The Tamarisk is one of the
few shrubs that are seen
near the wells of the Desert

Sultans are girded with the sword
of Empire — Gibbon Vol 12.

Basileus, a title assumed by the
Emperors of Constantinople, exclusive
of all other Princes, to whom they
gave the title of Caesar — The title
of Basileus has been since assumed
by other Kings, particularly the
Kings of England — Hence also
the Queen of England was entitled
Basilea and Basileissa — Encyc. Brit.

Basilic or Basilica, is chiefly applied
in modern times, to Churches of
royal foundation, as those of St.
John de Lateran, & St Peter of the
Vatican at Rome, founded by the
Emperor Constantine — Encyc.

The ancient Britons were noted for
their ingenuity in making baskets,
which they exported in large quan-
tities. These baskets are mentioned
by Juvenal among the expensive
furniture of Roman tables in his
time — They are also noticed by
Marcial — Encyc. Brit.

baskets

Pepper Baths?

The Pepper Bath, or Pepper Water,
on the Alps, is one of the most
celebrated Baths in Europe — It was
first discovered in the year 1240
& is of the periodical kind. The
water breaks forth in a dreadful
place, scarce accessible to the
sun-beams, or indeed to Man,
unless of the greatest boldness,
and such as are not in the
least subject to dizziness — The
Baths commonly break forth in
May, and that with a sort of
impetuosity, bringing with them
beech leaves, crab or other wood
fruit, & their course desists in
September or October — Encyc. Brit.

Bath-Kol — the daughter of a
Voice. So the Jews call one of
their oracles, which is frequently
mentioned in their books, especially
the Talmud; being a fantastical

151-52

Encyc.
Brit.

way of divination invented by
the Jews themselves, though called
by them a revelation from God's
will, which he made to his
chosen people, after all verbal
prophecies had ceased in Israel.
It was a method of divination
similar to the sortes Virgilianae of
the Heathens - For as with them,
the first words they happened to
dip into, in the works of that
Poet, were a kind of Oracle,
whereby they predicted future
events, so, with the Jews, when
they appealed to Bath-Kol, the
first words they heard from any
Man's Mouth, were looked upon
as a voice from Heaven, directing
them in the matter they enquired
about. The Christians were not
quite free from this superstition
making the same use of the book
of the Scriptures, as the Pagans

153-54
aid of the works of Virgil -
In France it was the practice
for several ages to use this
kind of divination at the
consecration of a Bishop, in
order to discover his life, manners
and future behaviour. This
usage came into England with
the Norman conquest -
Encyc. Brit.

28
Bergendges, in Natural History,
the name of a substance used
by the Turks and other Eastern
Nations in their scarlet dyeing
dyeing. They mix it for this
purpose with cochineal and
barites. The Bergendges seem
to be no other than the horns of
the Turpentine tree in the Eastern
Parts of the World, and are
produced in Syria and Arabia.
The Lentisk, or Mastic tree, is
also frequently found producing
many horns of a like kind

with them and of the same origin,
call^{being} ^{owing} to the Puceros, which
make their way into the leaves
to breed their young there.
Encyc.

The teeth of the Bedouins, made of
Goat or camel's hair, are black or
brown, in which they differ from
those of the Turks, which are
white. — Encyc. Brit.

Beck Oil, an oil drawn by expression
from the Beck tree, after it has
been shelled and pounded. It is
very common in Picardy, and used
there and in other parts of France
instead of butter, but most of
those who use it a great deal
complain of pains and heaviness in
the stomach. — Encyc.

Aphra Behn, a celebrated Authoress
born in ⁱⁿ the reign of Charles
1st. — She was first used
by Charles 2^d. as a proper person
to transact some affairs of

importance abroad during the
Dutch war, and sent over to
Dutchess for this purpose. — She
wrote many plays & miscellaneous
poems.

The properties of the Beryl were
very wonderful in the opinion
of ancient Naturalists. It kept
people from falling into Ambushes
of enemies, excited courage in
the fearful, & cured diseases of
the eyes and stomach. —
Encyc.

Biafara, in the customs of the
middle age, a form of cry or
alarm to arms, on the hearing
whereof, the inhabitants of
towns or villages were to
issue forth, and attend their
Prince. — The Italians even
now on a sudden insurrection
of the people commonly cry
Dia-fara. — Encyc.

155-56

all
Encyc.
(B's
Behn)

Biga, in antiquity, a chariot
drawn by two Horses abreast—
Bigati, ancient Roman silver
coins, on one side whereof was
represented a Biga —

The meaning of Biledulgerid
or Belad al Jerid, is the
Country of Dates, that tree
growing there in profusion—
Encyc. —

The ancient fasces carried by
Lictors, were made of birch twigs —
Encyc. —

Biretum, or Birretum, a sort of
black bonnet, or covering for the
head, in form of a Pyramid,
much used in Italy & France
about 500 or 600 years ago,
as a badge of victory, honour
or sacerdotal pre-eminence —
Encyc. —

Bibaro, a kind of sausage made
of the roes of the Mullet; it
is much used throughout the
Levant —

157-58
Bisomum, or Disomum, a tomb
of two dead Bodies — in
Antiquity —
Blattonism, a faculty of
perceiving and indicating
subterraneous Springs and
currents by sensation — The
term is modern, and was
derived from a Mr. Blatton,
who excited universal
attention by his possession
of the above faculty, which
seems to depend on some
peculiar organization —
Encyc. Brit. —

Brutus, or Brute, according to
the old exploded history of
this country, by Geoffrey of Mon-
mouth, was the first King
of Britain. He is said to
have been the son of Sylverus,
and he of Alcarnus the

Son of Eneas, and born in Italy.
Killing his father by chance,
he fled into Greece, where
he took King Pandrusus
prisoner, who kept the Trojans
in slavery, whom he released
on condition of providing
ships &c for the Trojans to
proceed the land - Being
advised by the oracle to sail
west beyond Gaul, he
landed at Iotneip in
Devonshire. Albion was then
inhabited by a remnant of
Giants, whom Pericles
destroyed; and called the
island, after his own name,
Britain - At his death he
divided the island among
his three sons: Loosine

had the middle, called ¹⁶⁰
Loosine, Cambes had Wales,
and Albanact Scotland.
Encye.

From the notes to the "Pursuits
of literature" - Juvenal was
born at Aquinum, and
Petrarch at Volterra, in
Italy.

The ancient rewards in the
Grecian games, which
consisted of apples con-
secrated to Apollo in the
Pythian, a chaplet of parsley
in the Nemæan, an
Olive garland in the
Olympic, & a wreath of
pine leaves in the Isthmian.
"In Juturam dei memoriam"
the famous Papal inscription
directs the fourth of the
Reverend Fathers of the
Council of Trent

139-60

Pursuits
of Lit

From the Edinburgh review -
 "Ulla della Pietra had
 espoused a lady of noble family
 at Siena, named Madonna
 Pia. Her beauty was the
 admiration of Cuscany, and
 excited in the heart of her
 husband a jealousy, which,
 exasperated by false reports
 & groundless suspicions, at length
 drove him to the desperate
 resolution of Othello. It is
 difficult to decide whether
 the lady was quite innocent,
 but to Dante represents her.
 Her husband brought her into
 the Maremma, which, then
 as now, was a district
 destructive to health. He
 never told his unfortunate
 wife the reason of her

banishment to so dangerous a
 country. He did not deign
 to utter complaint or accusation.
 He lived with her alone, in
 cold silence, without answering
 her questions, or listening to
 her remonstrances. He patiently
 waited till the pestilential
 air should destroy the health
 of this young lady. In a
 few months she died. Some
 chronicles, indeed, tell us,
 that Ulla used the dagger
 to hasten her death. It is
 certain that he survived
 her, plunged in sadness &
 perpetual silence. Dante
 had, in this incident, all
 the materials of an ample
 & very poetical narrative.
 But he bestows on it only
 four verses. He makes

161-62

Eden R
58

Purgatory
Canto 5

in Purgatory these spirits.
One was a Captain who
fell fighting on the same
side with him in the
battle of Campaldino; the
second, a gentleman assassinated
by the treachery of the House
of Este; the third was a
woman unknown to the
Poet, & who, after the others
had spoken, turned towards
him with these words.

"Ricorditi di me; che son la Pia,
Sienese mi fe, disfecemi Maremma,
Salsi colui che in anallata spira,
Disposando m'avea con la sua gemma.

Purgat. Cant. 5.
Ed. Rev. No. 58.

From Pennant's tour in Wales.
There is no river in England
which has been so much

163-6f
celebrated by our Poets, for its
sanctity, as the Dee - Most
countries had a stream which
they held in peculiar veneration.
The Sheperdians paid divine
honours to their Penues, on
account of its beauty; the
Scythians worshipped the
Dobos, on account of its
size: the Germans the Rhine
because it was the judge
whether their Offspring was
legitimate, for the spurious
sunk, the lawful floated -
Our river forgot old events by
the change of its channel, and
it often seemed miraculously
to increase, without the usual
intervention of rain; therefore
in all probability, derived

its name, not from Blue or black,
because its waters are not so,
except in parts, by reason of
the depth; nor from Dry, too,
because it does not appear to
flow from any two particular
fountains; but from Dew
divine, by reason of its wonderful
attributes.

It was long before
we got clear of these superstitions.
They were very prevalent in
the time of Gildas, in the sixth
century, when our Ancestors
strongly retained the idolatry
of the Druids among their Christian
rites — and Hydromancy
is still practised among us.

165-66
Matton 1. Archevêque de May-
ence, chargé par les états
de la régence, pendant la
minorité de Louis. — Un
des Commissaires envoyés
en Italie pour lever le
tribut qu'on avait payé
au Empereur Charles &
Arnoul — 902. 909 — Guerre
civile en France entre
les Comtes de Bamberg &
l'Evêque de Westphalie —
Louis cite Albert chef des
Bambergeois, pour rendre
compte de son action aux
états assemblés — à son
refus il est arrêté par la
trahison de Matton — enfin
sous le règne de Louis.
l'Archevêque de Mayence
fait bien des excuses au
pape de ce qu'on avait
eu à faire dans son

Order, O Deus la permission
 in Saint Sieff - 86.

"The constant petition at grace
 of the old Highland Chieftains,
 was delivered with great fervor,
 in these words - "Lord, turn the
 world upside down, that Christians
 may make bread out of it"
 Pennant's Voyage
 to the Hebrides -

The four most precious kinds of
 marble amongst the Romans
 were the Claudian, the
 Picinidian, the Carystian, & the
 Syrnadian - The Carystian was
 a sea-green, and the marble
 of Syrnada white mixed with
 red spots of purple -

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