

and two commercial factories in the Persian Gulf\* (the Baharian islands, Tylos and Aradus).

The amber trade, which was probably directed first to the west Cimbrian shores,† and subsequently to the land of the

nature, were still carried on in the granitic mountains (see my *Rel. Hist.*, t. i., p. 51 and 53). The occurrence of tin is of some geognostic importance, on account of the former connection of Galicia, the peninsula of Brittany, and Cornwall.

\* Etienne Quatremère, *op. cit.*, p. 363-370.

† The opinion early expressed (see Heinzen's *Neue Kielisches Magazin*, th. ii., 1787, s. 339; Sprengel, *Gesch. der Geogr. Entdeckungen*, 1792, s. 51; Voss, *Krit. Blätter*, bd. ii., s. 392-403) that amber was brought by sea at first only from the west Cimbrian coast, and that it reached the Mediterranean chiefly by land, being brought across the intervening countries by means of inland barter, continues to gain in validity. The most thorough and acute investigation of this subject is contained in Ukert's memoir *Ueber das Electrum*, in *Die Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft*, Jahr 1838, No. 52-55, s. 425-452. (Compare with it the same author's *Geographie der Griechen und Römer*, th. ii., abth. 2, 1832, s. 25-36; th. iii., i., 1843, s. 86, 175, 182, 320, und 349.) The Massilians, who, under Pytheas, advanced, according to Heeren, after the Phœnicians, as far as the Baltic, hardly penetrated beyond the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe. Pliny (iv., 16) placed the amber islands (Glessaria, also called Austrania) decidedly west of the Cimbrian promontory, in the German Sea; and the connection with the expedition of Germanicus sufficiently teaches us that the island signified is not in the Baltic. The great effect of the ebb and flood tides in the estuaries which throw up amber, where, according to the expression of Servius, "mare vicissim tum accedit, tum recedit," applies to the coasts between the Helder and the Cimbrian Peninsula, but not to the Baltic, in which the island of Baltia is placed by Timæus (Plin., xxxvii., 2). Abalus, a day's journey from an æstuarium, can not, therefore, be the Kurish Nehrung. See, also, on the voyage of Pytheas to the west shores of Jutland, and on the amber trade along the whole coast of Skage as far as the Netherlands, Werlauff, *Bidrag til den Nordiske Ravhandels Historie* (Kopenh., 1835). In Tacitus, and not in Pliny, we find the first acquaintance with the glessum of the shores of the Baltic, in the land of the Æstui (Æstuarum gentium) and of the Venedi, concerning whom the great philologist Shaffarik (*Slawische Alterthümer*, th. i., s. 151-165) is uncertain whether they were Slaves or Germani. The more active direct connection with the Samland coast of the Baltic, and with the Esthonians, by means of the over-land route through Pannouia, by Carnuntum, which was first followed by a Roman knight under Nero, appears to me to have belonged to the later times of the Roman Cæsars (Voigt, *Gesch. Preussen's*, bd. i., s. 85). The relations between the Prussian coasts and the Greek colonies on the Black Sea are proved by fine coins, struck probably before the eighty-fifth Olympiad, which have been recently found in the Netz district (Lewezow, in the *Abhandl. der Berl. Akad. der Wiss. aus dem Jahr 1833*, s. 181-224). The electron, the sun-stone of the very ancient mythus of the Eridanus (Plin., xxxvii., cap. 2), the amber stranded or buried on the coast, was, no doubt, frequently brought to the south, both by land and by sea, from very different districts. The "amber which was found buried at two places