

Æstii on the Baltic, owed its origin to the daring perseverance of Phœnician coasting traders. Its subsequent extension affords a remarkable example in the history of the contemplation of the universe, of the influence which may be exercised on the establishment of international intercourse, and on the extension of the knowledge of large tracts of land, by a predilection for even a single product. In the same manner as the Phocæan Massilians conveyed British tin through the whole extent of Gaul to the shores of the Rhone, amber passed from people to people through Germany and the territory of the Celts, on both sides of the Alps, to the Padus, and through Pannonia to the Borysthenes. This inland trade thus first connected the inhabitants of the coasts of the North Sea with those living on the shores of the Adriatic and the Euxine.

The Phœnicians of Carthage, and probably those inhabiting the cities of Tartessus and Gades, which had been colonized two hundred years earlier, visited a considerable portion of the northwest coast of Africa, even beyond Cape Bojador, although the Chretes of Hanno is neither the Chremetes of the *Meteorologica* of Aristotle, nor yet our Gambia.\* Here were situated the numerous Tyrian cities, whose numbers were estimated by Strabo at 300, which were destroyed by Pharusians and Nigritians. Among these was Cerne (Dicuil's Gaullea according to Letronne), the principal station for ships, as well as the chief emporium of the colonies on the coast. The Canary Islands and the Azores (which latter were regarded by Don Fernando, the son of Columbus, as the Cassiterides

in Scythia was, in part, very dark colored." Amber is still collected near Kaltschedansk, not far from Kamensk, on the Ural; and we have obtained at Katharinenburg fragments imbedded in lignite. See G. Rose, *Reise nach dem Ural*, bd. i., s. 481; and Sir Roderic Murchison, in the *Geology of Russia*, vol. i., p. 366. The petrified wood which frequently surrounds the amber had early attracted the attention of the ancients. This resin, which was, at that time, regarded as so precious a product, was ascribed either to the black poplar (according to the Chian *Scymnus*, v. 396, p. 367, Letronne), or to a tree of the cedar or pine genus (according to Mithridates, in Plin., xxxvii., cap. 2 and 3). The recent admirable investigations of Prof. Göppert, at Breslau, have shown that the conjecture of the Roman collector was the more correct. Respecting the petrified amber-tree (*Pinites succifer*) belonging to an extinct vegetation, see Berendt, *Organische Reste im Bernstein*, bd. i., abth. 1, 1845, s. 89.

\* On the Chremetes, see Aristot., *Meteor.*, lib. i., p. 350 (Bekk.); and on the most southern points of which Hanno makes mention in his ship's journal, see my *Rel. Hist.*, t. i., p. 172; and *Examen Crit. de la Géog.*, t. i., p. 39, 180, and 288; t. iii., p. 135. Gosselin. *Recherches sur la Géog. System. des Anciens*, t. i., p. 94 and 98; Ukert, th. i., 1, s. 61-66