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Sketch  
of the Routes in  
**ATTICA, BOEOTIA,**  
**PHOCIS, LOCRIS**  
and Part of  
**THESSALY.**



THE  
**ITINERARY OF GREECE;**

CONTAINING

ONE HUNDRED ROUTES

IN

ATTICA, BÆOTIA, PHOCIS, LOCRIS,  
AND THESSALY.

---

BY SIR WILLIAM GELL, Kt.

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MEMBER OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF BERLIN,  
AND OF THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI.

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1819.

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Printed by T. DAVISON, Whitefriars.

TO  
THE HON. RICHARD KEPPEL CRAVEN,  
THE FRIEND AND COMPANION

OF HIS TRAVELS,

*This Work is inscribed,*

BY  
THE AUTHOR.



## P R E F A C E.



THIS work being intended as a guide to travellers in Greece, and consequently to be carried in the pocket, it was impossible to enter into more detailed descriptions without defeating the purposes of the publication. The map, however incomplete, is quite sufficient for its purpose to the traveller, and is more detailed than any yet published: but, in conjunction with Colonel Leake, the author is now occupied upon, and in a short time hopes to publish, a map of ancient and

modern Greece, with every species of scrupulous detail, upon a scale of one foot to a degree.

The mixture of ancient and modern names, found in this volume, is unavoidable, without perpetual repetitions; but the traveller will find his advantage in an equal familiarity with each.

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4. Derveni to Corinth	-	-	6	0	-	-	17
5. Megara to Kontoura	-	-	3	49	-	-	11
6. Eleusis to Megara	-	-	3	10	-	-	11

### ATTICA.

7. Eleusis to Blachi	-	-	8,000 yards.				
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10. Mills of Rheti to the Dema			6,800 ditto.				
11. Eleusis.							
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	H.	M.	Geographic Miles.	
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\* This route, by a mistake of the printer, has been inserted amongst those of Bœotia, at page 137.

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PHOCIS.

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	H.	M.	Geographic Miles.
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## THESSALY.

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98. Patragik to Brachori, and thence to Joannina.
99. Salamis.
100. Ægina.

*LATELY PUBLISHED,*  
BY THE SAME AUTHOR,  
THE  
ITINERARY OF THE MOREA :  
BEING  
*A Description*  
OF  
THE ROUTES OF THAT PENINSULA.

*With a MAP. Price 10s. 6d.*

## CORINTH TO MEGARA BY THE SCIRONIAN WAY.

### *Corinth to Kasídi.*

H. M.

- .. 30 Cross a stream.
- .. 19 A road turns off l, toward the great Derveni on Mt. Geranion.
- .. 6 Cross a stream. A church l.
- .. 5 Ascend among stone quarries. A small village and Hexamilia r. Turn a little l.
- .. 14 Vestiges of antiquity.
- .. 33 Cross a ravine and a fosse with water, which once defended the walls of the Isthmus.\* This was the boundary of the Turks and Venetians at the peace of 1699. The Venetians, however, in 1696, intended to protect the Morea by lines from Kenchræ to Corinth, and thence to Lechæum.
- .. 18 Having descended, arrive at the shore of Port Schoenus, near the Stadium, and the ruins of the temple of Neptune, on the spot where the Isthmæan games were celebrated.

\* The Spartan wall was restored by the Venetians in the space of fifteen days, by 30,000 men, who came to defend Thomas and Demetrius Palæologus from Sultan Mahomet. They also added two ditches.

H. M.

- .. 2 L. see on an eminence near the road, a tumulus, on the spot where that of Melicerte might have been.
- .. 3 A deep bay r. A small plain between the foot of Mt. Geranion l, and the Gulph of Ægina or the Sinus Saronicus r.
- .. 17 Cross three beds of a torrent, from the deposition of which the plain and cape r. below seems to have been produced. Here are vestiges of habitations. Crommyon was near this coast.
- .. 14 Another bay, the mountain close on l.
- .. 10 A village on an eminence; perhaps called Sukuki. Few houses, and a scarcity of water here. Cross a deep torrent. Somewhere in this vicinity is another village, pronounced Bissia.
- .. 6 Cross another bed of a torrent.
- .. 12 Another torrent.
- .. 6 Another bay. The mountain close l.
- .. 13 The road runs along the shore.
- .. 14 The village of Kasidi, having passed a church and a cultivated plain with olives.  
Here are a few traces of antiquity. The towns of Crommyon and Sidus were in this route. Possibly Sidus may have been a little beyond Kasidi.

*Kasídí to the Derveni on Mt. Geranion.*

*Or to Megara by the Scironian Way.*

- H. M.
- .. 15 Cross the bed of a torrent. The plain is about three quarters of a mile in breadth.
  - .. 10 Cross another torrent. Observe r. a church, with an old tree, and a white marble architrave to the door, with a broken Corinthian or Ionic ornament. The number of stones possibly point out the site of Sidus. The peasants of the village of Kinetta, on the coast, call this place Leandra.
  - .. 8 A bay. Fine woods. The traces of chariot wheels yet visible in the rocky road.
  - .. 22 The path becomes rugged. On the left the hill recedes, and the upper road over Geranion is visible high up the Mount.
  - .. 13 Having passed a bay, and a little cape, on r. are stony but cultivated fields, and on the l. a plain or valley, covered with pines. Two small capes project from the plain.
  - .. 12 A ruined church, with ancient blocks, l.
  - .. 11 Village of Kineta, in a wood of olives. This place is at a short distance from the sea. A little lake or marsh on the beach produces swarms of gnats in the autumn, in such

H. M.

- numbers as to become a serious evil. The people, who are Albanians, say, Kineta signifies a marsh. The houses have flat roofs. In the village is a sepulchral inscription. Quitting the sea at Kinetta, and ascending the foot of Mt. Geranion, having turned l.
- .. 3 Observe several caves in the rocks r., and in the road foundations.
  - 20 Cross the bed of a torrent.
  - .. 5 A pretty little plain with fields, Velania oaks, and olives.
  - .. 20 A summit, after a steep ascent.
  - .. 20 In a ravine a brook, and a cistern of excellent and cool water. A forest of pines.
  - .. 60 After another ravine, and a very difficult ascent, reach the great road from Corinth to Megara.
  - .. 36 The top of the pass over Mt. Geranion was anciently fortified with a wall, and much more defensible than the Isthmus.
  - .. 40 The great Derveni, after a long descent. Megara is less than three hours distant. From the Derveni, where there is always a strong guard under the orders of the Pasha of the Morea, there is a fine view over the eastern extremity of the gulph of Corinth. The guard exacts a toll from those who have not a firhman.

H. M.

From Kineta to Megara, by the Scironian way, now Kaki Scala, is not three hours; but the Pacha, or more properly Pasha, often orders that no person shall pass it. Twenty minutes east of Kineta the rocks advance to the sea. L. high up is a monastery, on Geranion. Five minutes farther a well and lime kiln, in which have nearly perished the remains of an octagonal edifice or temple, perhaps that of Apollo Latous, of white marble. Nineteen minutes more brings the traveller to a modern or Venetian wall, and watch tower. In 10 minutes more the road is carried on a shelf of rock, in which are caves. At 15 minutes after, a descent, a modern wall and gate. At 14 beyond, having descended to the only dangerous part of the road, ascend and find the site of an ancient gate. Near this is a defaced inscription on a block of marble, and may be that which marked the separation of Corinthia from Megaris. Hence the road proceeds along the rocks to the plain of Megara, in another hour and half, or less.

Corinth to Megara, by the Scironian rocks, 8 hours, 6 minutes.

Corinth to Megara by Kinetta and the Great Derveni, 11 hours, 10 minutes.

Megara to Corinth, by the upper road, 8 hours, 33 minutes. (See next route.)



## MEGARA TO THE GREAT DERVENI.

- H. M.
- .. 7 Proceeding toward the West, cross and recross the bed of a torrent, near many stone troughs, used for washing.
  - .. 8 Quit the torrent, turning l.
  - .. 2 Cross a road.
  - .. 3 Two tumuli r.
  - .. 6 A torrent l. at the foot of Mt. Geranion.
  - .. 10 The foot of Geranion covered with bushes. R. at the distance of about two miles Cythæron.
  - .. 12 Olives; and a cistern cut in the rock. Beyond it a tumulus.
  - .. 12 The plain begins to undulate, and the road to ascend gently.
  - .. 8 Eminences r. L. Geranion covered with trees.
  - .. 22 A church at the foot of Mt. Cythæron r. The country covered with shrubs, arbutus, and heath. The road or bay of Phalerum is visible E.
  - .. 21 Pass upon an eminence a large stone, and turn l. A fine view backwards, on the ascent, where was the stone full of holes, which the Greeks said was pierced by the Persian arrows.
  - .. 7 Observe several squared blocks, and cross the foundations of a wall.

H. M.

- 2 More vestiges of an ancient town or village, situated upon an oval eminence connected with the projections of Mt. Geranion by an isthmus over which the road passes. This might have been the position of the ancient Tripodiscus.
- 14 Vestiges of antiquity, and broken tiles. R. a tumulus. The foundations of a wall cross the road. A steep ascent, turn r.
- 19 A road turns off to r. This leads toward the gulph of Livadostro, and to the village of Porto Germano, which may be considered the ancient Ægosthenæ, and where there are yet considerable ruins of the ancient fortifications, and a perfect tower. Beyond this village, in the way toward Livadostro, is another called Psatho, near which must have been the ancient Pagæ or Pegæ. These places seem to have been situated in two gulphs formed by the projections of Cythæron. A very bad road ran from Bœotia through these places. From Kondoura there is a road to Porto Germano.

## DERVENI TO CORINTH.

*By the upper Road.*

H. M.

- 11 Ascending by a steep but good road, a Derveni or guard. The road passes up a winding glen, shaded with pines and spruce firs.
- 29 Arrive at the top of the pass, between two summits of Mt. Geranion; this has been fortified, and the foundations of the wall are yet visible. The position would be quite impregnable, if maintained by troops sufficiently numerous to protect it from the Scironian rocks, to the Gulph of Livadostro. The view over the Saronic gulph is magnificent. On the top of the mountain was the temple of Jupiter Aphesius; but, as the word summit may be only comparative, it is not impossible that the temple might be found at a monastery on the left of this pass, and above the village of Kinetta. There seems, however, to be a peribolus on a top l. of the pass.
- 12 The prospect increases in extent and interest.
- 26 The summit of Mt. Geranion covered with pines r. A long woody descent.
- 29 Foundations in the road. Kinetta is on the coast below, on l.

- H. M.
- .. 14 The descent is more rugged.
  - .. 14 Uneven ground at the bottom of a dell. Cross the bed of a torrent in a pretty glen, with myrtles and heath, and sometimes patches of cultivation among the woods. Ascend and descend in a hollow between the mountains, anciently called Geranion and Oneion.
  - .. 12 Cross a brook, and ascend by another rivulet.
  - .. 13 A great Platanus, under which is a running water and cisterns; the place is called Eis tes Migos.
  - .. 22 Having ascended, observe l. of the road a little knoll with trees, on which are the vestiges of a circular tower, or tomb; commanding a fine view of Corinth, and the two gulphs.
  - .. 6 On a descent, some fig-trees and a fountain r. A long steep descent.
  - .. 61 After descending again, the Corinthian gulph is r.
  - .. 25 Quarries r. and l.
  - .. 10 See a cape near the Olmian promontory, r. The flat part of the Isthmus.
  - .. 5 Cross a bank and fosse, beyond which observe foundations. Perhaps the spot where Nero intended to have cut through the Isthmus. To the l., in a line toward Schoenus, are many square pits, seemingly cut for the purpose of trying the ground. The sea is close on r.

H. M.

- .. 13 Having passed the modern fortifications, in two or three lines which were raised against the Turks, observe ancient foundations l. The cutting a canal across the Isthmus would be difficult in the centre; but on the West the land is low; and on the East a glen runs up to some distance from the sea. By way of defence it would be quite useless.
- .. 4 Cross a torrent.
- .. 18 A villa r.
- .. 2 Cross a stream.
- .. 4 A road runs r. to Lechæum. Ascend and cross another road.
- .. 12 Having observed a rock which was anciently cut, and passed some foundations beyond, enter the city of Corinth.

## MEGARA TO KONTOURA, OR KONDOURA.

H. M.

- Proceed toward the North, along the plain of Megara.
- .. 3 A church and well l. A well also r.
  - .. 9 Cross the vestiges of two parallel walls, perhaps an aqueduct.
  - .. 10 A road turns off r. to Eleusis.
  - .. 10 Cross the bed of a torrent. Vestiges. There was a village of Megaris anciently called Erenæa, in this direction.
  - .. 8 More vestiges of antiquity l.
  - .. 9 Turn a little r. at the foot of the mountains. Olive grounds.
  - .. 12 Cross the bed of a torrent. Ascend. The branches of Mt. Cythæron.
  - .. 3 An extensive view toward Megara. L. a large ancient tower of polygonal masonry. A wood of pines. Cross the bed of a torrent.
  - .. 28 Enter a gorge in the mountains by an excellent road, with a ravine r. Observe the vestiges of ancient cutting on the rocks, and the traces of ancient wheels. L. is a curiously perforated rock.
  - .. 7 A tremendous pass between magnificent rocks. Pines.
  - .. 10 Looking back a fine view of the gorge.
  - .. 8 Cross the torrent. The hills become less abrupt.

H. M.

- .. 6 A church r.
- .. 7 Arrive at a summit whence the plain of Eleusis is visible.
- .. 12 A steep descent.
- .. 25 A top, whence see Mt. Kerrata r.
- .. 5 R. see a little cultivation. This road is generally in excellent repair, as it would otherwise be impassable for the carriages of the Pasha of the Morea. Beautiful forest of pines.
- .. 2 A summit.
- .. 16 Another top, whence Kontoura or Condoura is seen.
- .. 8 A valley. R. on an insulated elevation, two churches and a well. Palaio Kontoura.
- .. 13 A summit, whence descend to the valley of Kontoura.
- .. 11 A plain.
- .. 7 Village of Kontoura. The place is large and flourishing, and the people robust, healthy mountaineers. There were about 400 houses in the year 1805. The inhabitants are considered as the guardians of the entrance of the Morea, as the pasha's power extends as far as the Asopus on the northern foot of Mt. Cythæron; and this is the first large village after entering his territory.

## ELEUSIS TO MEGARA.

H. M.

Pass several vestiges of the ancient Eleusis, on the North side of the hill; and a well, so surrounded with ancient blocks, as to suggest the probability of its being that called Callichorus; hence a road runs r. toward Thebes, by Blachi, a little ancient castle; Saranda Potamoi, and Gyphto Kastro.

- .. 9 Turn l. at the end of the hill of Eleusis, perhaps anciently called Erineos, 1966 yards from Eleusis. Observe on r. a tumulus and a mound, with a channel running to a hill called Magoula, in the Thrian plain, whence the Cephissus once ran by this channel into the plain South of Eleusis. On the hill Magoula were quarries, and a square tower. In the bushes l. may be found a cave, perhaps that of the robber Procrustes, who attacked travellers near the ford of the Cephissus. The cave could not have been near the modern bed of the river N.W. of Eleusis, because it runs in a wide plain, both flat and marshy; whereas, at this point of the hill of Eleusis the passage was necessarily confined between it and the projecting branches of Mount Kerrata.



H. M.

- R. at some distance, see the large village called Mantra.
- .. 11 L. a well, and source, possibly that anciently called Anthios, or the Flowery, where Ceres rested, and was hospitably entertained by Meganira. There are some blocks by the spring; and r. there are vestiges of houses and cultivation. This may be supposed the Rharian plain, where corn was first sown, because there is no other near Eleusis, which is separated from the plain of Thria.
- .. 5 Vestiges of antiquity. L. a tumulus near the shore, in the spot where those of the Argive heroes who attacked Thebes, and that of Alope, might be looked for.
- .. 15 Ruins, or foundations r. The sea close l. The Palæstra of Cercyon was in this vicinity.
- .. 2 Begin to ascend Mt. Kerrata. Vestiges of the ancient road.
- .. 15 A tower at top of the ascent. This, a branch of Mt. Cythæron, is called Kerrata, or horned, from its forked tops. L. on the shore, a turpentine manufactory.
- .. 42 After a steep descent among pine woods, the plain of Megara. Wild olives, which produce a bitter oil used for burning. R. a church.
- .. 8 Having passed many blocks, see r. a tumulus, near a Metoiki, or Metochi. A little r. of the road is a cistern, or a quarry, near which

H. M.

- are foundations of the stone called Poros-  
full of Shells.
- .. 10 L. across the channel, see the monastery of  
Phaneromēni in Salamis, to which there is a  
ferry. Above the monastery are the vestiges  
of ancient walls.
  - .. 15 A little lake, and woody eminences, l. on the  
shore.
  - .. 1 A well, and church.
  - .. 16 Cross foundations of ancient walls.
  - .. 5 See Megara.
  - .. 3 The last of the eminences, with a church r.,  
and another l.; and half a mile distant, in the  
latter direction, a Metochi.
  - .. 5 The range of eminences of the city of Me-  
gara begin l.  
Cross a torrent. L. a church on a hill.
  - .. 12 Vestiges r.
  - .. 7 See Nisæa, the port of Megara l. A tor-  
rent l.
  - .. 2 A road turns off l. towards a hill with vestiges.
  - .. 3 Foundations. Cross the bed of a torrent.  
Foundations of Megara l.
  - .. 4 Mill l. on one of the citadels of Megara, near  
which are polygonal walls.

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 3 10

Megara is a poor but populous place, with  
flat-roofed or terraced houses, making a fine  
appearance from the sea, with Mt. Cythæron  
in the distance. It occupies at present only

a part of the ancient site. One of its hills on the West is crowned with a tower, built of old fragments. There are some inscriptions; and near the mill, on the Eastern citadel, are the white marble lacunaria of a temple. The port of Nisæa, which was once joined by long walls to the city, is about a mile distant, and is distinguished by a tower on a knoll. Before it lie the islands where the fleet of Minos anchored when he besieged Megara. To the right of Nisæa, Mt. Geranion terminates at the Scironian rocks, or Kaki Scala, which end near Kineta. The citadels of Megara were called Caria and Alcahous.

## ELEUSIS TO BLACHI.

## YARDS.

- Quitting Eleusis, proceed along the aqueduct, in which there are few or no ancient marbles; nevertheless it is probably not very ancient.
- 1,500 The aqueduct turns off r. Cross a road to Stephani r., and to Mantri or Mandra l., a modern village, originally a shepherd's fold.
- 500 Cross the Eleusinian Cephissus or Cephissus. Observe l. the ruins of two mounds, one apparently intended to confine the river to a bed or channel, in its ancient course toward the well Blichy, supposed the ancient Anthios, in the Rharian plain, between the hill of Eleusis and the Mt. Kerrata; and the other to turn the stream eastward from the city of Eleusis, when the first mound failed. These mounds are considerable works.
- 1,000 Having crossed another road near some fragments, arrive at the Bouno tou Kampou, an isolated hill in the plain l. This may be Stuart's Kamage. Here are ancient quarries; and on the summit was a tower. N. of this is a little lake. See l. the village Magoula. This word means the cheek or eminence.
- 2,000 The church of Agia Marina r. Here the road from Athens to Thebes falls in from r. This

## YARDS.

passes by Gyphto Kastro, and is estimated at 12 hours, being about 30 geographic miles. That by Phyle is about 28.

3,000 Enter the pass of Saranta Potāmoi. Through which the road runs to Thebes by the plain of Eleutheræ, which forms a division in Mt. Cythæron. L. on the hill is an ancient fortress erected to guard the pass. Some have mistaken this for CEnoe, but that fortress was the frontier toward Bœotia; whereas this, besides being only an insignificant castle, is far advanced in Attica, and within the whole territory of Eleutheræ. Gyphto Kastro is about five geographic miles distant from Blachi. The name Blachi is probably taken from a modern establishment of Wallachians under the hill.

Perhaps that division of the mountains which can be assigned neither to Parnes nor Cythæron, may have been the ancient Drymos, which was between Attica and Bœotia.

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8,000

## ELEUSIS TO KASTIA.

## YARDS.

- 2,000 Following the course of the aqueduct, cross the Cephissus.
- 2,000 Ancient cistern or reservoir for the aqueduct. Cross the road from Athens to Thebes.
- 1,000 A well, having crossed a torrent.
- 1,800 A metoiki or metochi, with some inscriptions, in an open grove of oaks. L. of this is another metochi.
- 2,200 A small kalybea, upon a rocky insulated knoll in an angle of the plain. Here the aqueduct is again visible, and is sometimes carried along the rocks, forming the sides of the deep bed of the torrent, which, after very heavy rains, falls into the sea near the mills Rheti. The aqueduct had its fountains in the mountain Parnes above Kastia, as well as the modern aqueduct of Athens. Was the village of Skambonidai situated near the torrent, at this kalybea?
- 5,000 The village of Kastia, after a dangerous and rocky pass between magnificent precipices, in the branches of Parnes or Cythæron, for the precise division of these mountains is not easily ascertained. Before Kastia the Theban road by Phyle turns l. up the hill, and the road to Kastia r.

**YARDS.**

The road from Eleusis to Kastia is less rugged by the pass of the Dema. Kastia was anciently a demos of the same name, but the vestiges of it are few. Upon one of the summits near, the natives say there is an Ellenic fortress.

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14,000

## ELEUSIS TO MENIDI.

## YARDS.

- Having passed on l. the church of Agios Zacharias, and one of the branches of the Cephissus by a bridge, with a grove of olives r., observe r. a tomb upon arches of large blocks, now almost buried by the accumulation of earth brought down by the river. The arches were probably made for the passage of the water, this being in the lowest part of the
- 1,000 Thriasian plain. Here the sacred way turns off to r.
- 2,500 A wall at the crossing of the road from Athens to Thebes.  
Cross a torrent.
- 1,000 A kalybea or village. Near on l. is the great kalybea of Kastia, in the centre of the Thriasian plain. Two other kalybeas l.
- 1,500 Cross the bed of a great torrent from Kastia, which falls into the sea near the Mills Rheti.  
A pool r.
- 3,000 Begin to ascend from the Thriasian plain.  
Trees.
- 2,200 A pass called the Dema, between Mt. Icarus r., and the branches of Parnes and Cythæron l. The Dema is an ancient wall, which extends from Parnes to the top of the hill on r., where there is a circular tower, corresponding



## YARDS.

with another on the summit of Mt. Corydallus, behind Daphne. The passage of Thucydides, which says, that the Peloponnesians coming from Eleusis, leaving on r. Mt. Ægaleus, and passing through Cecropia, went to Acharnæ, would seem to allude to this place, and to give the name of Ægaleus, not Icarius, to Stephano Bouni. Cecropia might, however, have been the immediate territory of the city of Athens. Stephanus terms it a demos. Thucydides represents the army as marching by the Rheti, which would point out Daphne Bouni as Ægaleus, and make the march by the Dema improbable.

2,000 Having passed a well on r., and entered the plain of Athens, quit the vestiges of an ancient Attic demos. This passage seems the natural way for the Peloponnesian army to take, in marching from Eleusis to Acharnæ, now Menidi. The name of this demos would be worthy of investigation.

1,500 Cross the road from Athens to Thebes by Kastia. R., at the end of the hill, is the village of Micro Monomatia. Village of Koritzia l., and the metochi of Agiani near Kastia.

500 Cross the modern aqueduct of Athens.

2,000 Having left a marsh l., and a church on a rock, enter Menidi, supposed the ancient Acharnæ, and the most considerable of the

## YARDS.

Attic towns. The situation has nothing inviting, and the inhabitants lived by cutting wood for fuel on Mt. Parnes. Acharnæ was 60 stadia from Athens, according to Thucydides: Menidi is, however, at least 80; and there is nothing but an inscription on the spot.

From Menidi, going to the foot of Parnes, and a little west of the tower of Barimpompi or Bary Bobi, pronounced Variboby, at the distance of 4,000 yards, is a church and a ruined demos in a pretty situation, at the foot of the mountain. Barybobi is about 1,000 yards east of this; and at the tower a traveller may lodge. 1,000 yards more E. is another demos, and very pretty scenery. 2,000 yards further E. after ascending, turning l., and crossing a pretty brook near a waterfall, is the fount Tatōi, and the pass to Oropus, anciently guarded by the fortress of Deceleia, which is about 500 yards nearer to Athens.

## MILLS OF RHETI TO THE DEMA.

## YARDS.

- 1,300 Having ascended a little to the east from the most northern of the mills, and passed some blocks, which seem to be on the site of an ancient edifice, the village of Stephani. There is an obscure hint that a village of the Scambonidæ stood somewhere here. A road falls in from r., from the temple of Venus near Daphne. This road in coming from Daphne leaves the temple of Venus and ascends up a steep hill on r., on the top of which is a great block of marble: it then proceeds to Stephani, leaving l. the two lakes Rheti.
- 1,000 Another road falls in on l., after crossing the torrent bed. R. on the hill is a place Spelia, a little cave and fountain, below which seems to have been an ancient village. Mt. Icarius may be traversed in this direction by a sheep track, which leads to Aidari, in the plain of Athens. Aidari is a country-house, where may be traced some vestiges of an ancient village. From Aidari the church of Agios Blasios, on the sacred way, is 3,300 yards distant, bearing nearly S. From Aidari there is an ascent to the circular tower on the top of Mt. Icarius, where the wall of the Dema

## YARDS.

becomes visible, 3,200 yards distant. 2,000 yards E. of Aidari are two churches of St. Theodoro and St. Giorgio, where are many vestiges; and 100 yards further is a torrent called Bathy Rema, where are more antiquities, and two paths over Mt. Icarius, both of which lead towards the Dema.

1,500 Proceeding up the little valley, see l. on the top of the hill a circular inclosure of stone, called Giaverdeli. It is only an enclosure for bees. Cross a brook from r. and find a well r., with ancient vestiges.

3,000 After ascending from the little valley, the road from Eleusis to Menidi falls in from r., and the wall of the Dema, a word perhaps only meaning "the building," appears. The wall is well built of almost rough stones of no great magnitude, and was in all probability erected during the Peloponnesian war.

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6,800

## ELEUSIS.

Eleusis or Eleusina is now called only by the latter name. The modern village occupies the precincts of the sacred edifices. The society of Dilettanti published, in the year 1817, an account of the discoveries made on excavating in several parts of the village. On the r. entering the village from Athens, is an extensive marble pavement, after passing an aqueduct which once brought water from Kastia. A cottage on the r. of this pavement stands upon a part of the small Doric temple of Diana Propylæa. This has two columns between two antæ in each front, and was of the species termed Naos in Parastasin. The marble pavement was perhaps consecrated and called the Area or Threshing floor of Triptolemus. The Propylæum, of which there are very great remains, was an exact copy of the Propylæum of the citadel of Athens, and was approached by the front of the little temple. It had six Doric columns in each front, and was entered by a flight of steps, the interior was sustained by six columns of the Ionic order, fragments of all which may be seen on the spot. This was succeeded by a species of gateway of the Corinthian order, and probably of a later time, of which few remains are now discernible without excava-

tion. R. of this is a cave which seems to have had a seat round it, and to have been paved. It seems impossible that this cavern should have been overlooked in a mysterious spot, but the whole is so deeply covered with soil, that it is now difficult to trace any connexion between the cave and the sacred edifices. It is probable that the cave was the scene of some of the probationary ceremonies to which the initiated were subjected. From the inner gateway, where the traces of wheels are visible, the road to the portico of the mystic temple turned to the left, and again to the right, near the ruins of a large modern house. There is one of the columns of the great temple yet visible in its place, and others have been found by excavating in the houses. The columns were 12 in number, of the Doric order, and more than six feet in diameter. The temple was originally a cell, about 175 feet square; the portico about 30 feet deep, being afterwards added by Demetrius the Phalerean. The inside of the temple was sustained by a number of smaller columns, placed in lines or squares, without which so great a space could not have been covered. The ceremony of initiation taking place at night, there seems no reason to suppose that the mystic temple was hypæthral, for in that case the quick transitions from light to darkness which took place would have been hardly possible. The interior columns which yet exist under the soil, are encircled by grooves, in which were probably fastened the red ropes, beyond which it was unlawful to pass.

Part of the southern cell wall is yet visible among the cottages. The amazing thickness of that wall, where perfect, leads to the suspicion that it contained secret passages. Between the great temple and the little chapel on the rock, may be distinguished the remains of a smaller temple in Antis. There was a temple of Neptune at Eleusis, but there is at present no means of distinguishing to which of the deities the ruins yet visible were dedicated. The wall of the peribolus is every where to be traced, one angle of which is at the church of St. George. On the hill above are seven cisterns, half filled with rubbish, and on the south side one of larger dimensions, covered with approaching stones. The Venetian tower in the citadel is upon ancient foundations. The walls of the ancient Eleusis were of the two species polygonal and horizontal masonry. The mole yet remains, with the vacant spaces which the ancients used, to prevent the accumulation of sand in the harbours. The population of the village is Albanian, and the air is said at some seasons to be unwholesome. There is a road along the centre of the Thrian plain from Eleusis to Menidi or Acharnæ, passing the wall of the Dema, which defended the entrance of the plain of Athens on that side. After passing this wall, to which there is another road from Stephani, observe the vestiges of a demos, r. The direct road to Thebes enters a pass between Parnes and Cythæron, at Saranta Potami, near Blaki, where on l. is a small ancient castle, which has been, I think,

erroneously called **Ænoe**. It ascends to the plain of Eleutheræ, at the end of which, near a tower, are the remains of the city. Kontoura is l. of it. Further on is Gypto, or Gifto Kastro, which commands all the passes of Cythæron, and is, I am persuaded, **Ænoe**.



## ATHENS TO ELEUSIS.

Quitting the modern gate of Athens, north of the temple of Theseus, pass two large heaps, formed by the rubbish and ashes of the modern city.

The time is reckoned at three hours, but having a more accurate measure, it is unnecessary to note the minutes.

## PACES.

- 200 In a church l. of Agia Triada, are the remains of a tower, supposed the ancient Dipylon, but rather of the Sacred Gate. R. observe the remains of a tomb. A road turns off r. toward the gardens in the wood of olives.
- 450 The garden of a modern villa, l. R. a church, near the other road.
- 85 The road enters the extensive grove of olives, some of which are of great size.
- 150 A large mansion l., built by one of the Vaidotes of Athens, who employed the pavement of the temple of Theseus in its construction.
- 200 The gardens of the villa end l. The road crosses a bridge, where are some stones, which seem to indicate the sacred way.
- 392 The church of Agia Saba. Here, in front of the church, is an inscription. This is pro-

## PACES.

bably the spot on which stood the house of Phytalus, and where Ceres taught him the art of cultivating the fig. There was also here a temple in honour of Ceres, Proserpine, Minerva, and Neptune.

- 93 Cross a branch of the Cephissus. The ancient bed of the river was in this vicinity, but the water is at present almost absorbed in the irrigation of gardens and olive grounds before it crosses the road.
- 389 Cross a second branch of the river.
- 79 Cross the river again over a bridge. Quit the wood of olives.
- 33 L. the church of Agios Blasios, with an ancient well, and inscription. See r. and l. many tumuli. Observe in the road vestiges of many tombs, and of the sacred way. The road ascends after crossing a torrent from Aidari, r. In an enclosure r. some tombs. Among others, one broken open, in which M. Fauvel found many curiosities. R. ascending is an insulated hill, on the summit of which is a church Agios Elias. This pass was anciently called the Mystic Gap. On the hill r. some have thought Aphidne was situated, but there are no vestiges of high antiquity upon the spot. It has also been taken for the hill called Poikile. On the ascent are tombs; and near Daphne many vestiges of walls to defend the pass. On the

## PACES.

- top of the mountain l. is a circular tower, probably Corydallus; and on the r. upon Mt. Icarius, is another, connected with a wall which runs across the pass called Dema, from Icarius to the foot of Mt. Parnes near Kastia. Near Agios Elias is the first view of Athens, on returning from Eleusis.
- 3,354 The monastery of Daphne l. This is one of the most ancient churches of Attica. At the gate is a well of excellent water, and before it an ancient chapel. At the west end of the church were, in the year 1800, three Ionic columns of the temple of Apollo, which are now in the British Museum.
- 58 End of the Monastery. Hence the road descends, leaving on r. the traces of the ancient sacred way.
- 350 L. a cistern, or modern ruin.
- 650 Temple of Venus r. with its peribolus, mentioned by Pausanias; and a rock, full of votive niches and inscriptions. The temple was small, and of the Doric order; in the niches were votive doves of white marble. Here was a well or cistern. Hence a very steep and rough road turns off r. to a summit, with some ancient blocks of stone, and a tumulus, whence there is a fine view. This road leads to Stephani, passing r. of the two lakes called Rheti.
- 1,000 Point of the mountain called Kakiskala, on

## PACES.

- account of the rough road. R. near the road, is a tumulus, or heap of stones. The road is cut in the rock. Eleusis is here first seen. The ancient road runs on the r. bank of the lakes Rheti or Rhiti, at the foot of the hills. L. is the coast of Scaramanga.
- 650 Mill r. having passed over a narrow line of sand separating the lake from the sea. Here was the most ancient division of the Athenian and Eleusinian territories. The ancients considered as a certain fact that the origin of these salt lakes was the sea at Chalcis in Eubœa.
- 250 Second mill r. The fish in these lakes were anciently the property of the priests of Eleusis, and the Rheti were sacred to Ceres. Enter the Thriasian plain. A road turns off r. to Stephani, and to the pass of Dema, up a narrow valley. Near Stephani may have been the village of the Scambonidæ.
- 1,265 Tomb of Straton r. The inscription remains, and marble fragments. L. on the shore are many blocks of squared stone. The place called the Court of Crocon was probably in this vicinity. Before the tomb the road to Thebes turns off r. R. a large kalybea.
- 1,750 Tomb, with arches nearly buried. The arches seem as if intended to admit of the passage of the river, which in many small branches often inundates this part of the plain. The

## PACES.

whole road is raised above the marsh, and paved.

400 Bridge over one of the branches of the Eleusinian Cephissus. Olive grove, l.

100 Olive grove ends l.

200 Church of Agios Zaccharias at Eleusis. The columns round this church are not in their original places. In the inside are two very large torches of white marble inverted. Before the church are inscriptions, and nearer the village is a well.

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12,098

## ATHENS.

THROUGH the publication of Stuart, Athens has become more known than the other cities of Greece; and there are always people on the spot sufficiently qualified to instruct travellers.

About 330 yards before the modern gate, on the Eleusinian road, is a church, *Agia Triada*, r. of the road, which, containing some ruins of the gate, said to be *Dipylon*, but probably the Sacred, shews the extent of the ancient city on that side; and the walls may be traced from thence along the brow of the hill, taking in the little chapel upon a rock, with votive offerings, and running toward and including the monument of *Philopappus*, on the hill called *Musæum*. This range of hills has been called *Lycabettus*, and on the top of it is a rough inscription. The wall seems in many places to have been rendered inaccessible by quarries. The *Thriasian gate*, or *Dipylon*, seems to have been opposite the west front of the temple of *Theseus*. The *Pnyx* of the *Pisistratidæ* is observed in this direction, after passing a ruined circular tower. The lower side of it is supported by a wall of enormous blocks. The pulpit of the orators yet remains hewn out of the rock. In the rock above this, with a view of the sea, the vestiges of another building, erected for a similar purpose, are

visible. This was the ancient Pnyx. After passing the chapel of St. Demetri Bombardieri, so called from the shells which the Venetians threw from this quarter into the Acropolis, and where the Porta Piraica may have stood, the hill called the Musæum begins, and the wall and towers may be traced to the top. L. of the ascent, on the wall, are certain excavations in the rock, which now go by the name of the prisons of Socrates. From the monument of Philopappus the wall is traced, running down in a direct line toward the Ilissus; and here perhaps stood the gates Hippades and Itonian. From St. Demetri the distance is very short to the front of the Acropolis. Returning thence toward the modern gate of Eleusis, the road descends in a hollow between Mt. Lycabettus l., and the hill of the Areopagus r., over which the modern wall of the city is carried. This may have been the street called Cœle or hollow.

Having reached the lowest part of the hill of the Areopagus, observe, over a modern gate, the remains of a choragic monument in white marble. Entering at this gate, the temple of Theseus presents itself on l., perhaps the most beautiful and best preserved monument of antiquity; and producing, notwithstanding its small dimensions of 104 feet by 45 feet, an inconceivable effect of majesty and grandeur. A little below the temple of Theseus, is the modern gate of Eleusis, passing in the way a dirty water course, the banks of which produce abundance of hemlock. The ancient wall of the city on the north being in the plain, but is at present difficult

to trace it without excavation. The modern wall, though scarcely more durable than that of a common garden, yet serves to give the air of a city to the place, which is entered, almost on every side, by passing among the mean cottages of the Albanian peasants. Between the temple of Theseus and the Bazar, is the gymnasium of Ptolemy. Near the Bazar are the remains of many ancient edifices. The palace of the Vaivode, or Turkish governor, occupies the site of a building which was once imagined to be the Poikile, or painted portico, but is now with better reason termed the pantheon of Adrian, particularly as on excavation, columns of Phrygian marble, which distinguished this building, have been found by Lord Guilford. The pavement is in some parts more than 30 feet below the soil. The order is Corinthian, and by no means comparable to the Corinthian of the best age of Greece.

Near this, on the south, is the entrance of the Agora, a portico of four columns, of the Doric order. This is commonly known by the name of the portico of Augustus, though it was dedicated to Minerva. On the acroterion is an inscription, shewing that the building was once ornamented with the statue of Lucius Cæsar.

West of this, is the edifice called the gymnasium of Ptolemy. Nothing remains but lofty walls, from which no idea of its architecture can be formed. Ascending from the Agora is the tower of Andronicus Cyrrestes, commonly called the Tower of the Winds. This is now become a teke, or chapel of dancing der-



vishes; and though at first sight it may appear, when robbed of its ornaments, less interesting than the other ancient edifices of Athens, and probably of a later time, yet it deserves to be examined. The marble arches near it may have served to convey the water to a reservoir on the south side of the tower, for the clepsydra or water clock which the tower contained. On the summit was a Triton of bronze, which, turning on a centre, pointed to the colossal figures of the eight winds, sculptured on the eight sides of the tower, thereby indicating the quarter whence the wind proceeded at the moment. Dials were not wanting to render this edifice more useful in clear weather. The roof is singularly bold in its construction. The porticos, now destroyed, had columns with a species of Corinthian capital much used at Athens, consisting of one row of leaves of acanthus, out of which rises a number of leaves, more like the blade of the reed than the palm. Vitruvius and Varro both mention this edifice. The little columns in the interior are found also in the same situation in a small room at Pompeii. R. of the street leading to the Frank convent, are ruins, supposed to have formed part of the Prytaneum.

At the Capuchin monastery is the beautiful choragic monument of Lysicrates, vulgarly called the Lantern of Demosthenes, and constructed 330 years before Christ. This is now so mutilated, and so disguised by the building of the convent, which has been the means of preserving it, that it requires some consideration to understand its ancient form, and to

discover its exquisite beauties. The capitals are beyond comparison the most elegant specimen of a Corinthian order, so improved by the taste of Attica as almost to merit a new name. The roof, and the ornament which supported the tripod, are beautiful beyond description, and are well detailed in Stuart. This was situated in the street of the Tripods, which went round the citadel, or a part of it. Below the north-east angle of the rock of the Acropolis is a stone of large dimensions, with part of the word ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ inscribed in large letters. The temple of Bacchus was not far from this spot; and the cavern on the east side, which is the largest under the citadel, and therefore was not likely to have been without a name, has by some been thought to have been dedicated to that deity. The slope below this eastern cavern seems well suited to have been the site of the Odeum, which was on the left going out of the theatre of Bacchus. There was a peribolus with two temples of Bacchus near the theatre, and the games Lenæa were celebrated there before the theatre was built.

Near the Capuchin convent, in an oil mill, are three Ionic columns of inferior workmanship.

The first object on the south side of the Acropolis is the choragic monument of Thrasyllus of Deceleia, constructed 320 years before our æra. Two other victories were recorded on the same monument, one contemporary, and the other half a century later. The statue of Bacchus in the centre was lately conveyed to England, and there was a dial on one of

the projecting points of the rock. Above this are two Corinthian columns, with triangular capitals, to support tripods. In the cave behind the monument, now the church of the Panagia Speliotissa, is nothing worthy of remark. On the marbles are scratched other inscriptions in honour of Bacchus, which are not visible without some search.

The theatre of Bacchus had in front a portico surrounding a square, of which nothing remains. Proceeding westward, many irregular arches, but of ancient masonry, seem to have supported either a terrace or a portico which united the two theatres. Above these arches some have thought was the temple of Æsculapius, and a spring. This is supposed to be the portico of Eumenes. Stuart calls the theatre of Bacchus the Odeum of Pericles, and that now supposed of Herodes, by the name of Bacchus. The ground on the south of these theatres has been usually supposed the Limne, or marsh, the spot on which the oldest temples stood. It is not, however, at all marshy, nor is there at present in the whole city any place where the marsh could exist, except to the north-west of the temple of Theseus. Near the Capuchin convent is the gate or arch of Adrian, serving at present as one of the modern gates of the city. This is a structure of the Corinthian order, of the age of the monument of Philopappus, and is less distinguished by its beauty than the other edifices of Athens. The introduction of the arch seems to have been fatal to the simplicity and apparent stability of architecture, which indeed seems to have declined at a period long

previous to the date usually assigned; for the arts have never been in a more degraded state than at the building of the public edifices at Pompeii, not only in regard to workmanship, but proportion; yet Pompeii perished in the reign of Titus; and if in the reign of Adrian the magnificent temple of Jupiter Olympius was finished, without all the defects of that age, it must be recollected that the plan was projected, and possibly in a great measure executed, in the preceding centuries; for the structures of Asia Minor, on which are inscribed the names of the Roman emperors, are covered with minute ornaments like those of the forum of Trajan at Rome, beautifully executed, but of which the general effect is only that of decayed marble. The sculptured ornaments of the columns of Trajan and Antonine have in general effect the same appearance of a corroded material. The arch of Adrian was very possibly built on the spot where was once a small gate called that of Ægeus. Lycurgus the orator, cited by Stuart, mentions a little gate toward the Ilissus, probably this of Ægeus. This gate was used by those who went to the fount Callirhoe, which was not in the city, for the Athenian women were insulted by the Pelasgi, when they went there to draw water. The custom of not inclosing the fountain within the walls was very ancient, as at the Homeric Troy, that of Perseus at Mycenæ, and a great number of Greek cities; but the causes of so inconvenient a practice are not evident. When Adrian rebuilt this gate the city was no longer within it, so that it became merely an

ornamental arch, and is not in fact connected with any wall, being equally finished on all sides. It is probable that this arch occupies the exact site of the more ancient gate, because its position, being oblique, does not accord with that of the temple, though the Greeks seem rather to have preferred entering at the angle of an edifice, as the effect of magnitude was by this much increased. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that this arch is within the line of the peribolus of the temple, and was included by it. The fountain of Enneacrunus or Callirrhoe being an undisputed point, and it being yet to be found by digging in the bed of the Ilissus, below the ruins of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, there can be no doubt that the passage of Thucydides, which speaks of the position of the most ancient temples, applies to the south, and not to the north, of the Acropolis. Stuart cites Tarentinus, who speaks of the temple of Jupiter near the fountain Enneacrunus. Pisistratus, who flourished about 554 years before Christ, began this temple. The architects Antistates, Calleschros, Antimachides, and Porinos built the foundations. Antiochus Epiphanes, 170 years before Christ, engaged to finish the temple, and employed Cossutius, who seems to have made some change in the building. Possibly he took away the twenty-first range of columns, or even changed the order. Sylla carried some of these columns to Rome, so that probably the temple was never finished till the time of Adrian, whose name they even yet bear. They are of Pentelic, and not Phrygian marble, and are

shorter in proportion to their height than the Corinthian columns of Rome. The Greeks seem to have considered the effect of the whole structure, and to have had no rule for the height of their columns, which vary in almost every example.

The temple of Jupiter Olympius yet consists of 16 columns of white marble. The exterior columns are more than six feet six inches in diameter, and fifty-eight feet high, including the architrave, from the pavement. There were 10 in front, and 20 in each flank. The temple was 354 feet long, by 171. The circuit of the peribolus wants only 130 feet of the four stadia assigned to it by Pausanias. The external columns have plinths under the bases, but the inner range stand upon a step which ran along under them, one foot eight inches high. The walls of the peribolus are built of stones which have been taken from other more ancient edifices, and remains of very ancient inscriptions in large characters may be discovered on them. The gate Diocharis was probably in this vicinity. That of Diomeia, Stuart thinks toward Anchermus and that of Acharnæ must have been to the north, in the direction of that place. Below the temple of Jupiter, and above Callirhoe, there is an island in the Ilissus, where are some vestiges; and on the other bank was a temple, supposed that of Ceres, of which nothing now remains, but it is published by Stuart. Higher up the river is a bridge, the three arches of which remained till a late period. The stadium is directly opposite the bridge, and the length of it is 680 feet. Perhaps there was a platform or portico

between the stadium and the river, and the real length of the Attic stadium 630 feet. That at Delphi, the Pythic stadium, was only 600 feet long, which is considered as the common length, but 14 may be added for the longest side. The exact termination of the arena of the Panathenaic stadium is perhaps not determined at either end; but that of Delphi is decided by natural rocks, and was 50 feet wide. The whole of the white marble covering of the stadium has disappeared. On the northern side is a subterraneous passage, possibly for the entrance of those engaged in the games. On the south are evident traces of a temple, upon a height, supposed that of Victory, to which a flight of steps ascended from the stadium.

North of the stadium is a little church called *Stauromenos Petros*, supposed the site of the temple of *Diana Agrotera*, opposite which, on the other bank of the river, are ruins, supposed those of the *Lycæum*, which have never been well examined. The lower courses of five columns remain, five feet in diameter.

Of the citadel *Stuart* has given a faithful description. The propylæum was passable in a carriage. The inclined plane between the central columns had been so well concealed by marbles placed between the steps, that *Revett* overlooked it. The square pedestals, on which the Ionic columns of the interior are mounted at the expense of the capitals, are, I believe, a fancy, but they were not the invention, of *Revett*. The copy of this propylæa at *Eleusis* shews that the columns stood

on the pavement. On the spot now occupied by the battery in front of the propylæa was a very small Ionic temple, which some took for the temple of Victory, without wings. Stuart seems to have fancied it that of Agraulos.

The temple of Minerva Parthenos is on the right after passing the propylæa, and is, without exception, the most magnificent ruin in the world, both for execution and design. Though an entire musæum has been transported to England from the spoils of this temple, it still remains without a rival. Stuart has given faithfully the details of it; but, in the interior, though he has marked the stones on the pavement, which seemed on each side to have supported the four columns of the opisthodomos, he has imagined six columns, for which there is no authority. He has placed a number of columns round the Hypæthral part, too small to have been originally there, or indeed to have served for any thing but the upper tier; but succeeding architects have discovered the slight traces of seven columns on each flank, of the diameter of three feet four inches; possibly four such columns were at the west end of the court, and it is not improbable that a large unpolished part of the pavement, opposite the western door, and in the centre of the eastern wall of the opisthodomos, may mark the site of the statue of the goddess. At the eastern front is a large circular marble foundation. In the work of Stuart the number 9 has been placed instead of 5, in the entablature of the Parthenon, an error resulting from the misfortune of Stuart's death previous to



the publication. A more fatal accident befel the work by the society of Dilettanti, on the temple of Minerva Polias at Priene; for the architect of the mission mistaking his figure 5 on the sketch, for 4, made the bases smaller than the columns. This error has been copied by Choiseul Gouffier, for it cannot be supposed that he also had an architect who wrote in a character liable to the very same misinterpretation. The temple of Minerva Polias, Neptune Erectheus, and Pandrosus, is on the north of the Parthenon. The salt spring might possibly be discovered by excavation. There is a fountain of brackish water below the rock, which may proceed from that source; and near it in a wall is a very ancient statue of Minerva. Below this temple, in the wall surrounding the Acropolis, are triglyphs, either originally placed as ornaments of the wall, or those of the old hecatompedon destroyed by the Persians, as are probably the pieces of unfluted columns near. Below the back front of the propylæa is the cave of Pan, and the holes for votive offerings yet remain. Stuart talks of a source near it.

There is another cave in the rock below the temple of Minerva Polias, and to judge from some stones fallen from above into it, it is not impossible that it might have communicated with the fortress above, which however is said to have had only one entrance.

The great celebrity of Athens in ancient times has afforded some authors an excuse for not describing what was so generally known. With regard to its architecture, the work of Stuart has scarcely left any

thing to desire, and has been of most essential service to the arts, by first shewing to the world, how very unlike the architecture of the Greeks is that which has disfigured the cities of modern Europe under the name of Grecian. It is probable that in time the science will be gradually diffused, and that in another century something like the grandeur and unity of Grecian architecture may re-appear. In the mean time it is sufficient here to add that there are at Athens all the means of procuring both information and comfort, and that it is impossible to name every object of curiosity, in a place where every step produces some new source of agreeable recollection.

## ATHENS TO KASSIA, OR KASTIA.

H. M.

- Proceeding toward the north, after quitting the gate of the city,
- .. 16 L. one of the eminences near which the demos or village of Colonos was situated. Thucydides says the Hieron of Neptune was 10 stadia from the city. Cicero says Colonos was near the road to the academy from Port Dipylon.
  - .. 5 Another hill and chapel l. On the southern extremity of the rock the vestiges of the site of the temple of the Furies may be perceived.
  - .. 4 Chapel of Agios Meletios r. Cross the road from Sepolia on l. to Padischa, or Patissia r. The plain is spotted with olives. The academy is supposed to have been in the direction of Sepolia.
  - .. 3 Gardens l.
  - .. 4 Gardens and running water.
  - .. 3 Many gardens and country houses.
  - .. 4 Cross the Cephissus over a bridge. The stream is here copious, though afterwards exhausted by innumerable canals, formed for the irrigation of the gardens and olive

H. M.

- grounds. L. a church, and on the same side another, more distant. The village of Levi or Lebi, and the road to Aidari l. Half-way between Aidari and Sepolia are tumuli, and probably the site of a demos.
- .. 2 A church l. upon a tumulus.
  - .. 8 Two tumuli l. and some fragments of a sepulchre.
  - .. 2 A tumulus l. upon which is a ruined square tower. R. a church.
  - .. 14 A tumulus, and vestiges of a tower r.
  - .. 4 Tumulus and blocks of stone r. Cottages and grove of olives, distant half a mile.
  - .. 5 The end of the olive grove l. One mile l. village and church on the foot of Mt. Icarius. Vineyards and an eminence r.
  - .. 5 A rocky eminence r.
  - .. 4 Vineyards and hedges.
  - .. 6 A church upon the hill one mile l.
  - .. 3 Village of Tragomano l., with pines.
  - .. 5 At the foot of Mt. Icarius l. the village of Micro Monommatia. R. toward Pentelicus, a church.
  - .. 5 A well l. with marbles and other vestiges. Cross the bed of a torrent. The village of Menidi, supposed the ancient Acharnæ, may be seen r. with a small lake or marsh, and a church on a rock near it. R. a hillock or tumulus.

H. M.

- .. 1 Another well, with vestiges of antiquity, l.
- .. 4 The hills recede on l., and a road turns off to Eleusis and the Thriasian plain, crossing the ancient wall at the pass of Dema, which defended the opening between the branches of Mts. Icarius and Parnes. This line of defence ran along the tops of the hills to the sea. On the summits of Icarius and Corydallus are circular towers, forming part of it.
- .. 13 The foundation of a wall crosses the road. Village Koritza l.
- .. 15 Branches of Mt. Parnes l. covered with small pines. The wall of the pass of Dema visible l.
- .. 2 The monastery of Agiani, or Agios Johannes, l. with a little stream, a well, and a garden.
- .. 12 Ascending, cross a bridge over a brook from r.
- .. 5 A cave in the rock l. with some appearance of niches for votive offerings.
- .. 4 Vineyards. A high rock l.
- .. 7 Large village of Kastia, yet retaining its ancient name. Here are several churches. Beyond the village a few indications of antiquity. On the heights of Parnes, now called by some Nosea, r. are the sources which supply water for Athens, and formerly

H. M.

for Eleusis. On Mt. Parnes is a cavern or nymphæum with inscriptions, and even pateræ, but the ascent to it is very difficult and laborious.

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4 25

## KASTIA TO SIALESI.

H. M.

- .. 16 A road turns off l. toward a kalybea of Kastia and the plain of Eleusis. Along the glen runs the Eleusinian aqueduct, and a torrent, which falls into the sea near the salt lakes Rheti.
- .. 8 Cross a stream from the glen of Phyle, near a lime kiln.
- .. 43 After a very steep but beautiful ascent among pines, of the species called Peukos, observe the vestiges of an ancient tower, at the junction of another road from a monastery, upon Mt. Parnes, 30 minutes distant on r.
- .. 26 Cross a brook, after observing traces of the ancient road cut in the rock. R. vestiges of a little temple, and near it, at the junction of two streams, a fountain, and other traces of antiquity. Ascend by a very steep path.
- .. 17 Foundations of a tower l. for the defence of the pass.
- .. 5 The fortress of Phyle on a lofty precipice, now sometimes called Bigla Kastro, probably corrupted from Phyle Kastro to Veglia Kastro, or the watch tower. This was

H. M.

- one of the frontier castles of Attica, toward Bœotia, and the spot whence Thrasybulus commenced his attack of the Thirty Tyrants. It is small, but must have been almost impregnable, as it can only be approached by an isthmus on the east. Hence is a most magnificent view of the plain of Athens, with the Acropolis and Hymettus, with the sea in the distance. On the road near this fortress, is a fountain issuing from a rock.
- .. 16 Cross a brook. Pine woods, and wild scenery of Mt. Parnes.
  - .. 12 A spot of cultivated ground.
  - .. 18 The glen extends.
  - .. 7 A field, whence Mt. Delphi, in Eubœa, is seen on one side, and Mt. Parnassus on the other. Descend the skirts of the mountain.
  - .. 20 R. a tumulus of stones.
  - .. 20 A well l. Descend.
  - .. 15 Quitting the mountain and the forest, enter a plain.
  - .. 12 Marshy ground in the plain, which inclines toward Eubœa.
  - .. 28 The small Albanian village of Skourto on the north side of the plain. Turn l. Hence a road r. runs to Oropus and Græmadi, the ancient Tanagra.
  - .. 24 A circular marsh l. R. four churches.
  - .. 8 A chapel r.



H. M.

- .. 4 Many heaps, like the vestiges of a town.
- .. 6 Cross a torrent, falling into a chasm or katabathron 100 yards r.
- .. 22 Pass and ruined tower of Kako Sialesi. Here the road to Thebes turns r.
- .. 5 Village of Kako Sialesi.

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5 32

## SIALESI TO THEBES.

The plain or valley of Kako Sialesi is situated upon a steep of Mt. Parnes, at a considerable elevation above the valley of the Asopus. There are several villages near it, such as Kabasabati, with its castle on a hill, Kako Nysiri, Korora, &c. Paracte might have been in this situation. The mountain which bounds the valley on the south forms the connexion between Parnes and Cithæron. Perhaps the part termed Drymos.

II. M.

- .. 5 The tower and pass of Kako Sialesi toward Thebes. There are no positive vestiges of remote antiquity on this spot, but it has been fortified by walls, as well as by the tower, yet visible.
- .. 5 The last traces of the fortifications descend to a rough valley.
- .. 42 The track becomes rugged and steep.
- .. 32 After a descent by a zigzag path, see a village on Cithæron l. The torrent bed from Sialesi l.
- .. 18 On the descent cross the stream from Sialesi.
- .. 7 Pass the river Asopus, a sluggish stream in a large, deep, rushy, and winding bed. The bridge has two arches. Ascend a little. The

H. M.

- Asopus, in some parts, forms the boundary of the Pashalik of the Morea.
- .. 13 A rushy brook from r. runs toward the Asopus.
  - .. 22 Village one mile r.
  - .. 18 A single house on an eminence l.
  - .. 5 A church l. probably the site of one of the Parasopian villages.
  - .. 32 From the eminences separating the plain of the Asopus from that of Thebes, see the Cadmæa. Here is an extensive view l. as far as Plataæa, now Kokla, Helicon, and Parnassus.
  - .. 10 Descend r. in a ravine to the fountain of the Ismenus on r., which some have taken for the fount of Dirce. Some of the natives however think this is no real source, for the water is conveyed in pipes from the southward, and in this way the Ismenus and the Asopus may be said to flow in the same plain.
  - .. 11 Enter the city of Thebes, now occupying the site of the ancient citadel or Cadmæa. The time employed on the road between Athens and Thebes is usually reckoned at 12 hours, but about 13 seems nearer the truth. There are several inscriptions at Thebes, but, except an arch of marble, few remains of antiquity. The bazar is small, but singular in its appearance, having a species of rough

H. M.

portico on all sides. At the north end is a very fine platanus and fountain. The bazar probably occupies the site of the ancient agora. Of the walls there are no visible remains, but their foundations may be covered by the rubbish thrown out from the hill above. The fountain in the bazar or agora being artificially conveyed from the Ismenus, Dirce must be that near the little cave which may be supposed that of the Dragon, under the rock of the Cadmæa on the S. W. There is another source more to the north in the same glen. Thebes, though on an insulated hill, is not in a very commanding situation. Strabo, who is very careless upon Greece, thought it scarcely existed in his time; Pausanias, however, proves the contrary. There are at present 3 or 4,000 inhabitants, governed by a Turkish vaivode. Below the Cadmæa, N. in the plain, vases are sometimes found. The situation of Thebes was probably selected on account of the fountains. There is an air of desolation about the place which well accords with its history. The tomb of St. Luke, in a church S. W. of the Cadmæa, is in fact that of a certain Nedymus, the son of Zosimus.

## MARATHONA TO THE PLAIN, &amp;c.

H. M.

The river of Marathon runs from the village along a valley directly to the plain, passing the village of Giafferi, or Zephyri; but another road exists which is more interesting, as it passes near the Cave of Pan, to Brana.

- .. 4 Having re-crossed the river of Marathon above the village, the foundations of walls cross the road. (See the former route.) Turn l.
- .. 9 The mill and tower seen in the former route. North of this tower, on the point of the hill, are two small and low apertures in the rock. This is the cave whence Pan was said to have gone forth to the assistance of the Athenians at the battle of Marathon. On creeping into this fissure, a shapeless mass of stalactite may be seen, called "The Column;" but there is little worthy of notice in the cavern. Probably, however, both inscriptions and votive offerings might be found. Near the tower is a semicircular seat, or fountain, built of large blocks. The spot is remarkable for the beauty of the oleanders, here called Rhododaphne. South of the tower is another little cave.

H. M.

- .. 9 Ascend a low hill, connecting the hill of Marathon with the branches of Pentelicus.
- .. 17 Descend, having crossed a wall of defence, to a branch of the plain of Marathon, and turn l. Mount Pentelicus.
- .. 16 Two chapels r., and the village of Brana, supposed by Stuart, Berenikidai; by Wheeler called Urania.  
Cross the torrent which runs through the village.
- .. 14 The hill of Marathon, separating the vallies of Brana and Marathon ends on l., and the plain opens to the sea and the cynosure of Marathon.
- .. 16 Going in a direct line toward the great tumulus, cross the road from Marathon to Athens.
- .. 7 The tumulus, supposed that of the Persians, toward the centre of the plain. It consists of a large heap of earth, in which are found arrow heads of brass, and others of flint, apparently such as were used by the Ethiopians, who joined the Persian invaders, according to Herodotus. The tumulus has been opened, but nothing has been discovered, nor is it cut down to the level of the natural soil.
- .. 22 In the way from the tumulus to the sea, cross a stream and marsh, in which is a little elevation close to the beach. On this, among other fragments of marble, is a Corinthian

H. M.

architrave. This has been commonly supposed the place of sepulture of the Athenians who fell in the battle. In the water may probably be many other marbles.

This celebrated plain is about five miles long, and two wide, in its greatest extent; lying in the form of a crescent round a bay of the same name. The battle of Marathon took place upon it 490 years before Christ.

There is good anchorage in the bay.

About six miles north of this spot is Rhamnus, now Tauro Kastro, or Hebræo Kastro. The road to it leaves far on the right the cynosure, or point, which stretching from the north, shelters the bay of Marathon, which may be considered as a somewhat safe port for modern shipping. The road leaves another marsh on the right, probably that which proved so fatal to the Persians. The village of Chiouli or Suli is 1. On passing a pool, the plain or valley of Rhamnus appears, at the northern extremity of which is an ancient peribolus, within which are the ruins of the interesting temples of Nemesis and of Themis. The former was erected after the battle of Marathon. It resembled that of Theseus at Athens, but was smaller, and had one column less in length. That of Themis was in Antis, with two columns. Many fragments of beautiful sculpture yet

H. M.

remain on the spot, with two chairs inscribed to the goddesses, and the whole has been published by the Society of Dilettanti. On an insulated rock nearer to the sea, are many ruins of the city of Rhamnus. Wheeler calls it Tauro Castro, and Stavro Kastro, but Hebræo Kastro seems its present name. Grammatico or Siouli seem the nearest inhabited places from which this spot can be visited.



## PLAIN OF MARATHONA TO PENTELICUS.

- | H. | M. |   |
|----|----|---|
| .. | 5  | Proceeding toward the west from the sepulchres, supposed of the Athenians, on the shore, and having crossed a marsh, arrive at the projecting foot of Mt. Pentelicus.   |
| .. | 4  | Having passed some tombs r., a well at the edge of the plain.   |
| .. | 15 | Tumulus or heap of stones r. Olives, mastic bushes, and lignum vitæ.  |
| .. | 21 | A metoiki or village, <b>Cocheri</b> , r. A steep road.   |
| .. | 10 | Having turned l., a very remarkable circular hillock, which seems too considerable to be artificial, but may be the common tumulus of the slain.  |
| .. | 9  | Cross the bed of a torrent.   |
| .. | 11 | A steep zig-zag road. L. is seen a very small village.  |
| .. | 15 | A summit, whence descend to a glen, with shrubby pines.   |
| .. | 14 | Descend from another summit into a similar glen opening to S. E.  |
| .. | 12 | A great sepulchral marble l., with the monastery of Daoud r. In the church is a sarcophagus, and a small Doric capital. This place is in a pass, once fortified, and is the highest of the ridges of Pentelicus, over |

H. M.

which the road passes. A rock on l. has been cut.

- .. 4 The house of one of the priests of the monastery, by a brook.

A beautiful spot, overgrown with myrtles, and with a magnificent prospect toward Hymettus. Perhaps that part of Pentelicus on l. is called Rapentosa. There was anciently a place called Daous (*Stephanus*).

- .. 58 Descending over a ridge of Pentelicus by a steep and rugged path, cross a pretty brook running from a monastery on a high point r.
- .. 18 Another ridge, and a glen falling to l.
- .. 10 A fountain r.
- .. 5 Sight of Athens from a summit.
- .. 11 Cross a rill.
- .. 24 Cross a pretty stream. Olives and cultivation.
- .. 4 Monastery of Penteli or Pentelicus, situated in a well wooded plain, or step of the mountain. A beautifully retired spot, the resort of the rich Athenians during the heats of summer. The church is clean and in good repair, and the monks are hospitable to strangers. Ascending the mountain to the quarries, at 16 minutes is the nearest quarry l., after having passed the garden of the monastery. The great quarry is 41 minutes distant from the monastery, and affords a most extensive prospect from Cythæron to Su-

H. M.

nium. Here is a cavern in the white marble rock, near 250 feet long, which is well worth visiting. The stalactites are curious. Observe the ancient method of cutting blocks entirely with the chisel; and several inscriptions of different ages cut by the workmen. On the descent lie many unfinished blocks, and several contrivances for slipping down the marbles to the plain below are visible.

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4 10

## RHAMNUS TO OROPO.

[BY MR. GANDY.]

From the temples the descent is quick, and rocky, to a small flat space washed by the sea; from this arises the rock, upon which the walls and entrance of the ancient fortress still remain, surrounded by vestiges of the city. There is a deep well in the fortress, and another below, near a torrent, which in the season forms a pretty cascade a little above, amongst the marble rocks, worn white and polished by its action.

H. M.

- 1 35 Returning by the temples, the road to Grammatico is amongst a most beautiful description of precipitous and wooded scenery, with a clear stream breaking between the rocks, in its course from the village which Stuart conjectured, though perhaps erroneously, to have been the ancient Harma.
- 1 20 An ancient Ellenic tower; after which the scenery very fine.
- .. 25 Kalamo, a village on the side of the mountain.
- 1 45 Descend to Oropus or Oropo, a poor village, situated about 20 minutes distant from the sea, or two miles at this rate, which was much quicker than that of the other routes in this work.

## OROPO TO ATHENS, BY KALAMO.

Oropus seems, by inscriptions, to occupy the ancient scite. It was properly Bœotia; but being on the confines of Attica, it was of consequence to the Athenians in their intercourse with Eubœa, though they never obtained secure possession until it was finally annexed to their territory by Philip.

H. M.

- .. 20 Following the low ridge stretching toward the sea, arrive at a cape, on which is a church, less than two miles from Oropo.  
Delphinium was probably at the mouth of the Asopus, on l. There are two bays, one the sacred port.
- .. 25 Having quitted the cape and church, a source in a well, with ancient blocks, near the coast. This was perhaps the well sacred to Amphiarus, into which money was thrown by those who consulted his oracle. The temple was adjoining, and some blocks of stone would seem to indicate the spot; but Pausanias places it at only twelve stadia from Oropus; while still nearer Calamo, was found an inscription of a treaty with the Oropians, which records itself to have been placed in that edifice; and we believe there is another from the same spot in the Elgin collection.

- H. M.
- .. 25 Ascend the hill towards Calamo.
  - .. 30 Cross a stream. The precipitous sides of the mountain breaking down into, and contrasted with, the plain below, the sea, the castles of the Negropont, and the mountains of Eubœa beyond, form a fine subject for picture.
  - .. 30 Kalamo.
  - .. 52 Having passed through Kapandriti, the river of Marathon.
  - 1 5 Ascend among magnificent pines to the beautiful ridge extending between Parnes and Pentelicus. Was this the country called Piræice?
  - .. 35 The river Cephissus.
  - 8 20 Athens. The rate of going is considerably quicker in this than in the other routes of this itinerary, the journey being performed with some speed by Mr. Gandy.

## PENTELICUS TO ATHENS.

H. M.

- .. 25 After a rapid descent among the olive groves of the monastery, reach the plain.
- .. 5 Cross a line of great stones, and many heaps, probably some part of the marble works of Mt. Pentelicus.
- .. 10 R. half a mile, a large tumulus. Hymettus begins on l.
- .. 5 A church r., and the deep bed of a stream from near Cephisia, in which lies the unfinished portion of a column, evidently fallen by accident into this ravine while on its way to Athens. A road runs r. to a village, two miles distant.
- .. 5 Olives and farm house.
- .. 5 A church l. Vineyards.
- .. 5 Gardens. A church r.
- .. 6 Village Alati, with some vestiges. A tumulus l., and church r.
- .. 6 A church l. The range of hills Turko Bouni, supposed Brilessus, N. of Anchesmus, begins on r.
- .. 3 A torrent bed, from a hill projecting on l. from Hymettus. On this hill are some vestiges.
- .. 8 A church, with vineyards and trees, under

- H. M.
- Brilessus r. The plain is about 3 miles broad.
- .. 7 Fall into the road from Athens to Cephisia, near the remains of a tomb. Eminences r. and l.
- .. 12 The streams begin to run toward the sea E. of Mt. Anchesmus.
- .. 3 Two churches, and the bed of another torrent. The Eridanus was probably one of these torrents, nearer Athens, rising at Syriani.
- .. 6 A church and fountain l. The country houses of Angelo-kepos, consisting of towers and gardens, lie on r. of the road. Among these gardens is a church, with a cistern, which some have imagined, without authority, the site of the temple of Venus in hortis.
- .. 13 The monastery of Hagios Asomatos, below Mt. Anchesmus r. Upon the W. side of Anchesmus there is a curious ascent, partly natural and partly artificial, in the rock: it runs from the chapel at the foot of the precipice, to the church of St. Giorgio on the summit, whence there is a fine view of Athens and its vicinity. Here was an altar of Jupiter, of which no vestiges now remain.
- .. 2 The bed of the Ilissus l. in it are some small sources, under a little chapel. L. is



H. M.

a cave. A garden l. with trees and a fountain.

- .. 12 The gate of Athens, called Bobonistra, from the sound produced by the bubbling of the waters of the modern aqueduct.

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2 18

## ATHENS TO CEPHISIA.

H. M.

- Quitting Athens by the gate toward Padischa, or Patisia, pass between a garden l., and an insulated rock, with inscriptions almost obliterated, r. This is now called Panacota.
- .. 18 Having passed Panacota, and the beds of two torrents, cross a third torrent running toward a large church l.
  - .. 3 The northern extremity of Anchesmus r., and a pass between that hill and the range of Mt. Brilessus l. A ruined bridge. The foundations of a tower or tomb in the road.
  - .. 7 The road falls into that from Athens to Angelo-kepos or Ampelo-kepos.
  - .. 2 A church of St. Demetrius, with a fountain r. Olives.
  - .. 3 Three wells.
  - .. 9 A church distant r.
  - .. 10 Vineyard r., and r. the rock detached from Hymettus; this has the remains of an ancient fortress, adjoining a monastery, near which are the vestiges of a demos, and in the church are seven Ionic capitals. This monastery is perhaps that called Philiati. Philaidai was the country of Pisistratus. De-

H. M.

- scend a little. A tomb in the road, which is now the same as that from Pentelicus to Athens.
- .. 6 Vineyards, and a well, with a garden, and some vestiges of antiquity. R. a church.
  - .. 13 A castle-like hill, detached from Mt. Brilessus, l. Cross the bed of a torrent, full of the agnus castus, running from Hymettus r. Brilessus terminates l., and a part of the ancient aqueduct is seen, about a mile distant l. The monastery of St. John Kynægos, or the Hunter, is seen on Hymettus r.
  - .. 6 Cross a road near a heap, or tumulus. A house and garden l. Olives and vines. Another tumulus r.
  - .. 7 Enter an open olive grove. A church r. Cross the bed of a considerable stream, running to l. A church l.
  - .. 11 Olive grove. House and vineyard r.
  - .. 8 Church and two columns r. Houses l.
  - .. 10 Olives and cultivation; several churches full of marbles, and the foundation of ancient walls mark the site of a demos of Attica.
  - .. 23 Turkish burial-ground. A road turns off r. Enter the gardens of Cephisia or Kephisia. Under a spreading platanus in the village is one of the sources of the Cephisus. The other spring is at a church called Agios Soterios nearer Mt. Pentelicus. They are both

H. M.

beautiful and copious fountains. The villa of Herodes Atticus was at Cephisia. From Agios Soteris is seen a ruined castle on Pentelicus, called Cochinaras.

## CEPHISIA TO BRAONA.

- H. M.
- Having observed a tumulus l., and turned r. toward Calandri, descending among vineyards, join another road, and turn l. toward
- .. 20 the opening between the foot of Pentelicus and Hymettus.
- .. 4 A church l. The village Marusia, or Amarusia, one mile r.
- .. 5 Cross the deep bed of a torrent from the monastery of Pentelicus.
- .. 6 Pass between two tumuli.
- .. 7 Cross another deep ravine or torrent, near a church on l., under which lies the portion of a column mentioned in the road from Pentelicus to Athens.
- .. 18 Cross the foundation of a wall. An olive grove l.
- .. 7 A tumulus upon a little eminence r.
- .. 6 A column at the northern extremity of Hymettus, of blue marble, with an inscription of the lower ages. A fountain and church, with pines. Join the road from Athens to Braona. The monastery of St. John the Hunter, or Kynægos, is on this part of Hymettus.
- .. 7 Two chapels l. Small pines. A road runs r.

H. M.

- to Alopeci, Crusalades Kerratia, and the other villages of Messogea.
- .. 17 Two churches r. A little detached range of hills r.
  - .. 6 A circular tower on a hill l. Vestiges. Village Krabata l. Gargettus.
  - .. 13 A church r. Traces of antiquity l. Tumulus l., and two churches r. and l.
  - .. 12 Village Apangellachi r., supposed Aggele. Eminences from r. and l. advance, leaving a sort of pass for the road, which seems to have been fortified.
  - .. 12 A church l., and a chapel, with other ruins, r. at the foot of the hill.
  - .. 3 A chapel l. The village of Iallou, perhaps Aigilia, l. one mile on a hill. Church r.  
Cross a road leading to the village of Pala, or Bala r., at the termination of the range of hills on r. At Pala is a large pool, and a great lion in white marble.
  - .. 6 A church l. on a hill. Another also l. Two ditto r. Cross a road to Spata r. Many vestiges of an ancient demos.
  - .. 12 See l. an insulated castle-like hill at the extremity of the plain. Brouba l.
  - .. 7 A well r. Road to Pala r. Olives. Church l.
  - .. 15 This plain ends at a little kalybea with a church and well.
  - .. 25 Having passed over an eminence with pines, reach Palaio Braona, a metochi or farm.

H. M.

- .. 27 Another metochi Braona, where on a seat at the gate, is part of an ancient dedicatory inscription, written from right to left. See hence an old tower, near which the ancient Brauron was probably situated.

## BRAONA TO KERRATIA BY PORTO RAPHTI.

H. M.

- .. 9 Having descended from the metochi of Braona into a ravine, with a fountain and a weeping willow, on the right of which is a high modern tower, probably built with ancient materials. Pass a well on r.
- .. 11 Cross the foundation of a city wall with towers.
- .. 4 The ground strewed with tiles. Ascend.
- .. 2 A well, and many stones and foundations of the city; probably Brauron, where was the temple and celebrated statue of Diana.
- .. 5 See Porto Raphti. Descend among pines.
- .. 10 L. see the ruins of a wall.
- .. 3 Cross the other wall of the city.
- .. 17 After a descent among pines reach the chapel, on the shore of Porto Raphti, the ancient Port of Prasiæ. This is a beautiful spot, and an excellent port. On one of the islands in it is a niche of white marble; and on another pointed rock, at the entrance, is the colossal statue, apparently of a Roman emperor. From this port the Theoria sailed for Delos, with the offerings of the Hyperboreans. The peninsula, with the chapel, would have been an excellent situation for a



H. M.

- city. Stuart says, a town called Coroneia was on a chersonesus, on one side of the entry of Porto Raphti, now called Corugni.
- .. 12 Having turned r., reach a pass between the rocks and the port.
  - .. 4 Foundations of a wall on r. and l.; probably the site of Prasiæ. A wood of tamarisks. A part of this port is yet called Prassæ.
  - .. 5 More ancient walls. Some cultivation.
  - .. 15 Quitting the port, turn r. up a pretty dell, with a torrent.
  - .. 25 Cross the torrent. Pines and cedars. R. caves and ancient foundations.
  - .. 6 A fountain and spreading fig-tree, surrounded with vestiges of antiquity.
  - .. 3 After a steep ascent, see Kerratia. Descend into an undulating plain with vineyards.
  - .. 37 Foundation of a wall r.
  - .. 3 Under a windmill l. another ancient foundation.
  - .. 13 Passing through fields of cotton, reach the large village of Kerratia, probably so called from the horned or forked mountain behind it to the south. Stuart calls the mountain above the village, Pani.

## KERRATIA TO SUNIUM.

- | H. | M. |  |
|----|----|--|
| .. | 9  | Proceeding eastward from Kerratia toward the sea, and the ancient Thoricum, with the mountain of Kerratia r., cross the bed of a torrent. The undulating plain, or cultivated grounds of Kerratia l. |
| .. | 6  | Many heaps of stone, but only by way of clearing the soil.   |
| .. | 5  | More heaps.  |
| .. | 3  | A road falls in from l. Tumulus or heap r.   |
| .. | 9  | Paved road.  |
| .. | 15 | Termination of Mt. of Kerratia r. A well r. A plain or valley opens r., with the village and trees of Metropisi, supposed the ancient Amphitropè.  |
| .. | 9  | Ascend from the plain among little hills, covered with bushy pines.  |
| .. | 11 | At the top some vestiges. See the islands Macronisi and Zea.   |
| .. | 2  | A tumulus l., or heap, perhaps scorix of the mines.—The ancients had smelted these twice.  |
| .. | 12 | A large quantity of scorix from the mines of Laurium, which extended over a great part of the country r.   |
| .. | 3  | See the port and plain of Therico or Thoricum. A rapid descent.  |

H. M.

- .. 10 The plain of Thorico, ending at Porto Mandri.
- .. 12 A chapel in the plain, and the best lodging it affords.
- .. 4 Turning toward the l. of the plain cross a wall. Many stones.
- .. 5 Cross another wall. The sea very near.
- .. 5 The considerable ruins of an edifice, supposed a temple, but which may have been a basilica. It seems to have had seven columns in front, and 14 in flank. The central intercolumniations of the flanks were ditriglyph, larger than the others. It probably had a division running down the centre, and other interior columns, the capitals of which remain. The whole size was about 105 feet by 50. This ruin is almost covered by mastic bushes, or lentiscus.
- .. Near this, upon the foot of the hill, is a well-built tower, about 14 feet square, of marble. East of the basilica, or temple, is the theatre, of a curious shape, and 176 feet broad. Behind it is a corridor, about three feet six inches wide, covered with approaching stones, somewhat in the Cyclopean manner.
- .. The citadel was on the top of the hill; and the town extended to the other side of it.
- .. The port is called Porto Mandri, the ancient Pantomatrio.
- .. 5 Having crossed the plain from the theatre, a well, with blocks and marbles.

- H. M.
- .. 6 Ascending the hill which bounds the plain on the south observe a foundation.  
Descend to another branch of Porto Mandri, into a plain with salt pans. Many scorïæ.
  - .. 12 A point of land runs into the sea l.
  - .. 4 A bay l. Macri, or Isle of Helena, is always seen l.
  - .. 5 Turn r. Pines. This country is by some yet called Laurion Oros, or Mt. Laurium.
  - .. 15 A wood. The whole country strewed with scorïæ of the mines of Laurium.
  - .. 8 Mine hillocks, and square mine shafts cut through the rock. No road here.
  - .. 4 Turn l. on a top. Here are the foundations of many small houses in the wood, and of a large circular tower, erected for the defence of the mines.
  - .. 3 Another round tower, connected with the first by a wall. Descend.
  - .. 12 The vestiges of many ancient buildings, and several square shafts.
  - .. 2 A square mine shaft l., and heaps of scorïæ. There was anciently a wide and fine road from this place to the sea.
  - .. 16 A well, the water of which is a little brackish. The whole of this country must always have wanted water.
  - .. 3 Pass three or four acres of the ancient scorïæ of the mines of Laurium, on the shore of a port, probably once called Panormus.—

H. M.

- See the temple of Minerva Sunias upon cape Colonna r. The greater part of this journey can only be interesting to those who wish to see the mines. There may be a shorter way from Thoricum to Sunium.
- .. 2 Ascend, quitting the port.
  - .. 14 Descend to another bay. Heaps of scoriæ. A rocky and dangerous shore.
  - .. 6 A rocky islet l.
  - .. 5 Ascending, cross an ancient wall, and on the top other walls. A cape l.
  - .. 7 Ascend, having passed a ravine.
  - .. 6 A beautiful view of the temple.
  - .. 10 Having crossed a dell, ascend to the temple of Minerva, of which 14 columns, and one *antis*, yet remain. The ruins of its *propylæa* are also visible N. of the temple. The temple had six Doric columns, and the *propylæum* two columns, between two *antæ* in front. The architectural details of these, as well as of the portico at Thoricum, have been published by the society of Dilettanti. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this spot, commanding from a portico of white marble, erected in the happiest period of Grecian art, and elevated 300 feet above the sea, a prospect of the gulph of Ægina on one side, and of the Ægean on the other. There seems to have been a little port on the west, now filled with sand. The vessels of the country how-

**H. M.**

ever remain in perfect security in the bay, while the violent winds of the summer, called Melteme, prevail. The walls of the town, or demos, may be traced. There is often danger from pirates at Sunium, and there is no habitation near, nor water within nearly an hour's walk. In the bay is a picturesque rock or islet, and still more westward is the island of Patroclus, or Gaidaronisi, near the main land. Perhaps this rock is yet called Charakka, a corruption of Patroklou Charax, or Charach.

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**4 25**

## SUNIUM TO ELYMPO.

- H. M.**
- .. 11 After a very rough descent, the sandy shore of the port of Sunium.
  - .. 13 White marble rocks. Tombs, and heaps of scoriæ.
  - .. 9 Traces of the ancient road cut in the rock. Turn r.
  - .. 6 Descend to a little plain. Cedars and pines.
  - .. 5 The beach at the extremity of the plain.
  - .. 5 A well, the nearest water to Sunium. Porto Caracca. Many of these names are doubtful.
  - .. 10 Having quitted the coast, enter a narrow dell, shaded with trees.
  - .. 20 Ruined and deserted habitations. A road or path runs to r. Turn l.
  - .. 18 On a height. Pine forest.
  - .. 4 Alegrana —. A metochi or farm of the monastery of Pentelicus.
  - .. 14 Having ascended to a summit, see a bay to W. See the isle of Phlega.
  - .. 12 Many traces of habitations. Cotton cultivation; and r. on a little mount, vestiges.
  - .. 6 R. an eminence, on which is a tower.
  - .. 6 A small village, or metochi, Kata-phekai. The

H. M.

pirates frequently molest this village. Below it is a well. Stuart thought it Phegaia.

- .. 11 Having descended to another gulph and a plain, turn r. Salt marsh l. Anaphiso, supposed Anaphlystos, 60 stadia from Thoricum. Besa was a place in this vicinity.
- .. 5 Cross the bed of a torrent, vestiges of habitations, and a well l.
- .. 20 Vestiges r. Woods of cedar. A village, Panari on a hill r.
- .. 7 A church l. Village or metoki Anebasi, or Anaviso. This belongs to the monastery of Syriani.

Kerratia is said to be two hours distant.

- .. 10 Cross the foundation of a wall.
- .. 1 Another wall. Aqueduct of a mill on an insulated hill r. like a citadel.
- .. 14 A church r. Turn l. into a hollow, between the Mt. of Elymo r., and a smaller mount l.
- .. 5 Elymo. Olympo. A tower with houses round it, and many ancient blocks, situated on the south side of Mt. Kerratia, the modern name of which is evidently taken from its forked summit. It may have been called anciently Olympus. Stuart, however, calls the village Ermos.



## ELYMPO TO BARI.

H. M.

- From Elymo the road turns to the west, or left, between two hills.
- .. 12 R. a little mount, with ruins; and more distant, another, with a church.
  - .. 18 A tower l. Woods of cedar.
  - .. 4 A little insulated rock l., 100 yards distant. All these seem to have had towers on their summits. Other vestiges near.
  - .. 20 A bushy plain. Two other insulated rocks left.
  - .. 8 Ascend in a glen, covered with pretty pines.
  - .. 7 Descend.
  - .. 8 An opening l. to the sea. Another r. to the Mt. of Kerratia or Elymo. L. a church and garden. Ascend.
  - .. 15 A tumulus or an anathema of stones l. The country consists of pretty insulated elevations, separated by little plains, and the whole is well shaded by pines.
  - .. 13 A plain with pines. The sea visible l.
  - .. 12 Enter a glen. Beautiful scenery. L. rocks of white marble and quarries. See in the road the traces of wheels in the rocks.

- | H. | M. |   |
|----|----|---|
| .. | 3  | Cross a wall. Another wall r. of the road, and a triangular plain.  |
| .. | 3  | Cross a wall. An Attic demos.   |
| .. | 4  | Another wall near a brick kiln. The site of a considerable ancient town.  |
| .. | 2  | Cross other walls. R. observe a hollow like a stadium. The rock cut for the road.   |
| .. | 2  | Walls continued. A tower in the road.   |
| .. | 2  | R., 100 yards, ruins, perhaps a temple. Cross a strong wall.  |
| .. | 3  | More walls.   |
| .. | 2  | Walls.  |
| .. | 3  | A well. The plain is very pretty, and toward Hymettus is bounded by a beautiful, bold, and well wooded insulated hill, which seems to have been the acropolis of the city below.  |
| .. | 15 | The ruins of modern walls l.  |
| .. | 9  | Three great heaps, or tumuli, r. and l. Hymettus, or rather a branch of it, often called Anudros, seen finely clothed in forests of pine r.   |
| .. | 11 | Three more heaps, perhaps only made by clearing the soil for culture.   |
| .. | 2  | Bari, pronounced Vari, a little metochi, the property of the monastery of Asomatos, under Anchesmus. Possibly the Hegumenos, or superior, may only reside here during the harvest. The country is in general more deserted than any other part of |

H. M.

Greece, so that it is difficult to learn the names of places as they occur in the journey.

Eastward, and directly opposite Bari, are several rocky islets in the sea.

**BARI TO ATHENS, BY THE GROTTA.**

H. M.

At Bari, in the church are several fragments, and among others part of an equestrian statue.

There is a road from Bari to Athens, passing through a little division in the hills, called Maurobouni or Anudros, which form the southern extremity of Hymettus. This is the regular road, and indeed the only one practicable for baggage. It passes near or through Agyra, supposed Anagyrous. On the cape near Vari is a lake called Kaboskion Chavashi, or Boliasmene: it is probably an ancient port, blocked up by sand. The cape is Zoster, and the island off it is Phlega.

- .. 4 Turning from the sea, and advancing toward Mt. Hymettus, an ancient foundation.
- .. 6 A well l., with ancient vestiges and tumuli.
- .. 9 Ancient walls.
- .. 4 Cistern, and other vestiges.
- .. 5 The ancient road cut in the rock. A circular church in ruins l. Ascend.

H. M.

- .. 16 After a very steep ascent, the Nymphæum, or Cave of the Nymphs, dedicated, as the inscription shows, by Archidamus, the Pheræan, whose portrait, sculptured probably by himself, is within. The entrance is small, and the descent by rough steps. Within, a range or column of rocks, covered with stalactites, divides the cavern into two chambers, and supports the mass above. It contains an altar dedicated to Apollo, one to Pan, above which may yet be traced others, and a sitting statue, probably of Cybele, or Ceres, behind which may have been a Mercury. In the smaller division of the cave is a hollow, which seems to have been intended for a bed of flowers, raised in honour of the nymphs. Opposite to this is a rough lion's head. The cavern itself is natural. This part of the range of Hymettus is called Rapsana.

From the mouth of the grotto there is a fine view of the sea, and the neighbouring islands.

- .. 45 After climbing without a path to the top of the ridge of Hymettus, called Anudros, find a rough track. Descend by it to the plain of Athens, leaving the sea and the promontory of Zoster l. Many heaps or tumuli. See l. Agio Cosma, on the coast, and a mo-

H. M.

- nastery or metoiki l. Traconi. Trispyrgoi more distant, l.
- .. 45 A garden r. and a division in Mauro-bonni, or Hymettus. Cross a torrent. The road to Athens from this point is good, but covered with ruins of edifices and sepulchres.
- .. 10 Great ruins, and heaps of stone.
- .. 10 More ruins.
- .. 5 Great ruins. A large monastery, with a high pigeon-house l. R. Ancient towers. Pass a well on r.
- .. 3 More ruins r. and l.
- .. 6 Tombs and wall continued, with large blocks. On a height l. a foundation.
- .. 2 Other ruins. Trees.
- .. 5 Descend to the bed of a torrent. A church r. and house more distant.
- .. 10 Blocks of ancient tombs r. A hollow way between rocks. Braimi village l.
- .. 10 Rocks cut for the passage of the road. Sepulchres. Karies monastery on Hymettus r. Karies is a pretty sequestered spot, where they make excellent honey, and in its vicinity the dove-coloured marble of Hymettus is found. Ikaria.
- .. 2 Having crossed a torrent, a tumulus, which has been opened r. L. a church and well, and remains of an ancient village, above which is a rocky mount, l. on which there

H. M.

are few or no remains. Perhaps this is the place Stuart calls Axaona, concluding it to have been Aixone.

.. 20 Crossing the Ilissus near the fountain Enneacrounus, enter Athens.

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## ATHENS TO THE TOP OF HYMETTUS.

H. M.

- Quit Athens by the gate called Bobonistra, not far from the church of Ag<sup>o</sup>. Lycodemo, or Nicodemo.
- .. 7 Proceeding to the E. of Anchesmus, pass r. a garden, l. a fountain and sarcophagus.
  - .. 2 R. the church of A<sup>o</sup> Giorgio, under which is a cave, near the Ilissus. Mt. Anchesmus l. Turn r. crossing the Ilissus, which has several springs in this part. All the country between the Ilissus and Hymettus was called Agra, and sacred to Diana; and perhaps the church of Agios Petros Magrate, with a place mentioned by Stuart, Agreato Epidema, are the remains of the name.
  - .. 6 A little hill l.
  - .. 5 End of a second range of little hills l. A river from Syriani, under Hymettus, on r. joins the Ilissus. The Eridanus was possibly in this position.
  - .. 7 The foot of the range of Hymettus. Enter a hollow in the hills.
  - .. 12 A metochi, or farm-house, belonging to Syriani. Upon the top of the hill on r. is written on a rock the word Oros, in large characters.



H. M.

- .. 15 On the hill r. observe vestiges of a town, with traces of its walls. This may be reached by passing through the stadium, and leaving r. a church. 22 minutes from Hadrian's gate, cross a rivulet, which has been lined with slabs of stone. Nine minutes after is a rock chiseled r., a tumulus l., and a ruined church r. 17 cross a deep rivulet. 4 the metochi of Syriani. This road runs through the country called Agra. Could this town have been called Helis, or was it the spot given to the Pelasgi, at the foot of Hymettus? The wall incloses four of the hills.
- .. 13 Monastery of Syriani. Here is a pretty fountain, with a ram's head in marble. In the church are four Ionic columns, 12 feet six inches high. There were also six Ionic columns 10 feet high, and an inscription on a pilaster, with the name of Themistocles. The ancient gates of the monastery are four inches thick. The monastery is generally deserted, and the archbishop takes the revenues, amounting to 6,000 Turkish piastres. The situation is very secluded, and in that respect pretty.
- The summit of Hymettus is 31,000 feet from the Parthenon. Nearly six miles.
- .. 90 From the monastery, Hymettus may be ascended on foot, without any very great labour, but the rocks are too slippery for a

H. M.

horse. The descent occupied only 1 hour and 10 minutes. The view from the summit is most extensive and magnificent; although on the north Mts. Pentelicus and Parnes, being still more lofty, confine the view. The cynosure of Marathon is seen just r. of Pentelicus, next follow Eubœa, Andros, Tinos, Mycone, Delos, Jura, Rhenea, and on the Attic coast the port of Prasiæ, now Raphiti, with the colossal statue on the island, distinctly visible. Sunium is not in view, the temple being concealed by a hill near the cape. The whole gulph of Athens, with Calauria and Ægina, open toward the S. and S.W. with the hills of Methana and Argolis beyond. To the west, Corinth and Mt. Cylene, and below them the isles of Salamis and Psyttalia, with the Piræus, Munychia, and Phalerum, as in a map. Athens, Anchesmus, and the whole road to Eleusis, Mt. Kerrata, Cythæron, Megara, and Mt. Geranion, with the Isthmus, complete perhaps the most interesting scene in the world. The village of Alopeke, called the country of Socrates, and all Mesogea is seen E. Alopeke however was only 12 stadia from Athens.

## ATHENS TO THE PIRÆUS.

H. M.

- The gate near the Capuchin convent at Athens, seems to be known by the name of the Albanese gate. On leaving it l. is a garden, the property of a mosque, and the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and the road toward Sunium and Bari. R. is the theatre of Bacchus, and the road to that of Herodes. L. is the Ilissus, and the fountain Enneacrounos.
- .. 7 R. is the monument of Philopappus, on the hill called the Museum. Near the road is the ruin of a sepulchral monument r. and the walls of the city may be traced running up the Museum. This part of the road was anciently crowded with sepulchres, as several excavations testify. The little church, in which is an elegant Ionic capital, is seen on the l., across the Ilissus. This is supposed to be on the site of the temple of Panopeus. Several roads turn off l. One to Braimi, or Ibrahimi.
- .. 12 The Ilissus and its range of eminences approaching on l., and the museum r., observe some sepulchral chambers cut in the rock r. in which the modern Athenians still place

H. M.

cakes and honey for the fairies. Cross the Ilissus, which soon after divides into a number of little rivulets, and is no longer distinguishable, even when there is water in its channel above. Great care seems to have been anciently taken to preserve the current, by not allowing the water to sink or stagnate, either in the Ilissus, or its tributary rivulets, which seem to have been lined with slabs of stone. The fount of Enneacrounos might even now be restored, the water passing off to the gardens on the Piræan road in subterraneous channels. By walking up the now dry bed of the Ilissus, above the stadium, several remains of the ancient stone work may be seen. Near some caves, below the Lycæum, there is a head across the river.

- 9 A fountain, supplied by Enneacrounos, or Callirhoe. Enter the olive grove, in which are gardens and country houses. Three minutes previous to this fountain, the other roads from the church of Agia Triada on the sacred way, from the gap in Lycabettus, near the ruined mill, and that from the church of St. Demetrius Bombardiere, fall in from the west side of the Museum. They occupy the same time, for that which is the longest, by Agia Triada, is without hills. The road by St. Demetrius and the sepulchres l. in

H. M.

front of the Acropolis, is that most frequented, and some have fixed the Piræan gate there. The vestiges of sepulchres on the hills, particularly l. of that road, cut in the rock, are very curious and interesting.

- .. 6 L. near the road, a large tumulus, which has been called that of Antiope. Mr. Fauvel has opened it, and discovered sufficient proofs of its having been a place of sepulture.
- .. 13 A well r. After the olive grove observe r. a little hill, near the port, on the top of this is an inscription, which informs us that it was called the Oros Mnematos. Several tombs are yet visible there. In the direct road to the Oros Mnematos, is a church, near a well, with an inscription, recording Sophocles, the son of Apollodoros, after which are traces of a wall. In the road are many blocks, which may have been once employed in the construction of the long walls.
- .. 23 Hill of the citadel of Phalerum, or Phanari, l. The port is a circular basin, to the east, with a narrow entrance. Quitting the hill of Phalerum, the gate of Athens, near the temple of Theseus, was 1 h. 17 minutes distant. The sea coast in this direction was only 54 minutes from that gate. 4 minutes from the coast was a well, and inscription. There is a curious place, which seems to have been an agora l., marked by stones placed in dou-

H. M.

ble rows, like the plan of a colonnade, inclosing a square.

- .. 8 The custom-house, or dogana, r. A ruined French house r., and the monastery of St. Spiridion, are all that represent the habitations of the Piræus. At the monastery are marble chairs.

The distance from the centre of the port of Piræus to the Parthenon is 27,000 feet.

The Venetians gave this the name of Porto Leone, from two large figures of lions, which they transported to Venice.

The port of Munychia is another circular inlet, and almost cuts off the point of land which forms the E. side of the port of Piræus. The isthmus has been fortified, and the angles of the works seem as if they were of a late period. The branch of the great port, N. of the dogana, is nearly filled with sand, though the Cephisus never fairly reaches it. The Piræus is deep and capacious within, even for large modern ships of war, though the entrance is very narrow, between rocks, and two piers or pillars. On the W. side are curious quarries, and possibly a certain cavity might have served as a dock for the construction of galleys. On the promontory E. the walls of the town of Piræus are visible in all parts, and at a point on the l. on sailing out of the port is a

H. M.

large rough column in ruins, which some imagine to have been erected in memory of Themistocles, who certainly had a monument near the spot. A well or cistern near it is called the "General's Well." On the western slope of the hill of Phalerum is a theatre, and a stadium may be observed which measures less than 500 feet in length. There is also a curious subterraneous staircase.

The Piræus seems to have had the name of Porto Trakone.

From Phalerus there is a pleasant road along the beach to cape Colias, where, at Myssia or Mysta, there is one capital, either of the temple of Venus, or that of Ceres. Here the sea is nearest to the city of Athens.—Tres Purgoi is more eastern.

## ATHENS TO SCARAMANGA,

## OVER MT. CORYDALLUS.

H. M.

- Quit Athens by the gate near the temple of Theseus.
- .. 14 Enter the olive grove, leaving the sacred way and the great white villa r.  
In the wood observe l. the vestiges of an ancient manufactory of pottery. This may seem too far distant from the city to have been the Ceramicus without the walls; while the modern gate near the temple of Theseus is far within the ancient boundary.
- .. 4 Ancient foundation and well. Lanes bordered with tamarisks.
- .. 9 A church r.
- .. 2 A well.
- .. 6 A ruined church r.
- .. 9 Quit the grove. Leave the mystic gap far to the r.
- .. 3 A tumulus r. opened by the earl of Aberdeen. Beyond it another. L. another tumulus, and vestiges.
- .. 3 Cross the bed of a torrent near some traces of antiquity r. Turn a little l.
- .. 10 Cross a ravine.



H. M.

- .. 2 A metochi, or farm of Asomatos.
- .. 27 The foot of the mountain r.
- .. 2 An advancing foot of the mountain l. Oros Mnematos and the citadel of Phalerus in a line.
- .. 2 A cave, called Cochino Spelia, or the Red Cave, r. L. is an ancient foundation of a tower or small castle, to defend the entrance to the mountain, and a little further a wall across the pass. Ascend a track in the mountain.
- .. 7 After a very steep ascent, a rock r. with vestiges of ancient work, and l. a castle or fortress, connected with the hill behind it by an isthmus.
- .. 4 The castle. Here is rock, with a niche, and a column two feet in diameter. At this place seems to have been a temple and citadel, and the walls run down to the first castle at the foot of the hill. It was probably a demos, and possibly called Corydallus. The citadel or peribolus seems to have been not more than 150 feet long, by 50 broad. Observe, across the ravine, a natural arch in the rock. Some hollows cut in the rocks seem like places for statues. Turn l. out of the former path, observing many terraces, proving that the mountain was anciently cultivated.

R. on the summit of Mt. Corydallus, is a circular tower.

H. M.

- .. 5 Cross a wall.
- .. 24 A cave about 300 feet long, sloping down from the entrance, where there are some steps cut in the rock. The light penetrates far into the cave, which has evidently been consecrated to Pan and the nymphs, and is very well worth examining: it opens toward the east.
- .. 28 A rock with caves, after a very steep descent between Mts. Corydallus and Ægialeus, if these be indeed those mountains. Traces of ancient cultivation upon terraces in all parts of the mountain. Reach the coast. By turning l. a road is found running round the cape of Ægialeus, near the islet of St. George, then pass some quarries, and the ferry of Salamis. On the cynosure is the ruin of the Trophy, and opposite, on the terra firma, a tower. After passing a metochi, is a rock, Cherachini, and the isle Psyttalia, and near it Talantous, or Atalanta. Exactly opposite Psyttalia, on an eminence. is a heap, where was placed the seat of Xerxes. Near this is port Phoron, and the Piræus.
- .. 22 Arrive at the metochi of Daphne, near a tumulus, at the root of a cape, probably Anchiale.
- .. 25 Having turned r. pass along the shore called Skaramanga. A well, and traces of habita-

H. M.

tions. Strabo says Thria was on the shore near cape Amphiale. If so why was the plain of Eleusis called Thriasian? Stuart thought Skaramanga a corruption of Skironia.

.. 4 Foundations.

.. 6 Turn r. up the pass of Daphne, leaving l. Kiskisala, or the road to Eleusis.

The minutes on a route of this kind are of course useless as a measure of distance.

.. 13 The temple of Venus, near Daphne. Stuart calls the mountain nearest to Colouri, Skaramanga, or Amphialus. Corydallus he calls Daphne Bouna, and Stephani Bouna he calls Ægialeus. Mt. Amphialus may perhaps be doubtful, he does not mention Mt. Icarius. If he is right, Icarius must be that on the N. of the pass of the dema.

## ATHENS TO DECELEIA.

## YARDS.

- The road to Deceleia lies along Mt. Brilessus, or Turcobouna, in the direction of the western foot of Mt. Pentelicus, and the eastern extremity of Parnes. It was a very strong fortress in the way to Oropus, and 120 stadia from Athens.
- 1,000 Cross a torrent from Mt. Anchesmus, having near the north gate of Athens crossed a smaller torrent, near which passed the ancient walls. There is a church out of this gate. The road to Patissia, or Padisha, is left on r. near the church, and another to Angelokepos.
- 1,500 Cross a torrent from Patissia, which lies near on r., soon after which a church l. Olives.
- 1,000 The vestiges of the ancient road are visible. It was formed in a direct line, and was wide, and such as became the approach to the capital.
- 1,500 The great road still continuing among olive groves, cross a stream which, rising under Hymettus, runs under the aqueduct at the N. end of Brilessus, or Turco Bouni.
- 800 The country more open. A tumulus l. Village Dervishagou l. beyond the Cephisus. L. a

## YARDS.

- road runs to Menidi, distant 5,000 yards, which crosses the Cephisus at Chamo Mylo, distant 1,500 yards.
- 1,000 Having crossed a road to Tragomano l., the village of Tourali near, l.
- 500 Evident traces of a demos on a knoll l., and soon after a church r.
- 1,200 Village of Kukubanes. The ancient road runs near, or with the modern road, all the way. Olive groves. Karakli r. Cephisia r. 4,000 yards.
- 1,000 Church of Agios Nicolo l. beyond Cephisus, and a road to Menidi.
- 1,000 A mill at the crossing of the real Cephisus, which falls from r. into the great ravine, or torrent of the plain.
- 1,000 Cross the great ravine under the tower of Monommati r., situated at the junction of a torrent from Barybobi. Menidi is 2,500 yards l.
- 3,000 Having passed Pentelicus r., begin to ascend the foot of Parnes by a bushy slope.
- 4,500 After a steeper ascent among pines, r. is a round detached hill, Deceleia, connected by a sort of isthmus with Mt. Parnes, a little N. of which is the fountain of Tatoi. Here is no habitation nearer than Varibobi. From the top of Deceleia is an extensive view both of the plains of Athens and Eleusis. The fortress is at the mouth of a pass through

**YARDS.**

**Parnes to Oropus, and lay conveniently for intercepting the supplies from Eubœa. Agios Mercurios, and Chorio Kleidia, were taken by Stuart for Deceleia.**

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**19,000**

## KONTOURA TO THEBES.

Kontoura, or Condura, is a large Albanian village, situated in a valley between two ridges of Mt. Cythæron and E. of its summit, the inhabitants of which have acquired the reputation of great courage, from a massacre of a less civilized horde of their countrymen which had invaded the Morea. Proceeding N. E. from Condoura over a ridge, by a steep and zig-zag road, reach a summit, whence the valley of Eleutheræ is visible, to which descend by another rough path.

At two miles from Kondoura, observe l. a tower, and r. many indications of the city, Eleutheræ, with its plain, placed between the two divisions of Cythæron. The eastern portion is called at present Macriplai, but this name is common to many other mountains.

Here the road turns W., joining one which runs to Athens and Eleusis, passing near a small ancient castle called Blachi, at the entrance of the Eleusinian plain, by Saranta Potamoi r. Having crossed the torrent, at the distance of two more miles, observe in front the ruins called Gupto, or Gyphto Kastro, on a lofty conic hill. This seems to have been the strong castle of Œnoe, which guarded the pass of Cythæron. There is a more direct road to Kondoura from this place. The inclosed area is too small for

a city. The name seems to be a corruption of *Αιγυπτιου Καστρο*. From the plain of Eleutheræ the ascent of Cythæron is steep and rugged, leaving the fortress of Gyphto Kastro r., under which is a fountain and rivulet.

From the top of the pass, distant from Kondura about seven miles, a rugged path might be found to the kalybea, not far from Plataea, where the fountain Gargaphia may be seen leaving the summit of Cythæron l. Perhaps also that would be the best path to pursue for finding the cave of the nymphs Sphragitides.

Hence a very steep road descends to the plain of the Asopus, three adjuncts of which, beginning with the stream from Gargaphia, are passed before the main stream, which is crossed by means of a small bridge, on which are sculptured scymitars. This is the modern limit of the pashalik of the Morea. Here seem to be several islands, formed by a sluggish stream in a flat meadow. *Æroë* must have been of that description.

The distance from the bridge of the Asopus to Thebes is about four miles, making the whole from Kondoura about 15 miles by the road. This road falls into the road from Athens by Phyle, a little above the fountain of Ismenus, commonly supposed that of Dirce. It enters Thebes at the isthmus which connects the Cadmæa with the range of hills to the south, leaving the church and tomb of St. Luke on the right.



## THEBES to KOKLA, or PLATÆA.

H. M.

Thebes was anciently 70 stadia in circumference, and contained more gardens than other cities. The streets had been laid out on a new plan after the destruction of the city by Alexander. Dicæarchus says also that Cadmus conveyed the water in pipes to his citadel.

- .. 22 Having ascended in a ravine the village of Taki r. Potnia must have been in this vicinity.
- .. 8 A torrent bed.
- .. 10 The eminences between Thebes and the plain of the Asopus end.
- .. 9 Village 200 yards r.
- .. 17 A well l.
- .. 5 Pass a water-course, or river, with stepping stones for foot passengers. This may be considered as the Asopus. The Asopus, when swollen by rain, was not easily passed. Thucydides, B. II. c. 5. The road from Thebes to Plataea crossed it. The distance 70 stadia. Idem. This shews that the fount of Gargaphia, on Cythæron, was only one of the sources of the Asopus.
- .. 23 Cross the road to Pyrgo upon an eminence r.
- .. 5 The road turns a little toward the l. or south.

- H. M.
- .. 3 Cross the bed of a stream from a green eminence on r.
  - .. 2 Cross a species of island surrounded by cavities or ditches, which seem to contain water only after rain. These circumstances are all remarkable, as the position of the island of Cæroe is not yet ascertained; but this island is not made by any stream arising in Cythæron.
  - .. 1 Pass the bed of a larger stream.
  - .. 2 Tumulus r. Cross a road.
  - .. 4 R. another tumulus, or heap, having passed vestiges, which may be those of the circumvallation of the Spartans at the siege of Plataea, the walls of which are on l. Vestiges of tombs.
  - .. 8 Bed of a torrent and fountain r. A gate of Plataea l.
  - .. 8 Having crossed the bed of a torrent running under the walls of Plataea, the church of the little village of Kokla or Cochla. Here is a katabathron or swallow, in which the occasional torrents produced by a shower are precipitated.

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2 7

The ruins of the walls of Plataea may be traced in their entire circuit. The whole forms a triangle, having a citadel of the same form in the southern angle, with a gate

toward the mountain at the point. The north-western angle seems to have been the portion which was restored after the destruction of the city. The north side is about 1025 yards in length, the west 1154, and the east 1120. It is about six geographical miles from the Cadmæa of Thebes. At the N. E. angle is a circular tower. There were two gates on the west side, and as many on the east. The fountain Gargaphia is at a kalybea, about one mile and a half distant, upon Cythæron, in the direction of Kondoura. Thespiæ is more than six, and Leuctra four and a half miles from Plataea, in the same direction. Pyrgo is one and a half, and Platania about one mile distant. The stream from Kochla runs into the Corinthian gulph at Livadostro. There may be traces of the circumvallation on the south, as well as the northern side of the city, yet visible. Thucydides calls Plataea 70 stadia from Thebes. Dicæarchus says Plataea is 200 stadia from Tanagra. The road is desert and stony, but not very dangerous, under Cithæron.

## KOKLA TO KACOSIA.

H. M.

- .. 12 Having passed a katabathron, in which the water of a torrent is lost in the descent from Kokla, reach a ruined church in the plain, crossing a dry torrent bed.
- .. 8 Cross a meandering brook, running to the gulph of Livadostro. At Livadostro are no houses except magazines, but it has been a town, and being the natural port of Thebes, it will probably flourish again.
- .. 6 Cross a bridge: the water runs to Livadostro. Ascend. A mill l.
- .. 14 A high bushy flat, encircled by little eminences.
- .. 30 A well r. Slight descent. Cross the road to Caparelli, a village one mile l. Balza, or Palza, r. Helicon seen in front.
- .. 22 Parapungia, three villages overlooking a plain, with a lake or marsh. Exactly opposite Parapungia, toward the N., and at a short distance, observe the site of an ancient town on a hill, corresponding with the situation of Leuctra, being in the direct line between Plataea and Thespiæ, the ruins of which latter city are in a plain beyond Leuctra.

H. M.

- .. 6 The second village of Parapungia.
- .. 5 A fountain l. R. a church and a Cippus.  
Third village Parapungia l. From Parapungia a road runs to Livadostro, eight hours from Lebadia. Thence Mt. Cithæron, or Karidi, may be crossed on foot, and by Agrilio on the N. side of Oneion to Perachora eight hours, whence about four to Corinth.
- .. 11 A church and trees l. This path must pass near Porto Germano, or Ægosthenæ, and Pagæ.
- .. 8 A little valley.
- .. 5 Ancient walls. The town or village of Eucresis may have been here. A river from the foot of Helicon approaches the road, and turns l. with it.
- .. 8 A church l., with several marbles and inscriptions. R. a ruined modern wall.
- .. 15 Descend from this valley in a narrow rocky glen with the river.
- .. 10 After passing a mill, cross to the r. bank of the river, where the road is dangerously rocky.
- .. 7 A village in a valley r. Charades? On the foot of a hill l. a heap or tumulus of stones.
- .. 12 Large village of Exeromaies, or Xerromais, in a little plain, having on the south the rugged and lofty pyramidal mountain Korombile, or Koromila. This hill is seen

H. M.

from Kartitza, beyond Thebes, to the north, and in the Corinthian gulph on the west' almost to its mouth. It forms one side of the gulph of Livadostro on the east, and on the west there is a palαιο kastro, or ruined city, with another port.

Having passed several wells in the plain, observe a road running to the sea on W. of Korombile.

- .. 9 Having turned toward Helicon, which here approaches on l., descend gently. The water of the river loses itself, but the bed continues down a glen on l. Two walls have been built from the foot of Helicon, to guard the pass. A heap l.
- .. 11 The trees and church of a deserted village. Ascend with rocks and caves on r. At the top see Dobrena, or Dombřena, toward which descend.
- .. 22 The large village or town of Dombrena, where the white castellated house of Ismael Aga makes a conspicuous figure. Dombrena is situated at the eastern end of a chain of low rocks, and Kakosia on the western point of the same.
- .. 15 After turning r. before the first house of Dobrena, observe several tombs in the rock entering the village of Kakosia. See also the ruins of the walls and towers of Thisbe, and remark the immense numbers of rock

H. M.

pigeons, for which the place is celebrated in Homer's catalogue. This circumstance is the more striking, as neither the birds nor rocks, so full of perforations, in which they build their nests, are found in any other part of the country. At Cacosia are several inscriptions. The people complain of a great scarcity of running water. High above the village upon Helicon is a large monastery.

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 3 56

The port of Bathi is distant from Sicyon 160 stadia, and the port of Thisbe is about an hour distant from Kacosia to the south. After descending to the plain in 15 minutes, the road lies through a marsh, or lake, upon a mound, well raised and strengthened by large blocks of squared stone. This is mentioned by Pausanias in his account of Thisbe. The river from Xerromais is crossed in two channels by this mound. This causeway is about seven minutes long. The road then turns r., on account of the stony hills in front, and in 10 minutes more l. By climbing a steep hill, by a wretched path, the port of Bathi is seen, near an Ellenic tower. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this spot as a port, which is formed by a high semicircular promontory, covered with wood. The entrance, which is narrow, is probably found

with difficulty from without, and is covered by several small islands. The islands in the distance are called Calanesia. L. or E. of Bathi is another port called Agiani, to which there is a road from Dombrena on the west side of Mt. Korombile near the sea. There are ruins, to which it is difficult to give an ancient name. Tipha, or Siphæ, was on this coast; but Pausanias seems rather to place it to the W. of Thisbe. Stephanus and Ptolemy both call Siphæ a port of Thespia. Mt. Korombile was perhaps called Tipha.

On the coast below the modern village of Chostia, or Kostia, is a palαιο kastro. Bulis was in that direction, 80 stadia from Thisbe, and 100 from Anticyra, which exactly corresponds with the place. If not Bulis, it must be Tipha.



## KACOSIA TO EREMO-KASTRO.

H. M.

- Helicon may be crossed either from Kostia, or Kakosia, thus — to Kukura four hours, and thence to Stephanico one hour.
- .. 20 Having crossed the bed of a torrent near two wells, and passed the large village of Dombrena, observe a rock in strata like courses of masonry.
  - .. 2 A summit.
  - .. 16 Fall into the road from Kochla to Kakosia.
  - .. 3 Trees and ruined village. Helicon, or Palaio Bouna, l.
  - .. 55 Having proceeded along the same road, and left r. the village of Exeromaies, or Xerromais, quit that road and cross a brook in a ravine to l.
  - .. 31 A village l. Across the brook a church, with badly sculptured tombs, or marbles, inscriptions, and a small Doric capital. A village, or kalybea, Tatatzi.
  - .. 7 A fountain in the brook, and a bridge over it. A road runs to l. under the base of Helicon. This leads to Neo Chorio, probably the ancient Donacon, or Hedonacon, where Wheeler found an inscription with the name of Thespia, and a few ruins.

H. M.

- .. 9 A fountain in a high situation. R. a few blocks, and other ruins. It is said, that the crows here have red beaks? A little descent to a plain.
- .. 29 Cross a river from Helicon, possibly like the village called Donacone, running to r., and passing by Exeromaies.
- .. 12 A marshy part of the plain of Thespia. Ruins of the city in the lowest part of the plain r.
- .. 10 At the foot of the hill, or bank, on which stands the village of Eremo-Kastro.
- .. 7 Village of Eremo-Kastro, where are three villages, one of which is called Kobella. Here is a convent, where a lodging may be found. From this spot is an excellent view of the site of Thespia, the plan of which is distinctly visible. It seems a regular hexagon, and the mound occasioned by the fall of the wall is perfect. A great part of the plan might possibly be discovered. Its defence seems to have been the marsh in which it was situated. The fountain is on the north, and the stream runs into the plain of Thebes. The situation and plan resemble in some degree those of Mantinea, which is a regular circle surrounded with water and marshes; and it is not impossible that these cities might have been restored about the same time. Pausanias says, that Thespia was about 50 stadia from the temple of the

H. M.

Cabiri, under Mt. Sphinx, a distance perfectly according with these ruins, and not at all with Kacosia, which many have imagined Thespia, though the rock pigeons, and the causey in the marsh sufficiently shew it to have been Thisbe. North of Eremo Kastro, a high plain extends toward Mt. Sphinx, which might be supposed that called Tenericus, did not Pausanias state that it lay on the right hand from the temple of the Cabiri. Pausanias, however, went from the temple of the Cabiri to Thespia, and thus this high plain, in character agreeing with the Teneric, lay on his right. Livadostro must be the site of Creusis, or Creusa, the port of Thespia, not only because it is the nearest port, but because it agrees with the situation laid down by that author in respect to Thisbe. There is, however, a palαιο kastro and a port below Dombrena, which, if there be no ruins at Livadostro, must be Creusa.

## EREMO-KASTRO to MAZI.

H. M.

- Descend from the high plain north of Eremo Kastro, into the plain of Thespia, in the direction of Neo Chorio, supposed Hedonacon, with the fount of Narcissus.
- .. 30 A church, with two sources, and some marbles bearing sepulchral sculptures.
  - .. 5 R. a church, with more sculptured marbles. One defaced is larger and good workmanship.
  - .. 7 Neochorio lies about half a mile l. The village Palaio Panagia r. Quit the plain, crossing a river on l. joined by another from r.
  - .. 17 On ascending the foot of Helicon many myrtles.
  - .. 8 A metochi of Machaires, or Makares, and two fountains. In the church is an inscription upon a column, not very ancient. Bees are kept here in holes like a dove-cote. North of this, on a lofty, bare, conic rock, is a tower, possibly the site of the strong fortress Cernessus, belonging to the Thespians, or of Ascra, the country of Hesiod, situated, as Strabo says, in a lofty and rocky situation, to the right of Helicon, about 40 stadia from Thespia, with which this well agrees. There

H. M.

was only one tower of Ascra remaining in the time of Pausanias. In the gap of the mountain, at the foot of this rock, lies one of the roads to Lebadia, having on the l. Helicon, now called Palaio Bouni, and Zagora r., the ancient Libethrius. After its descent from the village of Zagora, on the mountain, that road passes the ruins of Coronea, from which Libethrius was reckoned 40 stadia. Above this metochi, on the mountain, are three sources called the "Tria pegadia," one of which is celebrated for its coldness. Pausanias says the fountain Hippocrene was 20 stadia above the grove of the muses, on Helicon. Possibly the monastery of Makaires, which is above the metochi, may be on the site of the grove. If so, statues and other valuable remains might probably be found. There is a village called Zagora in the pass, whence it is two hours to Kutumula, behind Coronea, and thence two hours to Kalamachi, near Lebadia. Return again toward the east.

- .. 18 A tower upon a rock l. These two conic rocks seem to be the sites of Ascra and Cereus.
- .. 15 A church l., and r. the fountain of the village of Palaia Panagia. Turn l.
- .. 25 Having passed over little hills covered with vines, begin to descend toward the lake of Topolias.

H. M.

- .. 9 See Thebes, bearing S. 71 E. Mt. Sphinx  
Phoenicius or Phaga, N. 70 E. Orchome-  
nos and Mazi, N. 23 W.
- .. 11 A fine view of the lake, and all the surround-  
ing country, after having turned l.
- .. 17 A little marshy triangular plain, with a stream  
from Libethrius.
- .. 3 Cross the stream, and ascend. The water runs  
to the ruins of Haliartus, passing through a  
ravine E. of Mazi.
- .. 10 A church r.
- .. 2 The village of Mazi, a little collection of huts  
overlooking the lake and Haliartus, to which  
there is a descent of about 10 minutes.

### HALIARTUS AND MAZI TO THEBES.

H. M.

This route is on the great road to Thebes from Lebadia, which is seven hours distant.

The ruins of Haliartus lie just below the village of Mazi, and though there be no habitation, yet being on the post road from Thebes to Lebadia, it is a convenient station from which to reckon. Haliartus stood on a rocky eminence between the foot of Mt. Libethrius, a branch of Helicon, and the lake, and in fact defended a narrow pass. There are many ruins; and not only walls, some of which are in courses, and others of polygonal stones, remain, but the direction of some of the streets and the citadel may be traced. Under the rock, on the N. side, is the lake, and a copious fountain, perhaps the Lophis, now the resort of tortoises. W. of the ruins is a tumulus, perhaps that of Ly-sander, and many other tombs. Between this tumulus and the city are three brooks. Pausanias gives the history of the river Lophis, at Haliartus. The city, if not occupying the whole intermediate space, has been united to the hill by walls. There are some

H. M.

- ruined churches and a ruined tower on the spot, and several inscriptions.
- .. 3 Having left a church, at Haliartus, with inscriptions r., cross a stream running into the lake on l.
  - .. 2 Cross a stream running into the last. A bridge.
  - .. 7 Megalo Mulchi, a farm and house of the pasha of Negropont l.
  - .. 6 A ruined modern tower upon a rock, with a cave r. Some blocks lie before the cave, and near it on l. is a pretty source. Medeon may have been here.
  - .. 27 On the ascent, uniting Mt. Phaga, or Sphinx, or Phœnicus on l., with the projecting hills, from Helicon r., an immense tumulus l. of earth and stones, and many other vestiges, probably of Onchestus. Pausanias does not afford much information here, as he quits the road nearer to Thebes, and only returns to it at Haliartus. He says Onchestus is 15 stadia from Mt. Sphinx. The site of the tower and fount might agree with that distance from the base of Mt. Sphinx. The tumulus from the top.
  - .. 40 Having descended into another plain, see on r., upon the eminence bounding the plain, the village Baphia. These eminences run beyond Thebes, and the Cadmæa is one of them.



H. M.

- .. 7 Cross a road leading r. to Baphia, or Paphia, and l. to Senjena and Kartitza, over the foot of Mt. Sphinx.
- .. 13 A ruined well l. in the road. This spot becomes a lake in wet seasons.
- .. 11 A village r. Another gap and a church on the foot of Mt. Sphinx l.
- .. 9 A large village r., Morecampe. L. a ruined church or tower. The plain about a mile wide. Another village r. Somewhere in this vicinity was the temple of the Cabiri, r. of which, says Pausanias, lay the Teneric plain. Was this the plain just passed, or that which lies l. or north of this road toward the lake at Senjena? The temple of the Cabiri was more than 92 stadia distant from Thebes. Pausanias went thence to Thespia, having on his r. the Teneric plain, which was a high flat. The whole country from Eremo-Kastro to Mt. Sphinx has this character, and seems to be the only spot answering the description.
- .. 28 The foot of Mt. Sphinx near on l.
- .. 3 The mountain ends l.
- .. 5 Cross a river, which runs from Thespia, on the r.
- .. 7 The road from Thespia falls in from r. This can scarcely have changed, for it follows a natural hollow or glen.
- .. 25 Cross the large dry bed of a torrent.

H. M.

- 9 Descend to the brook on W. of the Cadmæa, by some Turkish tombs. Enter Thebes. This brook is probably the ancient Dirce, and there is a cave in the Cadmæan rock by the fountain, after passing the little bridge.

## THEBES TO CHALCIS, OR EGRIPO.

H. M.

The population of ancient Thebes is estimated at about 50,000 souls.

Quit Thebes by a gate at the N. E. where there is a tower, constructed with ancient stones, and a bridge over the hollow, which seems to have once been the ditch of the fortifications of the Cadmæa. Proceed nearly E. The road to Chalcis anciently passed through the Prætide gate.

- .. 3 Cross a road, and enter the wide bed of a torrent, the Ismenus, from which the supply of several fountains is taken, so as to leave the river without water. The mounts r. and l. seem to be composed of vaults and ruins. The city extended over this elevation.
- .. 3 A mill r. Village of Agios Theodoros, and a fountain of twelve pipes, r. These are all supplied by the Ismenus.
- .. 2 A tumulus or hillock l. The tumulus of Melanippus, that of Tydeus, which was ornamented with three rough stones, and the tombs of Eteocles and Polynices, and the cenotaph of Tiresias, 15 stadia from the last, were in this road.
- .. 3 Road toward Morikios l.

H. M.

- 2 Cross a torrent bed.
- 20 The opening between the hills to the lake of Morikios l. Hereabouts is a fountain on the right, which is probably that called *Œdi-podia*.
- 8 Cross the bed of a torrent.
- 17 Great foundations of walls cross the road.
- 10 An insulated rocky hill near on l.
- 5 A tumulus r.
- 5 Vestiges and heaps. L. a cave. Ascend. Vestiges of a town on the rock l.
- 10 A summit, whence Thebes bears S. 80 W. Descend. The insulated rock l. Teumessus.
- 5 Cross an ancient wall. More vestiges of antiquity. The hill on l. ends. A village l., or a monastery under a mountain l.
- 15 Summit of the high and detached mountain l., perhaps Hypata. Parnassus bears N. 60 W. The modern name of one of these mountains is Kleptito Bouni. Hypsistus might be that united to Messapius.
- 23 A church and trees l. About two miles r. a rock like a fortress, with a path to it, and a church r.
- 10 Vestiges. Stones and tiles, probably of modern habitations. Seven stadia beyond Teumessus, Pausanias says, the ruins of Glissas were seen on the l. Above Glissas was Mt. Hypaton, on which was a temple of Jupiter. On the direct road from Thebes to Glissas

H. M.

- was a place inclosed with stones, called the Snake's Head. Near Glissas was a torrent called the Thermodon.
- .. 20 A ruined tower upon a hill, one mile and a half r. A great mountain, part of Mt. Messapius, l.
  - .. 12 Blocks of stone and traces of a city l. upon a point of the mountain. The Bœotian Harma was in this country, and Pausanias couples it with Mycalessus.
  - .. 6 Tiles.
  - .. 26 Blocks and foundations of a temple r., and tombs l., possibly the temple of Ceres Mycalessia. The wall of a city l. about three hundred yards. Many traces, probably of Mycalessus.
  - .. 10 Fountain, with a modern shed and inscription. A road turns off r. to Dramisi, or Tramisi. Pausanias evidently continued his journey from this point to Aulis, and did not turn off to l. over the hill to Chalcis.
  - .. 29 Wall l. A very ancient citadel upon the hill l. Top of the pass. Aulis is on the r.
  - .. 10 Steep descent, whence a magnificent view toward the Euripus.
  - .. 67 After a very tedious descent to the sea, pass under a castle called Baba, l. on the main land, and over a bridge 30 paces into a small castle, upon a rocky islet, whence by a second bridge, 20 paces long, to the city of Egripo,

H. M.

by the Italians called Negropont, in the island of the same name, anciently Eubœa. The tide of the Euripus is regular for about 18 or 19 days each month, but for 11 days the current changes from 11 to 14 times in the day. Dicæarchus says Chalcis was 70 stadia from Anthedon. At Chalcis was a fountain of Arethusa.

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5 21

## EGRIPO to DRAMISI.

H. M.

The city of Egripo, corrupted from the word Euripos, is the residence of the pacha, or pasha, of the island. The castle, called Kara Baba, on the main land, was built by a renegade from Guastalla, during the wars between the Venetians and Turks. The city is surrounded on three sides by the sea; and on the fourth, where it is attached by an isthmus to the isle of Negropont, a hill contributes to its defence. It was esteemed a place of great importance, both in ancient and modern wars, but can really be of little consequence, as it is completely commanded by the castle of Kara Baba on the main land, which is by no means strong.

- .. 13 Having passed by the bridge into the island or rock, and thence by a second to the main land, leave the castle of Baba to the right, and turn l. on the coast.
- .. 5 The road unusually dangerous and rocky. Mt. Messapius, or Ktipa, r.
- .. 6 Turn l.
- .. 3 A great well r.
- .. 2 A fine source at the bottom of the bay, which many have supposed the great port of Aulis.

H. M.

- .. 28 Having turned again more l., on the rock which forms the southern side of the bay or gulph, arrive at the point. The road is rocky and dangerous. On the summit of the rocky mountain r., are the ruins of an ancient city, or fortress. This might have been taken for a part of the city of Mycalessus, or the peribolus of the temple of the Mycalessian Ceres. But there are walls on the south side of the hill, running toward the port of Aulis.
- .. 15 A rocky islet l. Soon after having passed the extremity of the mountain, see l. a little rocky peninsula projecting from it, so as to form the entrance of an excellent port under the city. Another peninsula, formed by three pyramidal hills, united to the continent of Bœotia by a low neck of land, advances and renders the entrance sufficiently narrow. On the other side of this is a smaller port, and there are vestiges of buildings on the peninsula itself. This seems rather the situation of Aulis, but the ruins upon the top of the mountain on the right, and a city running down the south side, are at present more considerable. The vestiges therefore upon the peninsula may possibly be nothing more than the remains of buildings at the port. Turn l.
- .. 6 On the shore of one of the ports of Aulis.



H. M.

- .. 4 The hill of the kastro, or ancient city, r., terminates.
- .. 3 The foundation of a large edifice l.
- .. 2 A well r. Pausanias mentions a fountain. The low isthmus l., connecting the peninsula with the main land.
- .. 2 The second port south of the peninsula begins on l.
- .. 6 The head of the port. A road r. toward Thebes.
- .. 4 Ascend an eminence bounding the valley and port on the south.
- .. 12 A plain covered with small stones. A road r. toward village and well of Katepe, with a church. The opposite coast of Eubœa approaches the continent.
- .. 22 Village. A road turns off r. A cape and tower on the coast of Eubœa.
- .. 20 Dramisi, or Tramisi, village and tower upon the coast. A mean village. The ancient Delium. From Dramisi a road r. leads to the village of Skoimandari, near which, at Gramada, Mr. Cockerell found the ruins of Tanagra, with its walls and theatre. The ancient names of Poimandrus the founder and Graca its Homeric name, may have some analogy with those of the modern villages. If Dicæarchus calls Oropus 130 stadia from Tanagra, it should be written 30.

## DRAMISI TO OROPO AND BOIATI.

- H. M.**
- .. 11 The country is uninteresting, and the soil sandy and dry. The head of a deep bay.
  - .. 2 A cape l.
  - .. 14 Cross the bed of an occasional torrent. Ascend among bushes.
  - .. 6 A summit.
  - .. 29 Cross a road in a glen shaded with pines. Mastic bushes, or lentiscus.
  - .. 22 An eminence, whence the castle of Baba is seen, bearing N. 8 W.
  - .. 24 Having descended, see r. the high tower of Secamino, this has often been mistaken for the site of Tanagra. Fine pines. Tanagra had several dependent towns, named by Strabo.
  - .. 12 Forest of oaks. Here must be a road to Oropo, which the author did not find.
  - .. 11 A torrent in a little plain running into the Asopus.
  - .. 8 Cross the bed of the Asopus, which passes to l. through a rocky chasm into the plain of Oropus, which may be about 30 minutes distant. Here the road to Oropus turns off to l.
- Skoimantari and Tanagra is at a short distance r.

H. M.

- .. 15 The hills of Oropus l. decrease. R. a rich plain with pines and grain, watered occasionally by the Asopus. Parasopia.
- .. 5 A ruined fountain. This country has not a sufficient supply of water.
- .. 51 The road turns l. with the north side of Mt. Parnes in front. Here is the country house called Boiati, perhaps Pogiati, the property of a Turk, where a traveller is well received. Boiati is entirely out of every road, except that from Thebes to Marathon. Oropus, now Oropo, is 43 minutes distant from Boiati, toward the N. E., climbing over a steep and well wooded hill, and descending again to Oropus. At Oropo the site of the fortress is visible. The Asopus, though without water in the summer, has formed two little ports at its mouth, where the ancient Delphinium was probably situated. Oropus is not two miles from the sea, and is now reduced to a small village.

Near Boiati must be the pass over Mt. Parnes to Deceleia and Athens.

## OROPO to MARATHONA.

- H. M.
- .. 10 Having descended into the plain, observe several little hills l. of the Asopus.
  - .. 12 Cross a torrent from r. Turn r. Pines. The ports at the mouth of the Asopus l. Delphinium and the sacred port.
  - .. 10 Upon a little hill l. the appearance of fortifications.
  - .. 21 A well.
  - .. 25 Having descended from a height, cross a torrent from r. Ascend a steep hill.
  - .. 7 A large monastery on the foot of Parnes r. The valley of Boiati r.
  - .. 10 Marcopolis on the Euripus: the other was called in the Mesogea.
  - .. 5 A fountain.
  - .. 4 A church l. with an ancient sepulchral basso relievo, and an inscription.
  - .. 3 A fountain, with vestiges of antiquity.
  - .. 13 Having ascended, reach a summit.
  - .. 29 On the descent a church and trees l. and a fountain r.
  - .. 5 Cross a torrent, and ascend a steep hill.
  - .. 4 Two chapels.
  - .. 17 A stream on l. and another brook r.

- H. M.
- .. 3 A rivulet. The country ugly and uninteresting.
  - .. 15 Cross the last of three other rills.
  - .. 15 A source. The road turns r.
  - .. 7 A summit, with a heap or tumulus l. and a tree r.
  - .. 7 Another summit, after a tedious ascent. See Mts. Pentelicus and Hymettus.
  - .. 21 A steep descent.
  - .. 10 Village of Kapandriti or Casandriti. See the opening between Mts. Parnes and Pentelicus. Village Marzi r.
  - .. 15 Having crossed a brook from Kapandriti, find another on r. with a copious stream.
  - .. 32 On the banks of the river of Marathon, which runs along the vale between Parnes and Pentelicus.
  - .. 7 Having crossed the river, another joins it on l. A mill at the conflux. R. on a defensible hill, the ruins of an ancient city. The towns of Probalinthus, Tricorythus, and Oinoe, forming, with Marathon, a district called Tetrapolis, were in this direction. L. is a village called Kalengi.
  - .. 13 Recross the river of Marathon under Kalengi, whence issue two little rills.
  - .. 38 See the sea, with the cynosure of the bay of Marathon.
  - .. 23 After a very steep descent, a narrow cultivated

H. M.

- glen, with beautiful oleanders growing in the river.
- 4 A tower and mills r. A church l. A waterfall r. At the point of the rock r. across the river, is the Grotto of Pan.
  - 4 Blocks and fragments of white marble. A valley opening r. runs toward Brana, and another entrance to the plain of Marathon.
  - 4 Cross the river. Mill and stream r.
  - 6 Foundations of a wall across the road. Many vestiges of Marathon.
  - 4 Cross to l. bank of the river near a church, and enter the gardens of the modern village of Marathon.

## THEBES TO KARTITZA, BY LAKE LICHARIS:

H. M.

- The direct road to Kartitza from Thebes must lie on the left or west of the lake of Licharis, or Likaris. It is possible that the road may be marshy, but in the summer there seemed no objection to such a road, the author having observed the line of it from a mountain which overlooked its whole extent.
- .. 3 The village of Tyrē, a suburb of the modern Thebes, to the north of the Cadmæa. R. a fountain. L. a hollow, not unlike a stadium. The ancient city must have covered this ground.
  - .. 6 End of village of Tyre and its trees. A road l. to Senjena and Kartitza. R. a road to Morikios. After rains, broken vases and other antiquities are found here.
  - .. 10 Water-course from the Ismenus runs along the road. This is in fact the Ismenus, if that can be called a river at present. Nevertheless it supplies the town with abundance of water.
  - .. 16 Ancient terraced road across the plain.

H. M.

- .. 6 Blocks r. and l. which seem to mark a division of the ground.
- .. 11 Hills commence on r.
- .. 9 Great blocks and mound. Another water-course falls into the remains of the Ismenus at right angles. The Ismenus seems to be all expended in fountains at Thebes.
- .. 2 Blocks on the point of a barren rocky hill near on r.
- .. 4 Cross the vestiges of a wall. The traces of a town r. and a heap or tumulus.
- .. 6 See lake of Licharis. Sepulchres and vestiges. Thebes bears nearly south.
- .. 7 Having descended between two conic hills to the banks of the lake, turn r. R. a cave with cold water.
- .. 5 A cave r. near the lake. The top of Parnassus is seen E. Some vestiges at the cave.
- .. 6 Foundations of walls. Evident remains of a town running up the hill at the east end of the lake.
- .. 2 More walls, foundations, and vestiges. Possibly the remains of Hyla.
- .. 3 The hills open to r. See two other conic hills. A road runs r. to Morikios. The lake ends l. On a promontory some vestiges.
- .. 10 Vestiges of antiquity r. A road runs r. to Egripo and Karnessia. Turn l. ascending.



H. M.

- .. 5 Heaps of stones r. The road is now on the north side of the lake. Turning back see the village and tower of Morikios, behind which is a detached mountain, perhaps that called Hypata. At Morikios is a lake or marsh. The lake of Likaris has very steep rocky banks, and very deep water. If the Hylica Palus was positively a marsh, Licharis could not have been that place. Hylica Lacus would be better. Morikios is very shallow. Strabo seems to place a village and river Schoenus in the spot now called Morikios. It was 50 stadia from Thebes, in the road to Anthedon.
- .. 11 On a top, between two high rocks, a fortified pass.
- .. 4 On the beach in another bay of the lake. Mt. Ptoos on the r.
- .. 25 On the shore of another bay, after having ascended and descended from a ridge.
- .. 16 On a top, whence descend into another valley, with a branch of the lake.
- .. 10 A larger plain. Heap of stones r.
- .. 13 Another heap r. A tower upon an insulated rock l.
- .. 18 Village of Senjena, and two churches. The villagers seem hospitable to strangers. Here are a few vestiges of antiquity. A well. Turn N. from this village. The lake of

H. M.

- Licharis is about four miles in length, and would be beautiful if the hills were wooded.
- 5 A tumulus r. This plain being cultivated, the heaps may only be caused by clearing the land.
  - 4 Ruins r. Ascend by the bed of a torrent, beyond which a heap of stones.
  - 16 Quit the plain of Senjena. R. a threshing floor, and a church of the Panagia.
  - 14 A well of very cold water, reputed medicinal, l.
  - 23 Descend, having crossed a little plain, with some vestiges.
  - 8 The palαιο kastro of Kartitza, or Karditza, l. The ancient Acræphia. In an old church are some inscriptions. The high peak of Mt. Ptoos rises on r. The walls of Acræphia remain in many parts of the hill. The village of Kartitza is situated close to the ruins. S.W. of the citadel seem to have been several of the katabathra, by which the lake of Topolias or Copais discharged a portion of its waters into lake Licaris. At Kartitza the projecting foot of Mt. Ptoos forms a long promontory into lake Copais. Toward the north is seen a triangular island, on which are the walls of the ancient Copæ, and more distant, on another island, is the modern vil-

H. M.

lage of Topolias, which gives the present name to the lake. The opposite shore of the lake is little known. The temple and oracle of Apollo at Tegyræ were in that part of the country, between the lake and the hill now called Mt. Talanta or Klomo. Mt. Ptoos is a long mountain, with three tops, running from Kartitza nearly to the sea. It appears that the islands of Copæ and Topolias may at certain seasons be approached by a causey, but in June it was covered with water. A person at Scripu or Orchomenos, asserts that he has seen the water of the lake so low, that he has waded from Scripu to Topolias. In June the lake extended from the Petra, which may be Tilphossus, to beyond Scripu, and thence to the katabathra, or subterraneous outlets near Martini, a distance of about 12 miles, the greatest breadth being about seven. Pausanias gives a route from Acræphnium to Halæ, and the river Platanius, which are evidently in the plain of the modern Talanta. He shews that the Athamantian plains are those between Mt. Talanta or Klomo, and the lake of Topolias. L. of Copæ 12 stadia, was Holmones. Seven stadia beyond was Hyettus. These and the plains belonged to the Orchomenians. Cyrtone was 20 stadia further, on the height of the moun-

H. M.

tain, with a temple of Apollo, and a fountain. Having crossed the mountain, was a place called Corsea, whence you descended into the plain. The whole distance is about 13 miles, out of which Pausanias only accounts for four.

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## KARTITZA TO MARTINI.

H. M.

- .. 30 After an ascent to the top of a ridge of Mt. Ptoos, see the islands of Copæ and Topolias, and the great eastern branch of the lake Copais. Leave l. a long cape, and turn r.
- .. 29 After descending to the lake, turn l. under the northern side of Ptoos. Village Cochino. Wheler mentions a village called Hungaro in this vicinity.
- .. 8 On a descent a church and tower r.
- .. 2 Turn l.
- .. 28 In a plain at the end of the lake.
- .. 22 R. a katabathron, into which it is easy to descend. The water is observed gliding under the rocks. The chasm is about 60 feet deep, and as many wide. The exit from the lake may be seen with several others l. a little farther on, with a chapel above it. Parnassus bears N. 72 W. and Cochino S. 47 W. by which the spot may be found.
- .. 15 A katabathron l. The natives pronounce it "katavothra."
- .. 20 Having passed another katabathron, and ascended from the lake, descend.
- .. 8 A perpendicular shaft or well, three feet square. Four of the same kind before it.

- H. M.
- These are all well cut in the solid rock, and are probably the places where the engineers of Alexander examined the country with the intention of draining the lake.
- .. 2 Another shaft.
  - .. 3 Another. There are many more concealed by bushes. A little rough plain.
  - .. 15 Ascend.
  - .. 12 A top between two higher points. This is a ridge connecting the hill now called Talenta or Mt. Klomo with Mt. Ptoos.
  - .. 7 Descend from another top. The road runs nearly N. Pines on the hill r.
  - .. 23 A valley with red soil. A great part of this route must lie in Locris.
  - .. 2 A large heap of stones, seemingly collected from the habitations of a town.
  - .. 18 On an eminence see Martini. L. a bushy hill.
  - .. 10 A church r. L. a church, and vestiges of walls. Another church r. The road r. continues to descend four miles, to the shore at Potzumadi, where there is a fine port, and the fountains called Larymnes, about four miles distant. About seven miles further are the ruins of Anthedon, under Mt. Ktypa or Messapius, and six miles beyond is Egripo or Chalcis. Dicæarchus calls the distance 70 stadia. Anthedon was small, 160 stadia from Thebes, and had an agora with trees in it, enclosed by a dipteral portico. The re-

H. M.

mains of a city, perhaps Larymnes, situated on a promontory between two ports, is about four miles distant from Martini, and is found by turning to the l. or north, while on the descent to Potzumadi. Near Anthedon Strabo speaks of a place with the ruins of Isus, or Nisus, or Nisa. Probably they may still exist in this route. Salganeus was a city on that coast, on a height under Mt. Messapius.

- 10 Martini, a little village, found by turning to the l. Mt. Delphi, in Eubœa, bears S. 72 E. and nearly in that direction, on the coast, is Larymnes.

The fountains at Potzumadi are considered to be the subterraneous streams of Copais.

Can Potzumadi be Opontiouommatia, corrupted into its present form? There were two of these Larymnæ, one called the Bœotian, and the other Anchoe, in Locris of the Opuntians. The limits however of these districts seem to have often varied.

## LEBADIA TO MAZI, OR HALIARTUS.

H. M.

Pass, on quitting the town, the marble foundations of a temple, with a broken statue, seeing l. a little eminence, which seems the site of the ancient Lebadia.

Ascend along the side of Mt. Granitza, or Kranitza, passing over four bridges, near the last of which is a fountain. On this mountain is a village called Kranitza, in a hollow, like a crater, the road to which from Lebadia is very steep and rugged.

- .. 50 The kalybea of Rachi, where is an ancient Ellenic tower r. A kalybea 500 yards l. Descend, having in view the lake Copais, or Topolias. L. across the plain, is seen Scripu, behind which on the hill are the ruins of Orchomenos, visible from the road. The mountain more distant is that of Talanta. On the descent are several sources r.
- .. 27 The mills called Calamachi at the end of the descent. Near these mills on l. is seen a large mount or tumulus, and an artificial hollow in the foot of the mountain, which appears to have been the semicircular extremity of a stadium or hippodrome. Probably



H. M.

the vestiges near the mills of Kalamachi are those of the stadium of the Pambœotian games. They lie about one mile and a half west of the road which ascended the hill to Coronea. These games were celebrated near the temple of Minerva Itonia, which stood in the plain before Coronea. Strabo. Near it was the river Cuarius or Koralius.

In the eminences at the foot of Mt. Granitza, in a direct line from Kalamachi to Coronea, and at the distance of 26 minutes, is a fountain, with inscriptions, one of which seems to relate to the games. Six minutes further is the river which ran on the west of the city. The citadel of Coronea is 44 minutes distant from Kalamachi. It was reckoned 40 stadia from Mt. Libethrius.

- .. 30 Having passed the beds of two little torrents, and an artificial cut or drain, cross a pretty river, possibly the Koralius, which flows on the W. of Koronea, near which was the temple. Observe on r. a remarkable insulated hill, Koronea. Turning toward the hill, observe at its base r. a tower, and another l. Above the tower, on the N. E. side of the hill, is a hollow, perhaps the site of the theatre. Here are many marbles and inscriptions. On the summit or acropolis are remains of a very ancient polygonal wall, and also a Roman ruin of brick. At the

H. M.

ruined chapel, near a fountain, on the N. E. side of the hill, are sepulchral inscriptions. Mt. Laphystius was called 20 stadia from Coronea. There seems no mountain but that of Kranitza or Granitza, which wants an ancient name. On the descent from Laphystius to the temple of Minerva Itonia was the river Phalarus.

- .. 10 From the last river, continuing along the direct road in the plain, with the hill of Coronea r., reach in ten minutes another river from the eastern side of Coronea. Can the river on the west be the Phalarus of Pausanias, and the other the Coralius?
- .. 6 Having crossed two little streams, a fountain, above which r. on the hill see the village Korunies, derived from a Greek word signifying a hog, or from Koronea. L. of this another village is seen. Sulinara. On the eminence r. tiles, perhaps those of a modern village, now existing no longer.
- .. 9 Having passed a projecting knoll r. on which there is some little appearance of a small ancient establishment or town, and which may have been the site of Alalcomenæ, cross three little rivulets, between the two last of which, by turning r. and climbing a little elevation among the bushes, may be discovered a wall or peribolus, of ancient and

H. M.

massive polygons, founded upon the solid rock. This is probably the site of the temple of the Alalcomenian Minerva, and one of the little torrents may have been the Triton. The temple was at a little distance from the town, and in a low situation. Mt. Tilphossus was the nearest hill to Alalcomenæ, for several supplicants fled from that city into the mountain. L. of this, in the marsh Mammurra, a village with an inscription. Between the two succeeding rivulets is also a church, on the foot of the hill, and the place is strewed with tiles; but this may also be a modern settlement abandoned, though there are some indications of antiquity. From that ruined chapel a rough and winding path, of eight minutes length, forms the ascent to the projecting foot of Mt. Tilphossus, now called the Petra, presenting a steep precipice to the main road and the plain.

- .. 12 A chapel and tumulus l. The rock called Petra towers above the road on r. At the foot of the rock, close to the road r. a beautiful and copious source. This is the fountain Tilphossius, where Tiresias, drinking of the water, expired. Here was also a temple of Apollo. At the chapel are several blocks, and the heap was probably the tumulus of

H. M.

the Theban prophet. On the summit of the lofty rock has been a modern tower or castle, and there are also remains of walls of polygonal blocks, as well as of regular courses. There can be little doubt that this is the situation of Tilphossus, though Strabo, in his list of towns round the lake, has placed the name after that of Alalcomenæ.

Strabo makes Alalcomenæ 60 stadia from Haliartus, but Pausanias says Telphossus was less than 50 from that city, so that there is no difficulty in placing Telphossus to the eastward of Alalcomenæ. Pausanias also, in coming from Haliartus toward Coronea, speaks first of Telphossus. The mountain south of Sullinara and Coronies must have been called Telphossus, which it is evident from Pausanias extended to the territory of Haliartus.

From the top of the Petra is a very comprehensive view, whence the sites of Orchomenos, Copæ, Acræphia, Onchestus, Medeon, Haliartus, Ocalea, Tilphossus, Alalcomenæ, and Coronea may be seen.

- 5 Under the rock Petra cross a wall of defence running toward the lake of Topolias, or Copæ, which is near on l. The fount of Tiresias is shaded by wild fig trees.—A very bad and wet road from Scripu falls in at the Petra. This road crosses the bridge of the

H. M.

Cephisus at Scripu. In nine minutes leave r. the tumulus of Hesiod. 25 more to the village Agios Demetrios. 19 minutes more to an earthen mound and the marsh, and a canal with a dangerous wooden bridge. Four, a river. Six, a high and dangerous bridge. Five, a village r. 10, a village l. 15, Coronea river. 10, another. 13, Petra.

- .. 3 The rock Petra terminates r. The village Brastamiotis seen at the foot of the beautiful mountain r. and a tower on another elevation near it.
- .. 19 A knoll with trees projects toward the road on r.
- .. 7 A wall r.
- .. 1 Cross a stream. The walls of the ancient city of Ocalea r., may be discovered among the bushes.
- .. 2 Another stream. Ruins of the city r.
- .. 5 A third stream.
- .. 2 Foundations.
- .. 11 A river.
- .. 2 Tumulus l. This must either be that of Lysander, or the heroum of Pandion, the king of Athens. The tombs of the ancient inhabitants are observable both on the right and left of the road. The lake retires a little on l., and the city of Haliartus occupied the rocky summit between the mountains on the right and the water.

H. M.

.. 15 The village of Mazi at a short distance on the hill r.

A tower r., and many ruins of Haliartus. There are no habitations nearer than Mazi, but it is used as a station in these routes, because here the road from Kacosia and Plataea fall into that from Thebes to Lebadia. The whole distance from Thebes to Lebadia is seven hours.

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## LEBADIA TO KAPRENA.

H. M.

Lebadia retains its ancient name, and under the Turks its revenues have been consecrated to the mosque at Mecca. There is a vaivode as governor, and a *cadi* as judge, with a considerable population both Greek and Turkish. The vaivode seems generally to be guided by the Greek archons of the city, among whom the family of Logotheti seems the most powerful. The city, though beautiful in appearance from the north, being prettily spread upon two sides of a ravine, and surmounted by the ruins of a castle of the middle ages, is ill situated, being shaded by the mountain Granitza, a branch of Helicon, from the sun in the winter, and from the sea breeze in the summer. It seems probable, on well considering the description of Pausanias, that the modern city occupies the site of the Hieron, or sacred grove of Trophonius; and on examining the insulated hill near 14 minutes below the modern town, right of the road to Kaprena, and left of the road to Thebes, near a bridge which crosses the river, will be found a church, in which are marbles and inscriptions, while on the hill are many

H. M.

other vestiges of buildings and ancient tiles on the site of the old city. The fountains of the river Hercyna may be seen under the castle, in a deep rocky glen. One is reputed warm, and is yet called Lephe, a corruption of Lethe. That which rose in the cave has been decorated in modern times and with modern masonry. Above it is another artificial cavern, and in it are seats. Round this cavern the ancient ornamented frieze is yet visible. It has been imagined that the descent into the oracle was below this artificial cave, an idea which the source, an inscription, and niches for votive offerings, seem to confirm. Higher up the glen, on the other side of the torrent, and in the face of a precipice, is a cave, now a chapel, to which there is no ascent except by a chain. The rock is there evidently artificially excavated, and there are marks in the floor where columns or altars seem to have stood. In the modern city are found several inscriptions. Here is a school, with a library. An unusual circumstance in this country, is a tower with a clock, which is conspicuous at Lebadia. The city is said to contain 2,400 houses. The castle was a strong hold of the Turks in 1694. *Garzoni Lega sacra*. The people reckon eight hours to Kakosia from Lebadia,



H. M.

and the same to Khostia, and eight hours also by Kakoura, or by Parapungia to Livadostro.

Having descended from Lebadia, leave on r. the little hill of the ancient city across the river, and continue to proceed nearly north to the mount, which ends in the way to Scripu, and on the north side of which Panopea and Chæronea are situated. It seems to have been the ancient Thurium. Cross in the valley a stream from the west.

- .. 30 Begin to ascend the range of Thurium. A steep road.
- .. 9 Cross two bridges on the ascent.
- .. 14 An ugly summit with bushes.
- .. 12 Descend toward the plain of Chæronea, or Kaprena, through a glen.
- .. 13 The plain. The road turns l. That to r. leads to Scripu, and that in the centre to Talanta.
- .. 10 L. a few vestiges. Here in the road Messrs. Sanders, Taylor, and Cresy found a marble lion of colossal proportions, mentioned by Pausanias as the monument of the Thebans who fell in the battle against Philip.
- .. 5 Cross a torrent from l. On the hills l. a monastery of the Panagia Likarissa. There was a temple of Apollo Thurius in that vicinity.
- .. 5 Having passed a hut and a few trees l., cross

H. M.

the brook of Caprena and arrive at the village. Here are the ruins of Chæronea, for so the inscriptions spell it. The theatre is cut in the north side of the rock of the citadel, and is very perfect. Much of the fortification remains upon the summit. The fountain is pretty, and decorated with ancient marbles and inscriptions. On the top of the citadel are some small Ionic capitals, and a marble table, on which offerings were exposed.

## KAPRENA TO SKRIPU.

H. M.

- Proceed toward the lake of Topolias down the plain of Chæronea.
- .. 15 The road to Lebadia turns off r. Cross a rill from the hills r. Cross to the other side of the plain.
  - .. 6 The hills close r. with the bed of a torrent. L. on the hill beyond the river Cephissus (the ancient Mt. Acontius) a church.
  - .. 13 A road runs l. L. a large tumulus, either that of the Greeks who fell in the battle against the Macedonians, or of those who fell when Mithridates disputed the empire of Greece with the Romans. A variety of lances and arrow heads are found in the plain.
  - .. 8 A church, called Agiani, in the centre of the plain. L., on Mt. Acontius, a village, called Magoula. R., one mile distant, a village, Ibrahim Aga, and a church. The Cephissus runs near the church l. Its bed is confined by a wall and mound.
  - .. 13 A tower r., on the end of the range of Mt. Thurium. On this mount was a temple of Apollo Thurius, and below ran the river Morius.

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- .. 23 Village Giafferi, or Gephyre r., near the river Cephissus.
- .. 7 A little village 100 yards r., called Romaika, with a bad relievo. The river has here a mound and wall l.
- .. 11 A village r.
- .. 12 A projecting point of Mt. Acontius across the river l., above which is the citadel of Orchomenos upon a precipice.
- .. 14 The bridge of three arches over the Cephissus at Scripu. Cross it and enter the large village Skripu, or Skripou, with a monastery, in the walls of which are several inscriptions. In the church are others, which had been white-washed by an English traveller, but some of them are now cleaned. On the under side of a marble seat is also an inscription. It is said that there are inscriptions, with the name of the city written Erchomenos, and not Orchomenos, but this wants confirmation. At the foot of the hill is the treasury of Minyas, mentioned by Pausanias, and precisely similar to that of Atreus at Mycenæ. It has been a dome formed by approaching blocks, laid in horizontal courses which do not diverge from a centre like the principle of an arch. The upper part is now destroyed. The portal is half buried. It is eight feet three inches wide. Only six feet six inches of its height, consisting in five

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courses of stone, are visible. The marble architrave of the door is six feet three inches deep, 15 feet four inches long, and three feet three inches thick. The interior of the building was in the form of a cone, or rather beehive. It was about 65 feet in diameter. The great block is of Pentelic marble, and must have been transported with prodigious labour. There seem to be two other treasuries very near, but buried. There was one called that of Hyrieus. Hence there is a steep ascent to the citadel, passing some huge blocks in the way. R. is a gate, leading toward Abæ, Hyampolis, and Opus. North is a fine fountain, Accidalia, and the source of the river Melas. In the city wall on l. were two gates, and another smaller, yet entire. The walls are faced with fine large blocks. The interior consists of smaller stones, very well put together, without cement. The citadel, consisting of a tower containing a cistern, is approached by a flight of 88 steps in the rock, six feet wide. From the summit is a very comprehensive view of the greater part of Bœotia.

## LEBADIA TO SKRIPOU.

H. M.

- 18 Having descended from Lebadia, pass the hill which seems the site of the ancient city. Cross the river to its right bank, and turn right.  
The road lies in a wet plain along the right bank of the river. A mill dam on the stream. The fields are cultivated with a grain called here kalambochi. Cross a ford to a kalybea, Karupi, on a mount which separates the plains of Lebadia and Chæronea. On the mountain observe a deep cavern.
- 47 The eastern extremity of this mount. Here has been a wall of defence, or division of territory. On the summit l. see a tower, but there is nothing ancient. Hence there is a magnificent view of every thing surrounding the lake of Copæ, or Topolias. This mountain seems to have been anciently called Thurion.
- 40 The bridge of three arches over the Cephissus at Scripou, after having passed a village called Arabo Chori. The road across the plain is without interest, except the tumulus, which may be that of Hesiod, near the bridge. There were so many battles fought

in this plain, that perhaps this great tumulus was that of those slain in one of those conflicts. Scripu is at present notorious for bad air, and celebrated for the eels which are taken in the lake and river. There was anciently a tradition that Orchomenos had been built originally in the plain, but had been removed as the lake had increased. Eastward below the city was a place where the Cephissus made a sudden bend to the north, and there the best reeds for pipes were produced. It was called Oxeia Kampe. *Vide Theophrastus.*

The river Melas was passed in the way to Aspledon, which was only 20 stadia distant. This river has a fine source under the north side of the citadel. To the east of Scripu, and at a distance which corresponds with the 20 stadia, is an island in the lake, and near it a tower upon a rocky point, which looks like the site of a city. The Melas must be passed in that direction, and most probably if any other ruins existed at the distance of only two miles from Orchomenos toward the north, they would be distinctly visible from the citadel. It seems probable that Tegyrae should be sought passing round that bay on the north, and thence proceeding to the plain on the east; for Pelopidas being prevented by the river Melas from marching his army by the marsh, conducted his troops by Te-

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gyræ, where a little below the marshes was the temple of Apollo Tegyrræus, and a deserted oracle ruined by the Medes. A hill near it was called Delos. Near the temple were two fountains, called Phoinicos and Elaios. That part of the country which must have been the Athamantian plain, and the northern coast of the lake, have been but little visited.



## TRIODOS TO LEBADIA.

H. M.

The spot where the three ways meet from Daulis, Corinth, and Delphi, is now called Zemindò, Gemino, or Xymeno. This is the spot where Œdipus met and slew his father Laius. The mountain on the north is Parnassus, on the south Cirphis, and between them runs the road to Delphi, called the Odos Schiste. The hill on the east is a projection of Parnassus, which runs nearly from Daulis to Dystomo. This place has no visible remains of the sepulchre of Laius; but among the bushes some rude blocks may be observed, which may have formed part of that tomb. By a very accurate search several of those pieces of flint resembling arrow heads, which may be found in the tumulus at Marathon, may be also found here. Perhaps a confirmation of the discomfiture of the barbarians in the Odos Schiste. There is no house at Zemino, but to avoid repetition, it is necessary to use it as a station in uniting the routes.

- .. 10 Cross a brook.
- .. 11 Two streams unite and enter a gorge, through which they run toward Daulis by a circuitous

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route. Quit the valley of Dystomo and the road to that place, and turn l., between hills.

- .. 24 The road from Dystomo falls in from r., making another junction of three roads, but not under Parnassus or Cirphis. There is a heap of stones in the centre of this triangle, which probably will by some be thought the tomb of Laius. The building called Phocicon is yet undiscovered. It would be very interesting, as its construction was singular.
- .. 8 A road r. to Styris.
- .. 7 An insulated rock l.
- .. 19 See on l. the valley below Daulis, down which the stream from the Schiste runs toward the Cephissus.
- .. 26 A pretty valley. R. the branches of Helicon.
- .. 8 R., under a large platanus, a fountain. This place is called Korako Litho, or the Raven Rock. Ascending in a sort of pass from this fountain, l. among the bushes may be found a castle, or circular tower, about 30 feet in diameter. The walls yet consist of six courses of blocks. L. of this place, in the direction of Daulis, are some remarkable rocks like ruins. They are called from their form Odontia, or "the Teeth." Toward Helicon is a village, Chæresi.

This fortress was probably on the border or confines of Bœotia and Phocis. Phlygonium,

**M. M.**

**Trachis or Thrachis, and Tropis, were places in this vicinity.**

**.. 80 Bridge near Lebadia, after a long descent through an uninteresting valley, with Helicon r., on which is seen a village, Surbi.**

**.. 26 Mosque of Lebadia.**

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## LEBADIA TO DYSTOMO.

H. M.

Though the greater part of this road has been noticed in a former route, yet as the difference is very considerable between the descent to Lebadia, and the ascent from that city, to the Korako Litho, particularly in wet weather upon a slippery soil, when the horses of the country, owing to the Greek manner of shoeing, cannot proceed without slipping, it may be useful to retrace the road in this instance.

- .. 7 Quitting Lebadia, and turning l. or westward, cross a stream.
- .. 5 Cross another stream from Agios Elias.
- .. 15 Cross a bridge.
- .. 34 Ascend. The country uncultivated, and generally covered with low bushes. The village of Surbi seen l. on Helicon.
- .. 18 Still ascending in a hollow between the lowest step of Helicon l. and the hills which separate the plains of Lebadia and Kaprena.
- .. 18 A hollow, with a valley r. in which is the village of Mera.
- .. 4 Cross a stream running to Mera or Myra.
- .. 6 Cross a stream.
- .. 10 A church and ruined village, Concalatheo, l. on the foot of Helicon.

H. M.

- .. 13 After a steep ascent, very slippery in the rainy season, the foundation of a wall in the pass, on the r. of which is an ancient circular fort, near Korako Litho. R. of the ruin is a metochi. This fort was either one of the towns called Phlygonium, Troni, or Thrakis or Trachis, the sites of which are yet undetermined.
- .. 13 Having passed on l. the fount, and two large platani of Korako Litho or Korako Lithari, descend in a pretty valley, with Parnassus in front.
- .. 23 The river from Schiste runs down a valley on r. to the plain below Daulia. The road passes over three little projections of Helicon.
- .. 20 Blocks, possibly of a tomb, near a rock on r. This merits examination, as the building called the Phocicon was in the way between Daulis and Delphi, and this may probably have been the great road which followed the stream, the other by the mountain being only used for persons on foot, and there being no vestige of the building on that road. Helicon ends on l.
- .. 2 Cheres or Chæresi village l. Enter a glen turning l.
- .. 5 Cross and recross the river.
- .. 5 The meeting of three roads in a triangular valley. The road to Arracoba and Delphi

H. M.

turns off r. The stones in the centre of this triangle should be examined. Turn l.

.. 25 The mountain on r. ends. The road to Stiris turns up a glen l. Turn more l.

.. 25 The road runs along a valley between Mt. Cirphis r. and Helicon l. Enter Dystomo, the ancient Ambryssus.

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## DAULIA TO DYSTOMO.

H. M.

Having ascended from the modern village of Daulia, l. is an isthmus, uniting the hill of the ancient citadel of Daulis to the foot of Parnassus. This place was very strong, being only approached by one gate. The walls are to be traced all round the hill, which is very picturesque, and covered with a forest of prickly oaks. From it there is a fine view of the plain below. Livy mentions that Daulis was almost impregnable. A road runs directly up the mountain, passing over it to Delphi. On that road at 38 minutes is a metochi. 30 minutes higher is a great monastery, the air of which is reputed so salutary that it has been generally taken for the site of the temple of Æsculapius. This is in a chasm between two magnificent precipices of Parnassus. The road thence to Delphi must be very steep.

- .. 20 On a steep ascent a mill. Very bad road.
- .. 17 Turning l. descend. Pass a church and a glen from the metochi on r.
- .. 23 The hill on l. begins to detach itself from the foot of Parnassus, and the road and the water-courses descend in the hollow between them.

II. M.

R. a forest of silver firs. Descend, observing on Parnassus slate in small pieces.

- .. 28 After a considerable descent, the Triodos, now called Zemino, with the Odos Schiste r. running between Parnassus and Cirphis to Delphi. On the rock on l. or east, seems a spot where a statue may have been placed. The little triangle in the centre of the three roads is cultivated. By a careful search, several stones or blocks may be found, placed in a sort of zig-zag position, as if they had been the foundations of a fortification. If that has been the case, the non-existence of the tomb of Laius is accounted for; otherwise the sepulchres of the heroic times do not easily disappear. Many arrow heads of flint may be found by a strict search. High up on Parnassus a fine precipice and cavern. Delphi or Kastri is reckoned four hours distant.
- .. 43 A church r. with inscriptions, after having passed the road to Lebadia, which turns off l. and a little pool or winter lake on l. This is the valley of Dystomo. Cirphis r. Helicon l.
- .. 12 Dystomo. R. is the eminence on which was the citadel, once celebrated for the strength of its walls. In the rocks of the ancient fortress are sepulchres. The ancients reckoned 120 stadia between Chæronea and Am-



H. M.

bryssus. Asprospiti, or Asprospitia, is the port of Dystomo, the ancient Anticyra. There is a good port, and some remains of antiquity. The peninsula of Aspropitia is a bold promontory, joined to the continent by an isthmus. The road from Dystomo, after a little ascent, descends for about three miles to the port. R. of the road is a church of St. Athanasius, with a fountain and a Doric column. The gulph of Asprospiti has on the W. Mt. Cirphis, and on the E. a cape, probably that anciently called Pharygium, with a port, now Agia, near which is a metochi, which may have been Marathus. A projecting mountain opposite Asprospiti, on E. side of the gulph, may be Acrurium, or Galata.

## DYSTOMO TO ST. LUCA.

H. M.

Strabo, speaking of this coast, says that Abæ is not far off, and in fact it is only 15 miles distant from Dystomo. The road is remarkably straight, lying along a succession of vallies in a right line.

Proceed along the vale of Dystomo, turning a little r. out of the road to Lebadia.

- .. 26 A church in a pretty valley, in which a brook is lost in a katabathron. The country is well cultivated. Many wild pigeons.
- .. 17 Having passed a defile, see r. the modern village of Stiri.
- .. 9 A church l. and a well r.
- .. 26 Upon a summit bearing S. 48 E. from Dystomo, see Mt. Cyllene, or Zyrio, in the Morea. This road in wet weather is very slippery.
- .. 20 The monastery of St. Luke. Agios Luka, having passed the ruined walls of the ancient city of Stiris, which is on the pointed hill west of the monastery.

The church of St. Luke, dedicated to St. Luke of Stiris, is large, and has a dome supported

on four square pilasters. The dome is adorned with mosaics. The monks are hospitable to strangers. The church is lighted by windows of phengites, or semi-transparent marble, which would, if less thick, sufficiently illuminate it. In the pavement are large slabs of verde antique, and other marbles. Here are a few inscriptions; one relates to water. Stiris was called 60 stadia from Ambryssus. There was an Æolian colony here, which may have induced Herodotus to mention an establishment of Æolidæ, sacked by the Persians. The valley is very beautiful, and Helicon lies to the north and east of it. Below the convent is an insulated eminence, with a church of St. Nicolo in the valley, anciently fortified. The monks say that going toward the sea, turn r., and about halfway to Asprospitia, is a palαιο kastro, possibly Me-deon. The village of Sirichi is about 1 hour 30 minutes distant.

## ST. LUKE STIRIOTIS to LEBADIA.

H. M.

- .. 5 Pass a church on a steep descent. The city of Stiris ran up the pointed hill behind the monastery to W. It was ill supplied with water, and the inhabitants came as low as the site of the present building to fetch it.
- .. 1 The bee-hives of the monks in the bottom of the valley. R. is the eminence on which has been a city or a castle. The view of the monastery and valley is singularly beautiful from this point. The brook from the valley finds its way to the sea through a chasm to the south.
- .. 35 Having passed many ruins of churches in the valley, begin to ascend in a very steep and rugged ravine between the main body of Helicon r. and a high branch of it l.
- .. 25 A well and fountain. The road is nothing more than a track, and so overgrown with thorns and bushes that it is exceedingly difficult to proceed.
- .. 46 A high plain or valley in the mountain, which rises on the r. to a great height finely covered with pines. Ziriki is a village still higher up, to which a road turns off r. This valley is well cultivated, and must be beautiful in

H. M.

summer. In December, being on the north side of Helicon, there were patches of snow in some places, but the shepherds were playing on their pastoral flutes, pronounced phloera, an instrument about four feet in length, resembling in shape a walking stick. Here tiles are made. The mountain seems to produce iron stone or ore?

- .. 23 Turn l. upon a top, after an ascent. R. a ruined church. Here was, in December, a very pretty scene, and a pool shaded with firs. Perhaps the water evaporates in the summer.
- .. 50 After a very long and tedious zig-zag descent, see l. across a ravine the village of Surbi. This village, from its situation might be supposed to occupy the site of Trachis, which was a village of Phocis, near Lebadia.
- .. 40 After a terrible descent, a rough moorish valley between Helicon and Mt. Granitza.
- .. 13 R. observe a pass between Helicon and Mt. Granitza.
- .. 15 A church and fount l. The river Hercyna, or the torrent which runs into it, rises originally in this morass, and probably the fountains at Lebadia sink into the ground in the same valley.
- .. 5 Ascend the hill behind Lebadia. An aqueduct r. Hill of Granitza r. A rocky glen and torrent.

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- 15 Descend into the city of Lebadia, leaving the castle r. The time occupied in this route cannot serve as the measure of distance, as the road is unusually rugged.

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 4 33

## TRIODOS TO PANIES.

H. M.

- Ascend from the Triodos through the Odos Schiste, by a steep paved road, running on the foot of Parnassus l. R. is Mt. Cirphis.
- .. 24 The road anciently cut in the rock.
  - .. 7 A spring.
  - .. 7 A high point of the road, whence looking back there is a fine view over the ruined village of Bardana, of a great part of the lake Copais.
  - .. 14 A church l. Cross the brook in a little plain. L. a fountain and trees.
  - .. 11 On a top of the pass between the two mountains. Some squared stones seem as if the place had been defended or fortified. R. the source of the Pleistus, and l. a lake, with brick kilns near it.
  - .. 9 Having passed the lake, observe 300 yards r. a kastro, of which the lower part of the walls are built with polygonal stones, but on these are blocks with horizontal courses. This has not been a place of great consequence, but was probably one of the cities sacked by the Persians. The ancient walls were probably the polygons, and the upper courses the restoration after Xerxes had retired. The

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place is now called Panies or Banies, but perhaps the neighbouring shepherds may know the ruins by another name.

From Panies to Arracoba there is a continued ascent of one hour. Panies has been taken for the ancient Cyparissus, though Pausanias says that was the ancient name of Anticyra.



## KASTRO OF PANIES TO KASTRI OR DELPHI.

H. M.

- It is usual for travellers to ascend to Arracoba from Panies, but there is also a road along the bottom of the valley, between Parnassus and Cirphis. If Cyparissus or Eranus was immediately under Lycorea on Parnassus, there is every reason to suppose that Panies is Cyparissus.
- .. 3 Cross a stream from Parnassus, joining the Pleistus, which falls into the gulph of Salona or Crissa at the ruins of Cirrha, near Xerropgado.
  - .. 7 Cross the main stream. The mountains cultivated and covered with vines.
  - .. 11 The river winds off from the road.
  - .. 9 A top or summit of the pass between the mountains in the valley.
  - .. 12 A summit. See r., high up the mountain, Arracoba. Turn l.
  - .. 18 A cross road to Dystomo over Mt. Cirphis.
  - .. 30 A brook and bridge. Olive groves. Descend in a ravine.
  - .. 18 An insulated eminence, and a little cultivated plain.
  - .. 12 A rock, called Kastrouli, on which has been either a tower or a fortress. Many of the

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towns mentioned by Herodotus are yet to be discovered.

- .. 15 End of Kastrouli. L. a bridge, with a road up the steep crags of Mt. Cirphis to the town of Desphina.
- .. 10 L. near the Pleistus, a square tower. The road to Delphi turns up the hill r., but the other road continues along the valley.
- .. 5 A fountain, and large tree. The beautiful olive groves of Kastri begin. A very steep ascent.
- .. 5 An oil mill.
- .. 10 A church, in the wall of which is an inscription.
- .. 2 Mills.
- .. 6 A tomb, with walls, and places for statues.
- .. 16 The convent or monastery of Kastri, the ancient Delphi. The Castalian spring bubbles up from under the precipices on r. and l. of the great chasm. It is supplied by certain lakes on the mountain above. In the cave or church of St. John, at the bath of the Pythia, is a fragment of mutilated basso relievo, in white marble. Many fine terraces of stone mark the sites of ancient buildings. Below the village is a circular edifice, probably a treasury, 23 feet in diameter. The bath of the Pythia, as it is called, is 36 feet long, by 16, cut in the rock. There are four steps, 6 feet 8 inches high. The fountain below

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is 60 steps distant, and thence 320 to the monastery.

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 3 9

There are many fragments of architecture at Kastri, from which an idea may be formed of some of its edifices. Near the fountain is a Doric column of marble fluted, 1 foot 6 inches in diameter. In the monastery a column of blue marble, 1 foot in diameter. Also an Ionic or Corinthian, of stone, 1 foot 2 inches in diameter. Another of white marble, 1 foot 3 inches. Ionic capital of white marble. A column of white marble, 1 foot 2 inches in diameter. One of gray marble, 1 foot 1 inch. Also Ionic columns, 8 feet 9 inches long, and 4 feet in circumference, unfluted. Columns of Pentelic marble, 2 feet 5 in. in diameter, 4 flutes of which were 1 foot 5 in. and very well cut, might have been of the great temple, probably Corinthian, when rebuilt. There is also an Ionic fluted column of gray marble, the diameter of which is 2 feet 2 inches, and a Doric capital 3 feet square. Likewise one piece of a stone column, which was about 6 feet in diameter. From so many fragments it may be imagined that the city was full of porticos and colonnades. The ascent from the valley of the Pleistus, opposite the stream from Desfina to the Castalian fount, occupies 40 mi-

minutes. In the way observe a sort of bath with three steps. The church of St. George, and some tombs. 16 minutes below the fount is a sort of insulated hill, in which there is a cavity, which ought to be examined, as it is filled with small stones, and one of the Roman emperors filled up the oracular chasm in that manner.

## PANIES TO KASTRI, BY ARRACOBΑ.

H. M.

- .. 3 Cross a stream running into the Pleistus, quit the road in the bottom of the valley, and ascend to r. by a fountain, with ancient blocks.
- .. 46 See Arracoba, after a steep and tedious ascent. The hills are well cultivated, and planted with vines.
- .. 10 Village of Arracoba, a large place, abounding in wine, and possessing several kalybeas, or dependant villages, on Parnassus, the precipices of which tower above the village on the north. This spot is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. There is said to be upon one of the rocks above Panies, or Arracoba, or between these points, a palaio kastro, which is probably Lycorea. From Arracoba there is a convenient ascent to the Corycian caver. It is much to be doubted whether there was anciently any town on the site of this place. Arrachoba is a very common name, otherwise it might have been thought a corruption of Erochus, one of the towns of Phocis.
- .. 8 Descending from Arracoba, a fountain, where the inhabitants wash.
- .. 1 The road to the Corycian cave turns off r.

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- .. 39 After a steep descent, r. see, high above the road, the gap, or dip in the precipices of Parnassus, through which the road passes to the Corycian cave.
- .. 39 A stone quarry r. High rocks r.
- .. 6 A tower, or ancient tomb, l.
- .. 10 A singularly sculptured rock. This has probably been a sepulchre, and near it are many others. The rock is split as if by force, and the people pretend that a mad preacher having from this spot blasphemed the Virgin, was killed by lightning, which split the rock at the same moment. Probably Æsop was thrown from the precipice above for blasphemy against Apollo.
- .. 5 L. is the convent, or monastery, supposed to be on the site of the gymnasium at Delphi. Turn r. Passing on r. the Castalian spring, and the bath of the Pythia, with a little chapel of St. John, in the rock, above which tower the precipices Nauplia and Hyampeia, separated by a tremendous chasm, turn again l. and enter Kastri.

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On entering Delphi from Crissa, after passing some sepulchral chambers in the rock, on which stood the wall of the city, there is a large threshing floor, whence the two crags of Parnassus have a fine effect. By follow-

ing the wall toward the mountain, a tumulus is found, now called Komplo, or Kombulo. This may be the tumulus of Pyrrhus. Shortly after, still ascending, is the gate of Amphissa, and the road mentioned by Pausanias, which ascends Parnassus. The measures follow. From the threshing floor at the gate of Crissa, pass the church of St. Elia r., upon an ancient terrace. At 252 common steps cross a road from r., under which is a platform cut in the rock, and another 37 steps further. Hence, 103 steps, observe stairs cut in the rock. At 83 another road. At 125 ancient walls of the city. At 21 perhaps a gate l. At 50 the tumulus Komblo. 105, the great gate of Amphissa. The road cut in the rock leading to Parnassus before-mentioned. Thence 64 to the base of the precipices of Parnassus. Hence, turning E., at 220, the road turns with the hill. 80 r. below, a rock and fountain. 78, the centre of the stadium below on r. The stadium is 250 steps long, which equalled 600 feet. The longest side is 615 feet. This is much above the common road from St. Elia. On that road at 118 a sepulchral cave l., and a semicircular seat and alcove in the rock l. 170 l. is the stadium, and ruins r. and l. At 164 the first house of Kastri. Below one of the best houses in centre of Kastri is a piece of a very old Doric column of stone, the flutings

of which are a foot wide, consequently the column was above six feet in diameter, and probably belonged to the temple, though it was fronted with white marble. Possibly the temple of Apollo stood close under the precipice above the village, about 950 steps east of the fountain. Above Kastri is the Castalian spring, after passing tombs and other vestiges in the rock on l. The Castalian spring is in a great chasm, on one side of which is a bath with steps to it, and a passage, by which it may be supposed the Pythia entered before she plunged into the bath. In a little cave is now a church of St. John. The prettiest spring is opposite the bath, at the west side of the chasm. Below this is the monastery, supposed the Gymnasium.



## ARRACOBIA TO THE CORYCIAN CAVE.

H. M.

- .. 15 Having descended on the road to Kastri, or Delphi, quit it, turning r. up Parnassus.
- .. 40 After a long and steep ascent reach the top of a lofty range of rocks, extending from Arracoba to Kastri, and forming the foot of Parnassus, as well as the two summits above Delphi. See a valley and lake in the mountain.
- .. 30 Descend to a kalybea r., with the lake l. The water is much diminished in the summer. The plain or valley is well cultivated with grain. R. the summit of Parnassus rises to a great elevation on the east.
- .. 5 The lake ends on l. This lake, and another near it, are probably the reservoirs of the Castalian spring at Delphi, which increases till the month of May.
- .. 15 The valley terminates, but a road continues in a glen to a village, pronounced by the natives Iagorea, or Diagorea, said to be two hours distant. Is this a corruption of Lycorea? Pass two streams at their junction; one is called Terginiki, probably Spon and Wheeler's Drosinigo, rising at once from a large hole at the foot of the rock. The second

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rises in the same manner from a rock, called Kouphio Litho. Quit the path, and climb among the pines on the conic hill l., or west of the sources. A horse ascends with difficulty.

- .. 15 On the south side of the hill is the Corycian cave, whence there is a fine view of the Peloponnesus, from Corinth almost to Patras.

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The entry of the grotto is about 17 feet wide, and about half that height. On the right, not far within, on a fragment of rock, is a dedication by Eustratis, the son of Alcidas of Ambryssus, to the wandering Pan, and the nymphs his companions. Another inscription is defaced. L. is a cavity, with good water. The cavern runs in a direction N. and S. The roof is a natural elliptical arch, about 100 feet high, and as many wide, from which hang many discoloured crystalizations.

The length of the first hall is about 200 feet, after which the vault is contracted, and the light fails. The natives say there are 40 chambers within, and call it Saranda Aulæ. Mr. Raikes found a patera only half buried here, and probably by a careful search with lights several other inscriptions might be discovered. The cavern merits all the admi-

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ration which Pausanias bestows upon it. Pausanias ascended to it from Delphi, by a road 70 stadia in length, which may yet be traced from the western side and gate of that city. The town or village of Desphina, with its plain, upon Mt. Cirphis, is overlooked from the mouth of the cavern. Below are two lakes which probably form the reservoirs of the Castalian spring. The two rocks above Delphi are far below the cave. There is on the most eastern a place called Elapho Kastro, perhaps Delpho Kastro, which some have imagined the site of Lycorea. Here the inhabitants retreated during the invasions of the Persians and the Gauls.

## KASTRI TO SALONA.

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At the east end of the Pythic stadium, among the uppermost houses of Kastri, is a rock, with holes for votive offerings. East of this is a source, and above the latter, near a path, is a fountain, which may be Cassotis, near which was the Lesche, a place corresponding to a modern coffee-house. It seems very possible that the temple of Apollo was on a platform above this, close under the precipice, near a sepulchral cave. The spot has been doubly fortified.

Quitting the church of St. Elea at Kastri, standing on a terrace supported by an ancient wall of large blocks, turn r., crossing the ridge on which stood the wall of the city, and under which on the west side are several tombs, and a curious sepulchral chamber cut in the rock. Descend by a steep path.

- .. 25 Steep rocks r. L. the glen or valley of the Pleistus, between Cirphis and Parnassus.
- .. 9 Observe in the glen of the Pleistus, below on l., a range of insulated rocks. Above these, but more opposite to Delphi, and visible from it, is a cave, probably sepulchral, in the face of Mt. Cirphis. Observe r. foundations of a

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ruined tower, and farther on another; between the two is a semi-circular hollow. Was this the boundary of Crissa and Delphi, or a theatre, or place for games? Pindar says the games were at Crissa, as does Pausanias also; but they were in the valley or plain; nor indeed could any space be found at Crissa, except below the rock, any better than Delphi afforded.

- .. 15 Ruined church at Crisso, the ancient Crissa. R. of this is the town, or village. Here is a bishop suffragan of Athens. The ancient town, or at least the citadel of Crissa, stood at the point of the rock now occupied by the church, perhaps the site of the temple of Ceres, and where the walls may be traced. Here is a very ancient inscription in Boustrophedon, which has not yet been explained. Crisso is about an hour from Scala di Salona. The glen of the Pleistus below this church is probably the site of the Delphic Hippodrome, for which there was no sufficient space on the declivities above. In nine minutes descend from the height of Crissa to the Pleistus, near the insulated rocks in the glen. The road lies down a chasm. Turn r. 10, observe stones running in a line from the point of a rock r. 4, see a cave r. 3, other caves r. The church is seen upon the top of the rock. 5, another cave r. Under the

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- church, close to the foot of the rock, and between the precipice and the road is a flat space, which seems to have been the Hippodrome. 3, a cape or point of Mt. Cirphis l. Turn r. under the point of Crissa. 10, turn l. under the ancient gate of Crissa r. 8, tombs in rock r. Marbles l. 2, road from Crisso to Scala.
- .. 15 Having passed through the town of Crisso, and descended by a very bad paved road, with sepulchres in the rock, to the sacred plain, turn r., leaving l. the road to the sea and Scala, distant an hour. Caves r. Pass a point of Parnassus r. There is a road to Salona without quitting the plain, which must be the easiest, if not the nearest.
  - .. 32 Having quitted the plain and ascended, arrive at the metochi of St. Eleia, whence the view is very fine.
  - .. 21 Ascending still farther gain the top of a long projection from Parnassus, called Meleisi.
  - .. 31 Having descended into the plain of Salona, cross a river from the chasm which divides Parnassus from the high mountains of Ætolia. Here is a Doric capital, one feet nine inches across the abacus.
  - .. 13 R. an insulated hill in the plain, with a cave. R. the road to the khan of Krabia.
  - .. 10 A village l. Cross a bridge.
  - .. 18 The ancient Amphissa, now Salona. The

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castle contains several ruins of the ancient fortress. On the ascent is a fine fountain. Behind the city the mountains rise to a very great height, covered with pines and snow. The roads to the west of this place are less frequented, and the country little known. Æschines calls Amphissa 60 stadia from Delphi. Pausanias 120. The real distance is seven miles.

SALONA TO SCALA, BY XERROPEGADIA, AND THE  
 RUINS OF CIRRHIA.

The citadel of Amphissa was considered to be impregnable.—*Livy*.

From Salona there is a road through the mountains toward Naupactos or Lepanto. Lithoriki, or Loidoriki, is a place in the way, five hours and thirty minutes distant. In the road is a high mountain called Elato. R. of a cultivated spot on this mountain half an hour, is the village of Karrouti, or Kavrouti, three hours and a half from Salona. Karrouti has 50 houses. Descending from the mountain, is a monastery 1. 30 minutes from Lithoriki. Lithoriki is an Albanian village, with 100 houses and an aga. Beyond this, after a plain, cross a river, Beloukobo, which runs toward Epacto. R. is a palαιο kastro. One hour and a half from Lithoriki is a bridge, Stheni, or Steni, said to be curious, and to shake with the wind. Five hours from Lithoriki is a khan, called Palaio Chari. Hence to Lepanto, or Epacto, along a woody valley, six hours. Eupalium was probably in this route. Mt. Korax presented a difficult pass in the way.

One hour from Salona to south is an Ellenic



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city, called Agia Thymia, corrupted from St. Euphemia. Can this be the city of Myonia, where there was a difficult access to Locris? Myonia was 36 stadia from Amphissa, but Pausanias says it was more inland.

Segditzza is a village three hours from Salona, one hour from which is a glen, or chasm, with water in it, so steep that there is no path to the bottom. Near this is a kastro, called Kiona. In the lofty mountains N. and N.W. of Salona is a great tract of country unexplored. One of those mountains is called Iouna, or Iona. The country is magnificent in scenery; but where Pausanias does not travel it is in vain to expect any certainty with regard to the antiquities.

- .. 5 A church l.
- .. 9 A church r. Kouski village, half a mile r.
- .. 9 Tsernikoki village r.
- .. 16 Village r.
- .. 4 A precipice r.
- .. 12 Agios Giorgios r. Many olives.
- .. 21 An insulated hill, or rock, l.
- .. 5 A point of the mountain.
- .. 2 A farm house l. across the river. The nearest road to Crisso must turn l., at the point l.
- .. 7 Projection from the mountain l. This is the projection of Parnassus, called Melleisi. Turn r.

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- .. 15 An opening in the hills r. The road shaded by olives.
- .. 9 A road to Crisso crosses the river to l. Quarries r.
- .. 10 At the foot of an insulated rock in the sacred plain, upon which, or a little behind it, are, as the natives say, the remains of an Elenic city. Hence to Scala 16 minutes, or two hours from Salona. Can these be the ruins of the city of the Astragallidæ, who, like the Cirrhæans, plundered the Delphian pilgrims?
- .. 7 Having left on r. the direct road to Scala di Salona, turning a little l. across the plain, find the river which runs from Salona.
- .. 4 Cross the dry bed of a torrent. The Pleistus to the village of Xerro Pegadia, at the foot of Mt. Cirphis, and consisting of 30 houses.
- .. 2 Turning r. toward the sea, pass l. a point of Mt. Cirphis.
- .. 3 A cave and tomb.
- .. 12 The walls of the city of Cirrha, a quadrangular city on a very gentle eminence on the coast, close to the many beds of the Pleistus. The walls are of large blocks.
- .. 5 The opposite wall of the city. Strabo calls it about 80 stadia from Delphi.
- .. 5 The shore, with a church and tower, and the ruins of the ancient Mole. A mill l., turned by a salt stream.

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- .. 9 Turning r. two mouths of the Pleistus. See Galaxidi, where was an Ellenic city, and two good ports.
- .. 8 A covered well of good water.
- .. 15 Port, magazine and custom-house, or Scala of Salona, distant about an hour from Crisso. Here is a very good port, on the north of which seem to be traces of an Ellenic city. Pliny says Chalæon was a port seven miles from Delphi. The port of Apollo Phæstius was near.

## KAPRENA TO DAULIA.

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- 38 A well and fountain l. with a church at the second point of the hill l. At the next point, seven minutes further, the road crosses a stream, where are vestiges; l. of which the hills opening leave room for a large tumulus, which might be that of Tityus. Behind this is a village, Mera, and a valley, running further into the hills. The stream which runs down this valley comes from Helicon. It is perhaps the Morius of Plutarch.
- 2 Village of Agios Blasios. The ancient Panopea. 40 minutes from Kaprenà. South or behind the village, the ruins of the ancient citadel. It is joined by an isthmus to the hills behind it, and from this toward the west it is separated by a glen, with a brook, in which is found a species of stone very different from the lime stone of the country, and which on rubbing emits an odour. The story of Pyrrha and Deucalion refers to this. The ancient walls are well built, and generally in courses. There are three or four gates. That on the south seems to have been the largest; and below it are other for-

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tifications. In a church in the citadel of Panopea are curious paintings of the torments of the damned.

Quitting Agios Blasios, cross the torrent. Before the next torrent is a church r. Cross two other torrents soon after.

- .. 19 Village, Malta, l. upon a green eminence. The supposed tumulus of Tityus, which covered nine acres, may have been one of these little hills. R. other eminences. This plain is wet in the winter.
- .. 8 Cross a great stream from l. This comes from the Schiste, and from Bardara, and passing through part of the vale of Dystomo, runs down a valley into the plain between Panopea and Daulis. It falls into the Cephissus near the khan r.
- .. 18 R. the valley with the same stream. It is in this valley that the Phocicon, or house of assembly, may be discovered, as it is not visible on the mountain road from Daulis to Delphi.
- .. 5 The first projection from Mt. Parnassus r. The plain very wet.
- .. 10 The mill of Daulia, at the foot of Parnassus. A steep ascent.
- .. 5 Village of Daulia, after crossing the mill stream in the ascent. The kastro, or city of Daulis, is on a high, bold, projecting rock, across a ravine l. It is attached to Parnas-

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sus by a narrow isthmus on the west, and is about 15 minutes beyond Daulia, up a very steep part of the hill. The whole distance from Panopea to Daulis is therefore one hour 19 minutes.

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It is here seen that the time employed on the road between Agios Blasios and Daulia is one hour and five minutes. Add to this 15 minutes for the ascent from the modern to the ancient Daulis, and we have one hour and 20 minutes. The error, therefore, in the editions of Pausanias, in which Daulis is reckoned seven stadia from Panopea, is great; but the right reading cannot be, as Palmerius believes, 77 stadia, but rather 37; or 47, if the road deviated from a direct line, which on the ascent it probably did.

## KAMARA TO THE KHAN OF GRAVIA.

- H. M.
- .. 9 Cross a brook in the plain of Dryopia, between Mts. Cæta and Parnassus. Close to the brook, and flowing into it, is a very fine overflowing well or fountain.
  - .. 3 Cross a little dell from the village of Palæo Caria on Cæta r.
  - .. 5 Another brook.
  - .. 2 Another from the same mountain.
  - .. 5 A stream from Neuropoli or Nebropoli.
  - .. 25 Cross a river from r. falling directly into another, with pretty banks. This seems the main stream of the valley before the Cephissus falls into it.
  - .. 16 Cross a running stream from r. Woods of oak.
  - .. 18 Stones in heaps.
  - 17 At the mouth of the pass to Salona. Village of Stagni, or perhaps only a collection of huts, with a fold r. Another village beyond it.
  - .. 10 The khan of Gravia, or Krabia, called six hours from Salona. This khan was called on the spot Khaniani at the time of the author's visit. -----

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The pass runs between Parnassus and the Ætolian or Locrian mountains, commonly called branches of Pindus, which is far to the N. W. Ioune, or Jounah, is one of the most remarkable, to r. A river runs into the plain from the pass. It comes from Barieni or Varieni, about an hour distant. Another stream falls in from Kastelli. On the base of Parnassus l. are ruins; and near the stagni, on a hill, are said to be other ruins, with walls of a singular species, the blocks being kidney shaped, so that they lock into each other. The very ancient cities Boion, Cytinium, Erineos, and Pindus, were once in this vicinity, and formed the Tetrapolis of Doris. The whole country near Kastelli and the Stagni should be examined; but without the help of Pausanias, who does not appear to have visited it, it seems a hopeless task. Strabo has a dissertation on the climate of this vale. In the pass toward Salona is a place called Kaki Scala, probably only a very bad road.



## GRAVIA to DADI.

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If Gravia be not the name of this khan, it is, or was, called Khaniani, but that seems only a corruption of John's Khan or Inn. The place cannot be mistaken, in the mouth of the pass between Palaio Chora and Salona. This route runs in a direction nearly S. E. along the northern foot of Parnassus, after having entered the plain from the recess in which is the khan.

- .. 21 Across the river l. observe a number of picturesque platani. Parnassus close on r. A kalybea of Varieni here. R. a church and vestiges.
- .. 12 A fine cold stream from r.
- .. 10 A metochi r. belonging to a monastery on the mountain, called the Panagia Benasseri. Is this a corruption of Parnasseri?
- .. 10 Palæo Chora seen l. The mountain recedes r.
- .. 9 A dark grove or clump of prickly oaks, having passed r. in a recess the village of Mariolates, or Mariolata, inhabited by Turks, who there seem quiet people. Behind the trees are the ruins of an ancient city, upon a rocky projection of Parnassus, united to it by an isthmus. Can this be the city Charadra?

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- .. 22 A most magnificent and beautiful glen and chasm in Parnassus r., with wood and lofty precipices.
- .. 4 The bed of a torrent from the glen.
- .. 9 A few vestiges, and a fine source, or Kephalo Brisso.
- .. 14 Ruins of very ancient walls.
- .. 2 A fountain l. and more ancient walls r.
- .. 1 A church l.
- .. 9 The wall of an Ellenic kastro, extending to the plain. At the bottom is a clump of evergreen oaks, under which, in a ruined chapel, is a small Doric capital and fluted column. Near this is one of the towers of the city wall, with two windows on one side, and one on the other. Close by runs a pretty stream from the mountain, and on the top of the citadel is one of the turrets in good preservation. The rock and the glen are highly picturesque. It is possible that this place may be Lilæa; in fact, if there be no ruins at Suallo, there can be no doubt of it.
- .. 6 Turning l. the mountain opens r. forming a large semicircular sweep. R. a church, and large tree. Here is a beautiful source, which bursts out of the ground with a loud noise, and is therefore the source of the Cephissus, near Lilæa. The number of stadia given between the cities of this valley by Pausa-

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- nias seems incorrect, for they do not always correspond with each other.
- .. 3 Cross a fine stream from the church.
  - .. 15 The small village of Suallo seen r. Here is said to be a palaio kastro.
  - .. 18 A tumulus or heap l.
  - .. 7 A church r. L. a marsh. Parnassus projects to the north after Suallo. A stream runs from the marsh on l. of a road, which is raised above the plain, on the base of the mountain which here approaches. Turn l.
  - .. 15 A mill and the river Cephissus.
  - .. 1 A large bridge over the Cephissus, here united with all the streams of the plain. The road to Dernitza and Bodonitza runs r. from it, and that to Palaio Chora, Kamara, and Zeitun l. Observe hence a large Ellenic kastro under Mt. Cæta, perhaps Amphidæa.
  - .. 3 A wall to defend the pass, from the mountain r. to the river l.
  - .. 13 A large kalybea of Dadi, only inhabited in the winter.
  - .. 16 R. a tower and church r. in an Ellenic kastro, which may possibly be Drymæa.  
Above, on Parnassus, is a large monastery with extensive woods.
  - .. 3 Ascend.
  - .. 2 A house r. of the ascent. See Dadi. Turn more r.
  - .. 8 The large Greek village of Dadi. Here are

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500 houses. The people seem civil to strangers, probably because they are more accustomed to see them. On the ascent of Mt. *Æta* r. see *Ternitza*, or *Dernitza*, through which runs one of the roads to *Thermopylæ*.

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## DADI TO A KASTRO NEAR OGLOUNITZA.

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This route, as far as the bridge, nearly retraces that from Gravia, passing l. a great kalybea, under Parnassus, having gone eastward from the palaio kastro of Dadi.

The banks of the river Cephissus r. after passing the village.

- .. 20 Cross a bridge of five arches, over the Cephissus. The plain is well cultivated with grain. If the ruins on the conic hill under Mt. Æta be those of Amphiclæa, those on the N. bank of the river, near the mills, perhaps called Mulchi, are Tithronium, and those near Dadi, Drymæa. The grove of Apollo was probably near this bridge; but the confusion of stadia between Amphiclæa and Drymæa, in Pausanias, is fatal to all certainty. That author gives 80 stadia as the distance direct from Amphiclæa to Drymæa, and only 35 passing through Tithronium, so that the text must of course be corrupted.
- .. 24 Cross a stream from Mt. Æta.
- .. 11 Ancient blocks.
- .. 11 The foot of the insulated conic hill of the kastro. East of these ruins is the ascent of Mt. Æta, by Ternitza or Dernitza. Bodonitza, or Pontonitza, is a village, with a castle

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on the mountain. This has been usually called Thronium. Ternitza is about two hours from Dadi. The walls are about nine feet in thickness, and ran in two lines up the hill, the citadel forming on the top one angle of the triangle, a form very common to the ancient Ellenic cities.

West of this kastro is a torrent bed.

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Mr. Dodwell, who made this journey, from the bridge returned to the palαιο kastro called Moulche, on the river, nearly in the direct line on his return to Dadi. The kastro, which the natives perhaps call Moulche, or Mulchi, is situated on the l. bank of the Cephissus, 20 minutes below the bridge. Tithronium was in such a position, and this is probably the ruin of that city. Here was a temple, with Doric columns two feet in diameter: the architraves about seven feet four inches. On the spot is a ruined church. The city was defended on three sides by the steep rocky banks of the river. Bodonitza is reckoned four hours distant. Tithronium was said to be 20 stadia from Drymæa, and 15 from Amphiclæa.

A little below this kastro is a bridge, not in very good repair, but the river is generally fordable. Near the mill the rocky glen of

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the Cephissus is very picturesque. There has been either an ancient or modern village south of the river. There is a direct road from the kastro to Dadi, but it employs nearly 40 minutes. If Pausanias had written that Amphiclæa was 35 stadia from Drymæa by the direct road, and 80 through Tithronium, it would have agreed better with the time employed; for one hour six minutes is a fair allowance for 35 stadia. Mr. Dodwell passed in one hour and 12 minutes from Amphiclæa to Tithronium, which gives nearly two hours to Dadi. The three places however lie nearly in a line.

## DADI TO BELUTZA.

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At Dadi is a palαιο kastro, of no great extent. In it is an inscription. The walls are defended by square towers.

The town or village is Greek, and has 500 houses. Above it, on Mt. Parnassus, is a monastery, 30 minutes distant, whence water has been conveyed to the kastro.

- .. 3 Cross a river by a bridge, issuing from a deep chasm in Parnassus r.
- .. 13 The top of a pass in the foot of the mountain, separating the plain of Elatia from that of Dryopia. Descend from it. It seems to have been fortified.
- .. 6 A fount r. having turned r. at the pass. A metochi l. at a distance.
- .. 20 A church r. On Parnassus many pines.
- .. 9 Vestiges of antiquity. A village seen l. near the Cephissus, distant a mile and a half,
- .. 1 A kalybea of Dadi.
- .. 1 A fountain r.
- .. 9 Vestiges.
- .. 5 A church and trees, 200 yards l.
- .. 18 Fine blocks formed into a church l.
- .. 9 Many blocks, and an inscription. Observe the deep bed of a river l. running to the Ce-



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phissus. This is now called Kakarema, the ancient Kachales, and runs into the Cephissus.

- .. 10 Village of Beluzza, pronounced Velytza. An inscription in the church of the Panagia proves it to have been Tithorea. At an angle one of the towers is almost perfect. Behind the town is a singular and magnificent chasm and glen, with a pretty grove. Above, the peaked rock is evidently that mentioned by Herodotus, to which the inhabitants fled on the invasion of the Persians. The place was then called Neon. The village is well watered by copious rills from Parnassus. Pausanias must be wrong in stating 80 stadia as the distance between Delphi and Tithorea. A conjecture of Mr. Bryant, who says that Tith means a summit, seems remarkably verified by the singular peak above Tithorea, or Beluzza.

## BELUTZA to ELEPHTA.

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- .. 7 After a quick descent from Belutza, the banks of the Kakorema, or the magnificent chasm, at the bottom of which flows the ancient Cachales r. The scene is beautiful, with shrubs, caves, the stream, and its waterfall. The lofty peak above Belutza produces a fine effect from this side. R. is a Turkish tomb upon a tumulus. L. of this road are said to be ruins, called Palaio Pheba, or Theba. Philobatus and the city of the Phlegyans, and some of the cities named by Herodotus, may have been in this tract.
- .. 20 Having crossed a deep torrent bed from Parnassus, on the descent, see Lempe, a village beyond Turco Chorio.
- .. 17 The kalybea of Turco Chorio.
- .. 6 The river Cephissus, or Cephisus.
- .. 14 Having crossed the road from Lebadia to Turco Chorio and Bodonitza, the village of Turco Chorio is half a mile l. It contains a mosque, and also a Greek population. This has been supposed Elatea; but if there be

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any ruins there, they are either marbles transported from Elephta, or possibly vestiges of Tritæa, or Pediea, cities once known in this vicinity. Palaio Pheba may be one of these.

- .. 5 Turn r. in a right angle. L., three quarters of a mile, Lempe.
- .. 15 An insulated hill r. and a village.
- .. 11 Cross the road to Lempe from Tragomano, a village of 40 houses, 150 yards r.
- .. 15 A tomb l. This is a cippus of considerable size, with its inscription and its funereal lotus. It is called by the peasants, "the old woman of Elephta." L. of this seems to have been a temple and other foundations. Before it a brook from a glen r., on the east side of which is the foundation of the wall of the city Elatea.
- .. 3 Ruins of a temple in the trees l., 200 yards.
- .. 1 A foundation like a temple r. Walls. A church l.
- .. 1 The lower wall of Elatea.
- .. 4 Two walls from the hill of the citadel.
- .. 5 The fountain of the village of Elephta, or Elephte. Here is the tower of a Turkish gentleman, where a person may lodge. The citadel is connected with the hill behind it, which forms a part of the range of Æta and

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Mt. Cnemis by a sort of isthmus.' On the top are the vestiges of walls of very ancient and irregular masonry. Elatea was the capital of the ancient Phocis, and the largest city, except Delphi, which, in fact, pretended not to be in Phocis. It was a place of consequence, as the first considerable city on entering Greece from Thermopylæ. Elatia was 120 stadia from the sea at Cynus. Scarphea, and its territory, were to the north of Elatea. The account by Pausanias of the temple of Minerva Cranea, near Elatea, seemed so distinct, that the author and Mr. Dodwell made a little excursion for the purpose of seeing it. It is to be found by proceeding up the glen behind Elephta, leaving the brook r. on the direct road to Talanta, anciently the nearest way to Abæ and Hyampolis. In 30 minutes a church, after having crossed, at half that distance, the brook, at its junction with another. At the church a fragment of a column, vestiges, and a fine fountain. In 15 minutes more, observe l. the terrace and peribolus of the temple. The gate was on the south side. The columns of the temple were two feet seven inches in diameter, and the intervals were four feet six inches. A church has been erected on the spot. The view is

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fine from the ruins. The road to Bogdana or Hyampolis is very mountainous. The natives speak of other ruins in the way.

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## ELEPHTA TO KAPRENA.

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- .. 13 The road runs at first in the direction of Parnassus. L. the end of the projecting hill near Elephta, with a church and tree, behind which see a village in a little plain.
- .. 18 The village of Tragomano, or Dragomano, where two streams unite. Turn directly l. having gone rather in the line of Belutza, than toward Bœotia.
- .. 8 Tumuli r. and l.
- .. 18 Vestiges, and large stones. A marsh. L., a mile and a half, a village.
- .. 20 A ruined bridge.
- .. 11 A village, half a mile l.
- .. 4 A bridge over the Cephissus r. Village, Popo, or Bobo, l. on a hill. See r. a tower upon a hill. From the tower to Bobo the plain about three miles broad.
- .. 5 Having crossed the Cephissus, see r. of the tower a village.
- .. 12 In a pass, formed by a projection from Mt. Parnassus r., and the western end of Mt. Hedylius l. Here is a khan, often deserted. Here the plain of Elatea ends, and that of

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Chæronea begins. The Cephissus runs close to the khan. The khan may perhaps be called Belesh, because it is near a village of that name. Parapotamia seems to have been situated on an insulated hill in the entrance of this pass, on the l. bank of the Cephissus, near or at Belesh, or Pelesi. Parapotamia was no longer inhabited in the time of Pausanias, but Livy mentions the site. It is situated exactly opposite Agios Blasios. The little river Assos ran near it.

- .. 18 The valley or pass is about half a mile broad.
- .. 12 Cross a copious stream from r. Mauro Nerro. This rises at a place midway between the khan and the village of Kasnè, and runs l. into Cephissus.
- .. 6 Cross another great stream. One of these is the river from the Schiste, and the plain of Dystomo.
- .. 22 Cross a stream.
- .. 5 Village Kathnes, or Kasnè, seen on the hill r. distant a mile and a half. Karampsa is a village under the hill, l. of the pass. See r., under Parnassus, Daulia. In front is Agios Blasios, or Panopea, and a little l. Kaprena, or Chæronea. Cross a cut or drain.
- .. 20 Having crossed the plain, the beautiful foun-

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tain of Kaprena, adorned with ancient marbles, among which, one has the name thus, "Chærronea, or XAIPPONEA." The theatre being cut in the solid rock, is almost perfect, and the three divisions of the Cavea are visible. Above, on the rock, the walls and towers are visible.

The village of Kaprena is small, but has one or two good habitations.



## KAPRENA TO BOGDANA.

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- Cross the plain of Chæronea toward the west end of Mt. Acontius, and the bridge over the Cephissus.
- .. 49 Cross a bridge over a cut, which brings a stream into the Cephissus l. After the bridge, a ruin and heap. Soon after cross a second bridge.
  - .. 5 Cross the bridge over the Cephissus, at the point of Mt. Acontius. The city of Orchomenos was at the eastern end of that mountain.
- There is a winter road to Scripu on the north side of the hill.
- .. 30 Turning l. begin to ascend.
  - .. 12 A top between two hills. Bushy and uninteresting hills.
  - .. 49 On a descent, stones and tiles.
  - 2 Cross a brook. On an eminence l. perhaps was a modern village. A plain slopes to the west, toward that of Elatia.
  - .. 10 At the foot of an opposite hill, many foundations. In a ruined church an inscription. Two other ruined churches near, with some trees. A beautiful rivulet gushes from a

H. M.

rock on r. The blocks and columns of ancient stone seem to have been brought from the ruins of Hyampolis. The stream from this valley falls into the Cephissus, near the site of Parapotamia, and may possibly be the river Assus.

- .. 11 Having ascended, in the valley, with a bare ugly mountain l., which extends between Hyampolis and Elatea, and a deep stream l. arrive at the village of Bogdana. N. W. of the village, descending to the stream, is a church, with antiquities, and below it a beautiful source, near which is a sarcophagus. This place is situated at the junction of three vallies; one toward Talanta, and forming a pass from Locris; one toward Abæ and Orchomenos, and the third toward Parnassus, and the plain of Elatea. Talanta is three hours distant. In the road is a village called Baltësi, and Kalapode, one hour and a half distant, where the wine is esteemed good, and Wheeler and the natives say there are ruins. Elephta is three hours distant, over the hill. Hyampolis is upon a little eminence in the centre of the vallies at their junction. It is a parallelogram, the whole of which, with its towers and walls, are perfectly visible. There are vestiges of two temples, between the village and the city. S. E. there is a

H. M.

lake or pool, whence a stream runs, nearly surrounding the walls. Several cisterns remain. This situation is remarkably exposed to gusts from Parnassus, and well deserves the name of Anemoria.

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2 48

**BOGDANA, BY ABÆ, TO THE BRIDGE OF THE  
CEPHISUS, AND LEBADIA.**

**H. M.**

- Quitting Bogdana, pass on the south side of the pool, and proceed up the valley running eastward with Mt. Talanta on l.
- .. 19 R. on a pointed hill, observe the ruins of the ancient city of Abæ.
  - .. 11 Village of Exarcho, with a pyrgo or tower, after turning to r. out of the large valley. Exarcho is in the district of Lebadia.
  - .. 12 Having ascended to the south side of the hill of Abæ, observe in the way several traces of the ancient road, and near the top the very curious ruin of its gate, which is very interesting, as the city was not repaired after the invasion of the Persians. A tower to W. of the gate is a very singular specimen of that species of masonry, where the characteristic is, the close fitting of the convex side of one stone into the concave of another, neither resembling the rudeness of the Cyclopean, nor the irregular polygons generally miscalled Cyclopean, which error is now becoming so prevalent, that the traveller should learn at Tirynthus what such walls really were. The author has had the

H. M.

misfortune to have contributed to this deception, by the inadvertent omission of the word "not" in a view of walls of Tirynthus and Mycenæ, intended to have shewn the difference between the two modes of construction. The Cyclopeans certainly knew how to cut stone, when it was necessary, as is evident in the gates of Tirynthus and Mycenæ, but they neither knew how to place them well together, nor had they any idea of polygons, as is evident from Tirynthus, which is perfect, and all of one period. Perhaps the polygonal blocks are all posterior to the siege of Troy, as the Cyclopean masonry was anterior. The polygons are found at Mycenæ, owing to subsequent repairs.

130 steps distant from the great gate of Abæ, was a second gate, and 209 further, another. Both these were small. The top of the wall forms at present a magnificent terrace. The citadel is formed by an inner wall on the summit. From the top is a fine prospect. The place is very curious, almost unknown, and very well worth seeing. The temple, which the author did not find, must have been large, as 500 suppliants at one time took refuge in it.

- .. 10 Descending from Abæ, mount a little hill, on the top of which are two heaps of stone.
- .. 9 Having descended, and turned r., a spring.

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Descend toward the road from Kaprena to Bogdana. Cross two streams.

- 52 After passing the ugly hills before mentioned, descend toward the plain of Kaprena.
- 24 In the middle of the little plain on the left bank of the Cephisus.
- 23 Point of Mt. Acontius, and bridge of the Cephisus. Hence it is not difficult to cross the plain in 30 minutes. The passage over the hill, and the plain beyond it, to Lebadia, occupies one hour and 20 minutes more.

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 2 40

## MARTINI TO TALANTA.

H. M.

- .. 12 Begin to ascend one of the eminences which bound the cultivated grounds near Martini.
- .. 20 Pine woods; the road lies about N. W.
- .. 17 A heap or tumulus r.
- .. 14 On a top. Mt. Delphi, the highest mountain of Eubœa, seen r.
- .. 5 Pass the foundations of a strong wall.
- .. 7 Vestiges of a city on a hill r. The citadel was on the top. A church l. Descend, turning r. It is very difficult to give a name to the city. Possibly Narycus, the birth-place of the Locrian Ajax.
- .. 22 The pretty fountain of the village of Proschynà, with figs and platani. Possibly the fountain Aeanis. A brook runs through the village, and a pleasant fertile plain.
- .. 27 Vestiges.
- .. 5 A brook from l.  
A promontory on the r. may be the cynosure of Scylax, if indeed that be not altogether a mistake.
- .. 2 Another rivulet.
- .. 12 The sea near, with Eubœa or Negropont and its channel r.

- H. M.
- .. 7 A small island r.
  - .. 4 The extremity of a peninsula r.
  - .. 8 A copious salt stream, gushing from a rock l. near a mill. A pass between the mountain l. and the sea r.
  - .. 4 Another salt fountain. Somewhere in this vicinity was Anchoe.
  - .. 3 A salt fountain.
  - .. 3 A mill, called Papa, turned by a great stream, rising from the rock l. Here are the remains of a wall and gate, of enormous stones, which defended the pass between the mountain and the sea. There were two places called Larymnes; this seems the more northern. Beyond this spot is a bridge over a stream, and a fount of fresh water.
  - .. 3 A small islet, with vestiges r.
  - .. 3 A very shallow sea, between the extremity of the islet and the shore.
  - .. 6 Cross a wall running to a high peninsula r. with ruins.
  - .. 7 L. upon the mountain, which is connected with Mt. Talanta, a tower. R. is the island Atalanta. Near that tower was possibly the city Opus.
  - .. 7 Cross another wall, probably on the territory of the city of Opus. A fount, near a house, with a cypress.
  - .. 9 Having turned W. from the sea, a road turns off r. along the coast.



H. M.

- .. 3 Large village of Alachi r. on the coast. Here are salt works. Alos or Halæ.
- .. 19 Bed of a torrent. The plain of Talanta. A road falls in from Topolias l.
- .. 33 In a church l. on the foot of Mt. Talanta, a marble chair, and other vestiges.
- .. 5 Trees, and large town of Talanta, or Atalanta, with two mosques. A bishop's see, dependent on the archbishop of Athens, on the north side of a mountain of the same name, by some called Klomo. Talanta should be Opus, but it is too distant from the sea, if the number of stadia, 15, be correct.

## TALANTA to LEBANITIS.

H. M.

- .. 4 Turning toward the north, cross the foundations of walls, to which no date can with certainty be assigned. Talanta is too far from the sea to be the city of Opus, if that city were only 15 stadia from the coast; and Opus was on a height, whereas Talanta is on a flat.
- .. 10 Cross the bed of a large torrent in the plain. Mt. Parnassus seen l. over the hills near Elatia, now Elefte. One of the passes into Phocis and Bœotia lies on the l. at the end of the plain of Talanta. The cities of Abæ and Hyampolis, now Exarcho and Bogdana, were in this road. Near the village called Kalapode are also the ruins of a temple.
- .. 30 Having crossed the plain, arrive at the point of the hills on its northern side. Hence there is a fine view of the town and Mt. Talanta. These hills are the beginning of a chain, which rises by degrees till it becomes Mt. Cnemis.
- .. 32 The small and miserable village of Livanitis, or Lebanitis. On the shore, about 20 minutes distant from the village, is the ruin of a small fort, with many ancient blocks, and

H. M.

a little inlet, which might have served as a port. This was perhaps Cynus, 60 stadia from Opus. Some part of the channel of Eubœa was called Cœle, and was thought very dangerous, on account of the violence of the wind at certain seasons.—*Livy*.

Upon the hill above Lebanitis is a ruined castle, called Palaio Chora, distant 25 minutes, by a steep ascent. It is a small oval fort, connected with the main hill by a little isthmus. It may be the ruin of the castle called Oion, or the Oion of Opus, and may have received its name from being shaped like an egg. Above it is a monastery, with a village and fountain called Bryssachi. From this castle, where there is no ruin of consequence, there is a very fine view over the gulph and island of Atalanta, and of the opposite shores of Eubœa.

## LEBANITIS TO LONGACHI, OR PALAIO CHORIO.

H. M.

- .. 24 Having passed a bridge, a well, with blocks and vestiges l.
- .. 12 Tiles, stones, and other traces of habitations l. Village Tornitza r.
- .. 30 Longo-spelia, a cave in the rocks l. A beautiful country.
- .. 2 Blocks of squared stone. This part of the country was Locris Opuntia.
- .. 13 The mountain approaches the road from l. Very fine view.
- .. 5 Ancient square tower r. Many heaps.
- .. 6 Cross the bed of a torrent. A beautiful shrubby plain, about a mile wide.
- .. 14 A church r. close to the sea. Tiles and stones.
- .. 7 Ruins of a city, possibly Alope, upon a beautiful insulated hill, covered with wood. Strabo says Cnemis is 50 stadia from Cynus, but Daphnus is 90 from Cynus; yet after this he says Cnemis is 20 stadia beyond Daphnus. The commentators say nothing on the subject. It is evidently an error, and probably Alope should be substituted for Cnemis, as these ruins, and the port of Daphnus, and

H. M.

- the cape Cnemis will then be recognized on the spot.
- .. 3 Under the citadel a fine fount, but with brackish water, turning mills.
  - .. 17 A pretty perennial rivulet. A plain, beautifully spotted with shrubs.
  - .. 18 Cross a muddy stream. Here shepherds bring their flocks in summer. The whole coast is a continued shrubbery of pomegranates, figs, myrtles, and wild vines, commanding a most lovely view.
  - .. 10 Pine woods on the mountain l.
  - .. 14 Cross a rivulet.
  - .. 4 Another branch of the same. Beautiful rocky mountain l. A cape r.
  - .. 42 Cross a brook.
  - .. 15 Walls and vestiges. This may be Daphnus, because it is 90 stadia from Cynus, 120 from Elatea, and has a deep bay or port.
  - .. 4 Mill and stream l.
  - .. 6 Another mill and stream l.
  - .. 3 Mill and brook r.
  - .. 37 Village. Neochorio. Forest of Velania, or Belanea. Oaks.
  - .. 24 The height above Cape Cnemis. Here was probably the town of Cnemis. The cape was about 20 stadia from Eubœa. A magnificent view toward Thermopylæ and Phthia on one side, and toward Chalcis on the other.

H. M.

- In front are the Lichades, and the Cenean promontory of Eubœa.
- .. 5 Crossing a torrent, observe on the descent two towers to defend the pass, or the gates of Cnemis. Picturesque rocks of Mt. Cnemis l.
  - .. 2 Another stream. The tide of the Euripus observable here. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this pass.
  - .. 10 Very curious pointed rocks l. Descending. This is the Epicnemidian Locris.
  - .. 19 Torrent bed.
  - .. 10 Another stream. A natural shrubbery of arbutus and myrtle on the shore like a garden.
  - .. 14 Turning a little l. from the beach the beautiful village of Palaio Chorio or Longachi.

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 6 10

Thronium was 20 stadia from cape Cnemis, and seems to be an ancient ruin above Longachi. Cape Cnemis cannot be mistaken as the nearest point to the Cenæan promontory. Pondonitza or Bodonitza is evidently too far distant.

## LONGACHI to MOLO.

- H. M.
- .. 5 On the beach. This coast is beautifully shaded with trees.
  - .. 10 Cross a copious stream by a wooden bridge.
  - .. 15 Cross a river by a very disagreeable ford. This must be the Boagrius, for it ran by Thronium, and it is sometimes a roaring torrent, and sometimes nearly dry.
  - .. 20 A brook, which has formed a long cape of alluvial soil.
  - .. 21 Turn l. a cape still projects more r.
  - .. 12 Cross a river.
  - .. 13 Dervitziali, a pretty village with trees.
  - .. 26 Village Andera, or Antera, and its river.
  - .. 24 Vestiges of fortifications crossing the road. These walls are probably connected with the ruins of the town of Scarphia, which was 10 stadia from the sea, and 30 from Thronium, all which agrees with this spot. Terrace and heaps l. The great road from the Morea and Lebadia to Constantinople falls in here from the l. A plain or valley runs into the mountains l. forming a sort of separation between Mts. Cnemis and Œta.
  - .. 13 See Pontonitza, or Bodonitza, l., on a conic

H. M.

summit of Mt. Cæta. It has been usually taken for Thronium, but it might be rather Calliarus.

- 3 See Apano Molo, or Upper Molo l. Nicæa might be in this situation, if Strabo gives a true account of the country.
- 7 Having crossed a stream from l., reach the khan of Kato, or Lower Molo. The usual road from Zeitun to Lebadia, and one of the best passages over Mt. Cæta into Greece, is that by Pondonizza, descending the southern side to Dadi, by Dernitza, or by Chilikous, falling into the plain of Elatia, near the village of Turco Chorio. There is a fine view from the top of the pass over the gulph of Zeitun and Mt. Othrys, on one side, and on the descent of Parnassus and Helicon on the other. There is, however, another road from Molo to Turcho Chorio, leaving Pondonitza to the right two miles. This occupies six hours.



## MOLO TO KHAN OF ELLADA, NEAR THERMOPYLÆ.

H. M.

- .. 11 A long cape runs out into the Maliac gulph, formed by the sand and pebbles which a torrent brings down from the mountains. There was a port near Nicæa, with a temple of Ceres.
- .. 2 A low projection of Mt. Cæta l. The sea about half a mile r. Hence obtain the first near view of the pass of Thermopylæ.
- .. 10 A deep bay, with a clump of trees r. Bessa was a place near Nicæa.
- .. 12 Cross the river of Pontonitza, running rapidly in a deep bed. This has been erroneously called the Boagrius, because it runs near Bodonitza, misnamed Thronium.
- .. 18 Cross over a shrubby projection of Mt. Cæta, which here rises to a great elevation, with fine rocks l.
- .. 14 Ascend a projection of Mt. Cæta, and observe r., on the summit, a very singular tumulus of stones and earth, of considerable size, and curious construction. R. at a short distance in the marsh, is the river Spercheius. The situation of this monument leaves little doubt that it must be the tumulus of those Spar-

H. M.

- tans who were slain with Leonidas. The Polyandrion. The river forms a long cape at its junction with the sea.
- .. 10 Having descended from this eminence, the mountain rises abruptly l., and the marsh is close on r. Olives.
- .. 20 Cross a stream. Strabo calls the part of Œta above Thermopylæ, Callidromus. Anthela was a town in the vicinity of Thermopylæ.
- .. 10 Derveni, or guard-house, l., on an insulated knoll, with a fountain. This knoll seems, in the map of M. Foucherot, to have been thought artificial, and to be the Polyandrium.
- .. 5 The sulphureous streams of the hot springs, or Thermæ, render the road dangerously slippery. The great hot source is on the l. at the foot of the rocks. It boils up into a species of cistern, surrounded by a rough wall. A mill l. Nine minutes W. of this source there is, among the bushes on l., the ruins of a fortification which guarded the pass.
- .. 14 Cross a torrent from a magnificent chasm under one of the finest precipices of Œta. On the top of the rock, on the west side of the chasm, are the ruins of an ancient fortress, probably Trachis. This stream must be the Asopus, which joined another called the Phœnix, or Phœnicus.

H. M.

- 24 Cross a stream. The rock which ends the pass close l. Above this rock are ruins, probably of Heraclea, in Trachis or Trachynia.
- 23 Having turned north, and passed the bridge of the Spercheius, the khan, which seems to be called Ellada, like the river.

KHAN OF ELLADA NEAR THERMOPYLÆ, BY PALAIO  
CHORA TO THE KHAN OF GRAVIA AND SALONA.

H. M.

- .. 4 Having passed the bridge of the Spercheius, or Ellada, cross the bridge of another river from the r., issuing from a glen in Mt. Katabothra, the magnificent peaked mountain on the r. There are the ruins of a city or castle on the W. side of that glen. This river may be the Dyras.
- .. 6 A hot and brackish river, possibly the Melas.
- .. 8 The foot of Mt. Cæta, with caves. The road through the pass of Thermopylæ turns off l. Ascend the base of Cæta.
- .. 37 The vestiges of the city of Heraclea on a high flat, on the roots of Mt. Cæta. L. of these, on a lofty rock, the citadel of Trachis, of which some of the walls are destroyed by the fall of the rock on which they were placed. Hence the views of the pass of Thermopylæ and the vale of the Spercheius are most magnificent. Leave these ruins to the left, but it is possible there may be a path up the mountain, south of them.
- .. 15 After a very steep ascent, the village of Kamashi, or Gamasi, with fine trees.

H. M.

- .. 15 Spruce firs cover the mountain, after a very difficult and zig-zag ascent.
- .. 45 The top of the pass, to which the road is most difficult, and dangerously steep. Hence Zeitun is seen nearly N. The peak of Mt. Katabothra bears N. 53 W. Mt. Othrys N. 50 E.
- .. 7 Another top. Magnificent woods of pine and oak. The climate is so different from that of the vale below, that corn was not in ear on the 11th of June. It is very possible to mistake the way, and turning to the right by a most rocky and dangerous descent, through most romantic scenery, to reach the village of Bralo or Pralo, which is to the west of Palaio Chora.
- .. 4 Village of Nebropoli. The people civil mountaineers. Hedges with wild roses. On June 11th a sort of Swiss fair. A fine fountain. The people say the place was once called Palaio Caria? Here is a little cultivated valley in Œta. A road l. leads to Draco Spelia and Bodonitza, probably one by which the pass of Thermopylæ was always rendered useless.
- .. 60 A fount r. after a very long steep descent among fine trees. See the vale of Dryopia, and the whole northern side of Mt. Parnassus.
- .. 27 Palaio Chora, at the foot of Mt. Œta, the

H. M.

tower of a certain Arnaut Aga. In the year 1807 the possessor was deranged, and not to be approached by a traveller with safety.

- .. 60 Having crossed the vale of Dryopia, the khan of Gravia, or Krabia, bearing S. 62 W. from Palaio Chora. This is situated at the entrance of a picturesque pass, between Parnassus and the high mountains of Ætolia, about six hours from Salona. A road from Palaio Chora turns l. to Kamara. Near the khan are several ruins.

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## PALAIO CHORA TO DADI.

H. M.

- Turn eastward in the vale of Dryopia, between Mts. Cæta and Parnassus, leaving r. the road to Salona, by the khan of Gravia or Krabia.
- .. 10 Vestiges of a temple, and other ruins. Mt. Cæta l.
- .. 27 Village of Kamara, a collection of huts inclosing a tower, where travellers may lodge. Hence the whole northern side of Parnassus may be seen, from the khan of Gravia and the pass to Salona, to nearly Belutza, or Tithorea, on the l.

Hence the road to Dadi runs S. E. across the vale, toward the nearest projection of Parnassus. See above Dadi the monastery on Parnassus. L. of the pass to Salona see the ruin called Mariolates: more l. another ancient city, near Suallo, where is the source of the Cephissus. Lilæa.

Near the point of Parnassus the Cephissus is crossed by a bridge, after having left on l. the city of Amphiclæa, or Amphicæa, which is concealed by a projection of the mountain Cæta from Kamara. Lower down the

H. M.

river is another kastro, probably Tithronium.

1 20 Before the entrance of Dadi is another palαιο kastro. Drymæa may have been in this position.

Dadi is reckoned five hours from Bodonitza, on the pass over Mt. Cæta.

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1 57



**KHAN OF ELLADA, NEAR THERMOPYLÆ, TO  
ZEITOUN.**

**H. N.**

This khan, which may be called the khan of the Ellada, is situated close to the bridge which crosses the river Spercheius, in the plain between Thermopylæ and Zeitun.

The road is carried nearly in a direct line across the plain, from the khan to Zeitun. The river winds considerably.

- .. 13 The river approaches the road on l. The modern name of the Spercheius seems to be Ellada.
- .. 10 Pass over a large artificial canal from the river to the sea, intended to drain the plain, by affording a quicker escape to the water.
- .. 22 Cross another canal of the same kind. A marsh r. This part of the plain abounds in frogs. On the coast of the Maliac gulph r. were, anciently, the small cities of Anticyra, or Anticirra, and Phalara, the port of Lamia; but the great addition of alluvial soil, and the frequent change of the bed and mouth of the Spercheius, renders every thing uncertain.
- .. 23 The road is carried in a right line across

H. M.

a marsh, by a fine causey, tolerably well kept.

- .. 55 Zeitun, the ancient Lamia. Few antiquities remain. The modern name is in allusion to the oil it furnishes. Zeitun is now the capital of a district, and is said to contain 2,000 souls. It is defended by a ruinous castle on a height. Among the 60 villages and towns within the government of Zeitun; Echinou, Dristella, Makro Lebado, Spartia, Delphinos, and Mustapha Bey, are said to possess vestiges of ancient cities. According to the estimated distances of the natives, Salona is 12 hours distant. Lebadia 16. Yanina, or Johannina, 48. Athens 40. Zeitun has a bishop, called of Zeitun and Almirò. From Zeitun the magnificent mountain called Katavothra, a part of the range of Cæta, and the rocks of Thermopylæ, are seen on the south, and on the west a lofty peaked summit, at a great distance, seems to be Mt. Tymphrestus, at the source of the Spercheius.

## ZEITUN TO ECHINOS.

- | H. | M. |  |
|----|----|--|
| .. | 13 | Proceeding in an easterly direction, cross a river, Sirapotamo.  |
| .. | 6  | Village Samosakli r., a quarter of a mile.   |
| .. | 14 | Tuzla, or Tuzli, a salt work, two miles r., and Emir Bey, a village with trees, an hour distant r. The hill l. is called Nymphe, two steps are cut in the rock near the road l. Here newly married people sit. |
| .. | 9  | Megalo Bryssè, a village near on r.  |
| .. | 2  | The spring Megalo Bryssè, a very copious fountain.   |
| .. | 16 | Another salt work, called Tuzla r., three miles distant.   |
| .. | 19 | Mauro Mandele, and projecting mount, close on l.   |
| .. | 8  | Palaio Pyrgo r. The ruins of Anticirra may be at or near Kaprena r.  |
| .. | 22 | A river from l., and village Aklādi.   |
| .. | 4  | Wall, vestiges, and stream. Mount Othrys, and its branches, occupies all the country l.  |
| .. | 17 | Village, Agia Marina, and cypresses r., half a mile on the coast.  |

## H. M.

- .. 15 Cross a place, with many traces of antiquity, and blocks.
- .. 10 L., 100 yards distant, a cave. R. vestiges.
- .. 5 Stilita, or Stilida, where is a little port, and some blocks. It is now a large village.
- .. 10 A cape, east of Stilida.
- .. 10 A pretty monastery upon a hill, half a mile l.
- .. 20 L. observe a great number of stalls, for oxen, which, in the summer, probably feed on the higher parts of Mt. Othrys.
- .. 2 Eminence on r., and others l.
- .. 4 Fount l.
- .. 22 Cross the Trakadariou Potamos, a pretty stream, after which vestiges, and heaps of stone.
- .. 5 On a little knoll r. the church of St. Nicola, whence there is a fine view of the range of *Æta*, Thermopylæ, and the whole gulph. Turn l. quitting the sea.
- .. 32 See Echinou, or Echinou.
- .. 12 A beautiful stream. Figs and platani.
- .. 3 Village of Echinou, the ancient Echinus, on a very pretty hill. The ancient walls and towers are in good preservation. Here is a most beautiful and romantic Turkish kiosk, shaded with lofty trees; enjoy-

H. M.

ing a view of the whole gulph, and the opposite coast, and cooled by a delightful and rapid stream, which runs through the apartment.

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4 40

## ECHINOS TO MAKALLA.

- H. M.
- .. 4 Going eastward, cross a bridge. A plain, wooded with olives.
  - .. 40 Quitting this plain, turn l. A road continues r. toward the coast. Ascend.
  - .. 17 Small village of Rakis, or Raches. Pretty undulating country.
  - .. 10 A fountain at the foot of a hill.
  - .. 10 A height r. with the appearance of an ancient castle.
  - .. 4 The hill of the fortress terminates r. Across the gulph the conic mountain of Lithada, in Eubœa, r.
  - .. 7 Cross a road. This is the country anciently called Phthia.
  - .. 5 Ascend.
  - .. 7 A fountain l.
  - .. 9 Upon a summit a church, with ancient blocks l.
  - .. 38 Crossing a brook turn l.
  - .. 22 Village of Graditza, after a long ascent. Graditza is a large and populous village, the houses of which are beautifully intermixed with trees and gardens. Much silk is produced at this place, and there is a great

H. M.

air of opulence and neatness in the habitations. It enjoys a beautiful view of the gulph, and the neighbourhood is well cultivated and very agreeable.

- .. 7 A fine source from the church of Agia Katharina.
- .. 7 Cross a pretty brook.
- .. 9 A fountain, upon a steep ascent.
- .. 5 Enter the ancient walls of Larissa Cremaste, the capital of Achilles, and of Phthia; called Cremaste because it appeared to hang upon the steep side of the hill.
- .. 11 Cross the other wall of Larissa. These walls are of very rude but very ancient construction. The houses of the city must have been almost inaccessible, from the steepness of the mountain. The form of Larissa was like that of many very ancient Greek cities, a triangle, with a citadel at its highest point. The Acropolis, in which are the fragments of a Doric temple, is connected with a branch of Othrys by a narrow isthmus, over which water was conducted to the city. It is accessible on horseback on the side nearest Makalla, and from it is seen the magnificent prospect of the Maliac gulph, the whole range of Œta, and over it Parnassus. The gulph of Volo, and Trichiri are also seen.
- .. 17 A village.

H. M.

- 14 Village of Makalla, the houses of which are most ingeniously plastered with a mixture of cow-dung and lime, and are remarkably free from insects. The name of Makalla is, perhaps, no real name, and may signify only that this forms part of a community to which belong other villages. A Greek town is often said to be separated into two or three makallades.



## MAKALLA TO PTELEO.

H. M.

- .. 11 After a descent in a very pretty country, cross a stream, near a fountain.
- .. 18 Cross another stream, by a picturesque rock. This country abounds in tortoises. Ascend under beautiful trees.
- .. 20 Cross a brook. The road is entirely shaded by fine trees. Turn l.
- .. 24 Summit, whence there is a descent to the gulph of Volo. Observe on a high rock a fortress, which is the representative, probably, of Thebes, of Phthia, or of Pteleon. This branch of the gulph of Pagasæ, or Ialcos, is picturesque in the highest degree. The high mountain seen beyond the entrance of the gulph, is the ancient Thiseion, and the town below it Trichiri. R. see the village Agios Theodoro, distant two miles. The ancient Antron was probably on that range now called Trago-bouno.
- .. 32 A fine view of the gulph, now more distinctly seen, with Agio Theodoro r.
- .. 10 A village one mile l. Possibly there may exist the ruins of a city on one of the capes r. If so it must have been Thebes of Phthia.

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- .. 20 The sea near on r. Descend to it by a steep and winding path, among fields and trees.
- .. 9 Cultivated plain. A well.
- .. 11 Turn l. quitting the sea, and leaving r. the fortress, which, if not Pteleon, might have been the town which succeeded it under the lower empire. Thebes and Phylace were both near, and the high situation, with its position as a sort of guard to the entrance of the gulph, suggest the probability of its being Phylace.
- .. 15 Ascending, with sterile and rocky mountains r. and l., on r. a brook.
- .. 7 After a steep ascent, Pteleo, a large modern village. The name is of course derived from the ancient Pteleon, which must be near. Pausanias having given no account of this country, and Strabo, either from mutilation, or ignorance, or both, being very defective, this country wants much of the interest derived from the certainty of understanding what is seen in Græcia Proper.

## PTELEO TO ARMIRO.

H. M.

- .. 20 Steep ascent, from which is a fine view backwards toward Tragobouno.
- .. 2 Wall of defence, or division of territory, running across a species of saddle, or pass, between two summits. Descend to the north.
- .. 60 After a long and uninteresting descent, the mulberry trees and cultivation of Surbis.
- .. 7 The large village of Surbis.
- .. 8 Cross the bed of a torrent, near the last house of Surbis. Fields of tobacco.
- .. 15 Ruins of three churches, near an old spreading tree.
- .. 10 Enter the plain of Almiro, the ancient Campus Croceus, or Crocius. The soil is of a red colour.
- .. 8 The mountain of Pteleo, now called Khlomo, ends on r. See the gulph of Volo or Bolo. Beyond it observe Mt. Zagora, or Pelion. Kissabos, or Ossa, and the snowy tops of Olympo, or Olympus, still more northward.
- .. 13 Cross a stream.
- .. 5 A temple, or tower, and the finely constructed walls of an ancient city, running up an insulated hill l. Vestiges of many other build-

H. M.

- ings. Probably the city of Alos. Strabo says Halos was 40 stadia from the temple of Minerva Itonia, which probably lay on the l.
- .. 9 Cross a wall.
  - .. 3 Corner tower of the city wall l. defended by a ditch. On the summit l. is the citadel. R. a few habitations.
  - .. 5 A river, rising at once from a rock, and running under the walls, possibly the Amphrysus. L. at some distance, see the large and pretty village of Platanios.
  - .. 38 On the coast r. a village, and a line of olives extending from Almiro to the sea.
  - .. 20 Cross a broad stream in a deep bed. Can this be the Cuarius, or Coralius?
  - .. 5 Enter the large straggling town of Almirò, or Armirò, chiefly built of unbaked brick. It contains four or five mosques, and the inhabitants are chiefly Turks.

## ARMIRO TO VOLO.

H. M.

- .. 10 A road runs r. to the port, distant about three miles. The plain is flat and cultivated.
- .. 10 Forest of Belania : oaks. Pass the cemetery of those who died of the plague at Almiro about 30 years ago. The number is said to have been 4,000.
- .. 2 Cross a road.
- .. 3 A road runs off l. The inhabitants use cars drawn by oxen in this plain.
- .. 16 A river and mill.
- .. 11 R. near the coast, see an insulated hill, to which the river runs. A village l. distant three miles.
- .. 14 Cross the bed of a torrent, near the garden of a Turk. Edris. Cross a road to the sea and knoll r.
- .. 15 Cross a brook r. A well with squared blocks. Village, Stakasi, and mosque. Some people called this village Stasouli.
- .. 8 Turn r. from the village. Fertile plain, producing abundance of grain.
- .. 73 An ancient city l. running to the top of a hill bounding the plain on the north. The walls of the Acropolis are of a very ancient date,

H. M.

- and of very large blocks. Among the different and contradictory accounts given by Strabo, is one which affords reason to suspect this might be Thebes.
- .. 8 Having turned r., the last tower at the angle of the ancient city.
  - .. 2 A heap or tumulus l.
  - .. 2 Cross a river. Walls in the road.
  - .. 11 Rocks cut with the chisel. Tombs, Ionian and Corinthian fragments of white marble, and the site of a temple. Two doves, prettily sculptured. Supposing the last seen ruins Thebes, this might be the temple of Ceres.
  - .. 3 Vineyards. The sea r. and a marsh. Wild fennel.
  - .. 15 A modern ruin upon ancient foundations, running up a hill l. The port, which has been well protected, is filled up with sand. Supposing the last ruin the temple of Ceres, this would be the port of Pyrasus.
  - .. 5 The road lies in a little platform, close to the beach, between the hills and the sea.
  - .. 2 Some ancient blocks.
  - .. 28 Having passed a bay, a rocky point.
  - .. 5 A pretty sequestered valley, with a splendid tomb of marble, erected over the body of a Turkish vaivode, who was murdered here by banditti. L. is seen a village, ruined and

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- deserted, having been sacked in consequence.
- .. 5 A stream, running down the valley.
  - .. 8 Another bay, having passed a point, and a turret r.
  - .. 12 Cross the wall of a city, almost obliterated.
  - .. 5 Other walls, probably of the same city.
  - .. 8 Ascending, see l. a house.
  - .. 21 A summit, having passed a natural mole of rocks r. This is a point, which makes the northern side of the gulph of Almirò, and hence Volo and the north end of its gulph are seen. See Macrinitza, and the villages on Mt. Zagora, or Pelion. Turn l.
  - .. 41 See the castle of Volo, or Bolo. R., between the road and the sea, is the citadel of Pagasæ, the top of which is just seen. Cross a torrent. Descend to a plain on the coast.
  - .. 17 Little eminences. See backwards Pagasæ.
  - .. 8 Cross the bed of a torrent.
  - .. 2 Pass the ruins of a gate, and the walls of an ancient city. Many other ruins mark the site of a large place. Demetrias.
  - .. 5 Fifty-two piers of an aqueduct, probably not very ancient. A heap, or tumulus, l. See r. a little rock or islet. In this gulph were two, consecrated to Deucalion and Pyrrha.
  - .. 5 A tomb of white marble. L. a place which

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seems to be the site of a stadium and hippodrome.

- .. 10 A cave, and steps in the rock, l. From the rock, which is of white marble, hewn into sepulchres, issues a clear but rather brackish river. R. another rocky islet.
- .. 5 After seeing many tombs, a fine cave in the rock, and a tumulus, l. Cross a river by a bridge, and enter the plain of Volo.
- .. 3 Another bridge.
- .. 15 Enter the suburbs of the castle of Volo. This fortress is a parallelogram, not more than 150 yards square, protected by many towers projecting from the curtain.



## VOLO, PORTARIA, MACRINITZA, IAOLCOS.

NEAR Volo are the ancient cities Demetrias, Pagasæ, and Ialcos, and several modern villages, Macrinitza and Portaria, climbing Mt. Pelion, or Zagora, shaded by the most beautiful trees, and watered by the coolest streams that the imagination can conceive. These villages have distinct names, though there is scarcely any interval between them, the entire side of the mountain being so completely covered with houses, that the whole constitutes a large and populous city. The lower houses and gardens are the villas of the Turks of the castle of Volo, from which they are distant about half an hour. The road lies along the northern extremity of the gulph for a few minutes, and at the angle, where the shore runs south, under Pelion, turns suddenly l. and ascends the mountain. The Turks of this beautiful spot seem remarkably civil and hospitable. The inhabitants of the upper villages have a less agreeable character. The habit of resistance to the government, and the maintenance of a species of lawless liberty, which their situation on the heights, and their numbers, enable them to preserve, may have acquired for them a worse reputation than they deserve. The view over the

gulph is beautiful. Vegetation is remarkably flourishing, owing to the shade, and perpetual melting of the snow on Pelion, which affords a plentiful supply of water. The ruins of the ancient Iolcos, or Iaolcos, are situated on a bold projecting rock, close to the sea, nearly south of these gardens, and are distant from them one hour. The gate of the city was placed, like that of many very ancient cities, in a recess, easily defended. The walls of the citadel may be traced on the summit, and that of the city on all sides. In the citadel is a deep pit or cistern, cut in the rock, very much resembling that in the pergama of Troy: two wells seem to have communicated with it. There may have been a temple on the spot: there is now a ruined church, and two old trees. This place has been inhabited in later times, for a high tower is of more modern construction. Iaolcos was defended on two sides by the sea, and on the other two by lofty precipices. It is situated nearly opposite Pagasæ, and at a short distance. Iolcos was reckoned, anciently, 20 stadia, or two miles from Pagasæ.

These two cities were celebrated in the earliest times, and the Argonautic expedition sailed from this gulph. In the most flourishing times of Greece the whole neighbourhood was sacrificed to the prosperity of Demetrias, which became the port and arsenal of the Macedonian kings, and the grand subject of contention between Perseus and the Romans. Near Trichiri, which is visible at the en-

trance of the gulph of Volo, is a lofty mountain, Bardzoia, perhaps the ancient Thiseion.

The author is unable to give a complete account of Thessaly, not having traversed the whole of the country.

## VOLO TO BELESTINO.

- Н. М.**
- .. 5 The road in the plain, a little rock r.
  - .. 8 The hills on r. terminate the plain.
  - .. 17 Kalybea of Portaria l. Eminences r.
  - .. 10 Another kalybea r.
  - .. 8 Begin to ascend, a road turns off l. to a village.
  - .. 12 On a top, a ruined church l.
  - .. 20 After an ugly plain, l. upon a hill, a tower.  
A tumulus near, r.
  - .. 10 The road runs west, in another ugly plain.
  - .. 9 Quitting this plain, descend. R. a magnificent tumulus, now called Pilaf, or Pillaw Tepe, alluding to the dish of rice usually served up in a heap. These tumuli are, sometimes, places where the Turkish imperial standard has been planted. This is at least 150 feet in diameter. R. of it a paved road.
  - .. 9 Fountain r. Plain of Belestino. See r. a large lake, Boebe. A road runs r. toward the lake and a village.
  - .. 20 Stones in a heap. L. a village, one mile and a quarter distant. Ossa and Olympus both seen.

- H. M.
- .. 2 Insulated hill near, on r.
  - .. 13 Cross a road.
  - .. 7 Cross a road. A tumulus l. Another r.  
500 yards distant.
  - .. 6 A tumulus near l.
  - .. 5 A stream runs to the lake. Enter the extensive burying ground of Belestino. At Belestino, near the mosque, is a very fine fountain, which runs through a most delightful coffee-house, or kiosk. Near the spring are some fragments of Doric columns, of considerable size. Some have called this place the Hyperian spring, and have thought Belestino was on the site of Pheræ. Pheræ was 90 stadia from Pagasæ, and so far the position might correspond.

## BELESTINO TO TOLEHR.

H. M.

The interior of Thessaly, being a flat country, is only remarkable for its fertility. The high range of Pindus on the west, and Pelion, Ossa, and Olympus on the opposite side, are the boundaries of an extensive undulating plain, rising here and there into eminences. After rain the whole of the plain must be very inconvenient for travelling, as the water seems to remain long on the surface of the soil.

- .. 4 A custom-house, by the bed of a torrent.
- .. 6 See on the other side of the lake a village, under Mt. Zagora.
- .. 11 A road turns r. The villages upon Ossa, said to contain a lawless race, who often plunder travellers in the plain. A long line of trees r.
- .. 3 Pass on l. several blocks and fluted Doric columns. A village, a quarter of a mile l.
- .. 8 Village, with a gentleman's villa, near a torrent bed.

- H. M.
- .. 10 Village near l. Columns and sepulchres r., and marshy ground. A torrent.
  - .. 13 A tumulus r. Another destroyed. A rock, insulated near the lake, about three miles distant r. The plain is bounded on l. by a range of eminences, separating it from that of Pharsalia. The elevation called Cynocephalus was one of these.
  - .. 15 Hadginè, village, two miles r.
  - .. 9 Cross a bridge over a deep torrent. R. a pointed rock, or a tumulus. Also r. a second insulated rock, near the lake, behind which is a village.
  - .. 41 The country very uninteresting, but well cultivated.
  - .. 44 A village, three quarters of a mile r. A village also at the foot of Mt. Pelion. Pass a bridge.
  - .. 6 Cross a bridge and a road. Olympus and Ossa begin to assume more consequence.
  - .. 7 On the highest of the eminences l. see a village three miles distant. Stones, and perhaps columns, r. and l. This country was the scene of many battles between the Romans and Macedonians.
  - .. 5 Cross a pretty brook.
  - .. 20 Grave-stones, and village.
  - .. 15 A mosque on an eminence r. A marsh l.

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- .. 5 Tolehr, a straggling Turkish village, where it is often difficult to procure a lodging, and the country is in general unsafe.

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## TOLEHR TO LARISSA.

H. M.

- .. 14 Two villages, two miles l. The Pelasgic plain.
- .. 3 A tumulus, two miles r. The eminences l., two miles distant. The inhabitants say that the lake on r. has a katabathron in an island, by which its waters escape.
- .. 25 A large hillock r., and trees. Village on eminence l.
- .. 12 Trees l. The road runs N. 40 W. Cross a river by a bridge, running to the lake r.
- .. 27 Tumulus, three quarters of a mile r. A villa, more distant. Mt. Ossa Kissavos begins on r.
- .. 7 A little eminence l,
- .. 6 Mt. Pelion terminates r.
- .. 4 A road runs to l. near a well.
- .. 26 Village Muimus, or Muimuri, with a piazza, or square, and many wells.
- .. 14 Cross a stream by a bridge. The water runs into the lake r.
- .. 8 Vineyards.
- .. 5 Village on an eminence l. Eminence a mile and a half r.

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- .. 10 Eminences on l. recede. Three villages, one, two, and three miles distant l.
- .. 18 Mosque and village, one mile and a half r. A little hill, with trees, seen between Pelion and Ossa.
- .. 37 A sandy eminence l. The lofty range of Pin-dus seen l.
- .. 8 Village r., two miles. The road improves, so as to indicate the approach to a large city.
- .. 8 L. a tumulus, distant 300 yards. Cross a road.
- .. 7 Three great tumuli r. Carriages pass over this plain in all directions.
- .. 10 A village two miles and a half l. R. a tumulus, distant three quarters of a mile.
- .. 15 Tumuli r. and l. The road becomes excellent, and carriages travel with ease.
- .. 5 Tumulus r. One of the sultans passed some time at Larissa, and these tumuli may frequently indicate only the station of the holy standard.
- .. 3 Enter Larissa, which makes but little figure on this side, the minarets only shewing its great extent, the houses being hidden by trees. There are about 26 mosques. There is also an archbishop, who has a new church. The whole is under the government of a mollah, one of the dignitaries of the Mahometan religion. The archbishop's house

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is the best lodging, and the mollah, on the sight of a firmahn, will order him to receive a traveller. The inhabitants seem bigotted and inhospitable. It is pretended that Larissa contains 20,000 souls. The river Salambria, or Selymbria, the ancient Peneus, runs through the city ; and its banks, near the bridge, though subject to inundations, are pretty. In the burial grounds are many ancient marbles of the old city, on some of which are Hellenic inscriptions.

## LARISSA TO BABA, AND TEMPE.

H. M.

At Larissa camels are used for carrying merchandize, and caravans march thence as far as to the frontier of Hungary. In the Plain cars are commonly used, and a Turkish coach, the body of which is made of a sort of wool-len cloth, can go as far as Thaumaco, toward the south. The road N. passes by Oloosson, which yet retains its Homeric name. The ruins of Atrax are eight or ten miles higher up the river.

- .. 5 Passing through the burying grounds near the river, on its S. bank, see many marbles.
- .. 14 A guard, or derveni. Among the tombs, statues and Corinthian capitals.
- .. 11 A tumulus r.
- .. 8 A tumulus l. A road runs l. of it.
- .. 5 A tumulus r. across a stream.
- .. 35 An island in the Peneus l. A road runs r.
- .. 9 Tumulus l. A road toward Tempe runs l., but it is marshy. The river turns l.
- .. 8 An artificial canal runs along the road. A tumulus l.
- .. 25 Cross a bridge over a canal, running from a fountain near a tree, on the hill r.

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- .. 7 See r. a tchifflick, or Turkish villa, r. on a hill. Turn l.
- .. 22 In the marsh l. an island. Buffaloes wallow in this marsh, and storks are seen busily employed in catching frogs, in the shallow water. A fount gushes from a rock by a church r.
- .. 4 A large tumulus l. The mountain r. is Ossa, or Kissabos.
- .. 8 Ancient tombs r.
- .. 7 The first sight of the pretty valley of the Peneus, before it enters the glen of Tempe.
- .. 13 A village r., at the entrance of a valley, Eremo? A fountain l.
- .. 27 On a height, see an anathema, or heap of stones, r. See the tops of Olympus. Descend.
- .. 15 Tumulus l. Sepulchres. A village, a quarter of a mile l.
- .. 52 A village l.
- .. 7 A torrent r., and bridge. A valley in Mt. Ossa r., and a road from it.
- .. 11 A village one mile r.
- .. 11 Village on a hill r.
- .. 14 Village of Kadgi-bashi, or Hadgi-bashi, r. The Peneus and trees l.
- .. 6 Across the river, on a projection from Mt. Olympus, see a hill like a kastro. Near a well a pillar.
- .. 19 L. a village, and mosque. R., high up the

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rocky point of Ossa, near Ampelachia, a tower.

- 9 The gorge of Tempe. Enter the beautiful village of Baba. Here is a mosque, which, with old trees, is the most picturesque object imaginable. The roads and the river are shaded by thick groves of platanus, and nothing can be more striking than the contrast with the monotony of Thessaly. The Turks of Baba seem hospitable and civilized. Turning r. up a steep zig-zag road, for 45 minutes, a traveller may find the large manufacturing village of Ampelachia, on a step of Mt. Ossa. From this place a caravan sets out regularly for Hungary, and many of the merchants who reside, have been educated at Vienna, and speak German. The family of Papa-Theodoro receive strangers kindly. There is an air of comfort about the village not elsewhere to be observed. The principal articles of commerce seem cotton and wool, dyed red.

## TEMPE.

The celebrated valley of Tempe, or rather the glen, may be said to commence at the projecting angle of Mt. Ossa, near the village of Baba, where the rock has been cut for the passage of the road. At this spot there is a ferry over the Peneus. Passing down the southern, or right bank of the river, the glen enlarges, under Ampelachia, into a valley, very much resembling the vale of Rydal, in Westmorland ; for though both Olympus and Ossa are, beyond comparison, higher than the English hills, yet the summits are so far distant as not to form any part of the scene. This first division of Tempe is laid out in meadows, which produce hay in abundance, a thing quite unknown to the summer of southern Greece. Near the Peneus is a beautiful and shady grove of platanus, wherein may be found a large seat or platform of stone, raised by some of the inhabitants, for the purpose of enjoying the delicious coolness of the grove, and the neighbourhood of the river, in which a pretty island is formed, covered with trees.

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- .. 10 A fountain r. The branch of Ossa, from Ampelachia, descends to the banks of the Peneus, leaving a narrow pass. R. observe, 200 yards below the grove, in the rock, close to the road, a chasm, called Anemo Trupe. "The Wind-hole:" from this issues a strong and cool breeze during the summer months. Such phenomena occur in many other parts of the world. The foot of Olympus ends in a rock at the river l.
- .. 10 Little fields l. which produce hay. An islet l. with trees. A weir across the river, for the use of a mill.
- .. 3 The glen becomes narrower, and the road is cut in the rock. The road beautifully shaded by fine platani.
- .. 2 A little islet in the river, with trees. A chasm l.
- .. 4 The road cut in the rock. The breadth of the ancient wheels, or distance of the ruts, about five feet.
- .. 4 Magnificent scene. The road shaded, and the mountains beautifully wooded.
- .. 2 R. bold projecting rocks. L. a fine precipice. The water of the Peneus is of a whitish hue.
- .. 2 A stream gushes out of the rock r. Baba bears N. 60 W. The source is delightfully cold and clear.



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- .. 9 A lofty precipice r. L., high up the rocks, several caves.
- .. 1 A fragment of a cornice. On a most tremendous precipice r. the remains of a castle, probably that mentioned by Livy, B. 44. ch. 6., as the fourth of the fortresses for the defence of the pass, which was in the centre and narrowest part of Tempe. Gonnus was at the entrance. Condylos, a strong castle, and Characa, near Lapathus, which was above the marsh Ascuris.
- .. 2 See r. this most magnificent rock. The castle was totally inaccessible from this side: the fortifications extend down to the road. R. on an opposite rock, caves. Livy says this castle might be defended by a garrison of only ten persons.
- .. 14 A fountain r., running under the road, which is cut in the rock.
- .. 7 The glen opens a little, and the road, which has been cut with care in the rock, ascends over a projecting point, leaving a little field on the bank of the river, which, though very broad, is almost overshadowed by the beautiful trees on its banks. A defaced inscription, in Latin, on the ascent, says, that the proconsul CASSIUS LONGINUS fortified Tempe. Perseus was at war with the Romans A. U. C. 581, when C. Cassius Lon-

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ginus was consul. On a very close inspection, many little Greek letters may be detected among the Roman characters. Looking back from the top of this ascent, is a beautiful view of the glen, as far as the castle. The precipices on the foot of Olympus are, without exception, the most magnificent and the most striking in Greece. The view northwards extends over a plain, and the gulph of Salonica, toward Mt. Athos and Cassandria.

- .. 2 On the ascent to this height pass two beautiful sources l. One is green, like the clearest oil. Perhaps the Titaresius. Vide Ælian's description of Tempe.
- .. 1 The other beautifully clear brook on the ascent from the inscription.
- .. 2 The road reaches the summit of the rock, whence the fine prospect is seen.
- .. 1 Another top. The valley generally runs toward the sea, in a direction S. 60 E.
- .. 3 See the hills of the promontory of Cassandria, in Macedonia.
- .. 3 A fountain l. In rainy weather a variety of waterfalls are seen on the foot of Olympus, and the Peneus itself is at all times broken into little cascades, by the islands and rocks with which it abounds, though a boat might easily pass up the larger divisions of the current.

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- .. 4 A rock r., under which l. is a source. The rocks are beautifully mantled with many kinds of creeping plants.
- .. 2 A delightful stream, beautifully clear, from r., crossed by a bridge. The natives ascribe to this water a variety of medicinal qualities.
- .. 2 Ossa recedes on the r., and Olympus on the l., and at a brook from r. the valley of Tempe ends. Livy and Pliny both agree that Tempe is about five miles in length. A plain succeeds, cultivated and wooded, which extends to the sea. About a mile lower is a khan, and a bridge over the Peneius, or Selymbria. If a traveller will take the trouble of turning to the right, he will find a singularly wild and romantic glen, or chasm, in the foot of Ossa, of a character perfectly distinct from that of Tempe, which merits observation. The view on re-entering Tempe, from this side, is very striking. The platanus is seen frequently growing out of the water, which shews that the river is subject to frequent changes. On the whole, Tempe resembles, on a great scale, the valley of Matlock.

This distance in time is too great, for the beauty of the scenery unavoidably occasioned several little deviations from the regular rate:

The valley of Tempe may be easily traversed in one hour and a quarter. The ancients called it five miles in length.

## AMPELACHIA to ENEBELEHR.

H. M.

- Ampelachia is 45 minutes from the valley of Tempe, and from Baba, and is found by ascending a very steep part of the foot of Ossa. There is an ascent from Tempe ten minutes eastward of Baba.
- .. 3 Cross a stream running to Tempe. The road lies on a shelf. A dangerous ascent to a tower. A garden l.
  - .. 4 Another mountain stream.
  - .. 7 A fountain, and immediately after it another.
  - .. 24 A fountain. The road continues on a rugged shelf of Ossa, whence descend by a dangerous and zig-zag path. Larissa bears S. 40 W.
  - .. 63 After a tedious descent, a village, with gardens. The place abounds in tortoises.
  - .. 44 A village r. Fall into the road to Larissa.
  - .. 28 The pass between the marshy plain of Larissa and the valley of the Peneus, noticed in the road from Larissa to Baba.
  - .. 20 Fount l., Eremo.
  - .. 10 On a hill r. seem to be the vestiges of a fortress.
  - .. 19 Tombs l. on the point of the hill. R. in the

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- marsh, a large mound, or tumulus. Is this the marsh Ascuris?
- .. 24 Having passed another mound in the marsh, and two bridges, over canals, turn l., quitting the road to Larissa.
  - .. 66 Continuing in the plain, with Ossa l., reach the village of Nekali, where a Turkish aga resides, who is civil to strangers.
  - .. 20 Cross a road from Larissa to the villages on Mt. Ossa.
  - .. 13 Two tumuli r.
  - .. 2 Cross another road to Larissa.
  - .. 19 A village.
  - .. 15 Road to Larissa from Volo.
  - .. 19 Cross a road.
  - .. 4 A tumulus r.
  - .. 5 An eminence l.
  - .. 30 The eminences near Tolehr.
  - .. 16 Village Enebelehr, in three divisions, inhabited by Turks. Near the well, part of a Doric column.

## ENEBELEHR TO PHARSALIA.

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- .. 78 After an ugly undulating corn country, with a road running S. 10 W. the elevation near Tolehr l., distant about three miles. One of these was, probably, the Cynocephalus. The country inclines toward the east.
- .. 10 A stream, and the site of a city on an eminence. After a descent, see on it r. the village of Sarliki, Sarlik-keui. Scotussa, Cranon, and Melambium, were towns in this part of Thessaly.
- .. 4 A fine stream l. On a rise the vestiges of a temple.
- .. 4 A fountain.
- .. 15 The road runs S. 60 W. An undulating plain.
- .. 7 Village, two miles l., at the foot of the hill.
- .. 5 On an eminence, a stone, being a division of territory, or terminus, l. Cross a road.
- .. 8 Descend to the village of Patrassi.
- .. 47 A village near on r., and high trees.
- .. 5 Turkish sepulchres. A village r.
- .. 17 Village, Kara Demildgi, r. A well with ancient blocks.
- .. 6 Another well.
- .. 23 Having ascended to an eminence, see the

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plain of Pharsalia. Mount Othrys is seen over the town.

- .. 28 Descending to the plain, r. is a village and fountain.
- .. 39 A village r.
- .. 7 Cross a considerable river, over a bridge of four arches. The Enipeus and the Apidanus were the two streams of this country, both falling into the Peneus. Two villages seen r.
- .. 34 A fine view of Pharsalia, covering the northern side of a hill, crowned with a castle on a rock. Below the town are trees, and a beautiful fountain. The castle appears modern, but on ancient foundations.
- .. 20 Pharsalia, by some called Phersala, and by the Turks Satalgik.



## PHARSALIA TO THAUMAKO.

H. M.

- Proceeding westward, the road lies on the foot of the mountain, with the plain on the right. There is another road to Thaumako through the branches of Mt. Othrys, running south.
- .. 18 A river, and a road from l.
  - .. 9 L. ruins of a temple. L. a fountain. Ascend, with a hill on r., between the road and the plain.
  - .. 19 Descend.
  - .. 11 A cave, high up in the rock r. A village, a mile r. in the plain.
  - .. 5 A fountain. A village l. A marsh.
  - .. 10 Cross a bridge.
  - .. 12 Cross a second bridge, and a third, with a pool of water, very difficult to pass, even in the summer.
  - .. 32 Having turned from W. to S. W. a fountain l., and an ancient city, upon the projecting branch of the mountain. There are many vestiges and walls. Proerna was in this vicinity, but where Pausanias has left no account of the country, it is very difficult to give the ancient names.
  - .. 5 A road turns off r.

- H. M.
- .. 4 Pass the gate of the ancient city, between two eminences.
  - .. 9 Two villages r. This branch of the plain toward Thaumako is about three miles broad.
  - .. 36 A mosque l. R. two fountains and tombs.
  - .. 4 Cross a brook, from a glen l.
  - .. 37 An insulated rock.
  - .. 35 Hills on l. approach the road. R. a mill. A steep ascent from the plain.
  - .. 43 After a tedious ascent, the town of Thaumakon, yet retaining its ancient name, said to have been derived from the wonderful view of the immense plain of Thessaly which it presents. Here are some antiquities, walls, and inscriptions, naming the city.

## THAUMAKO to ZEITUN.

H. M.

- .. 21 Having descended by a ruined church, turn r. through a gap. L. is a fountain, with a cistern, or bath, and a stream running from it.
- .. 15 A fountain r., in the gap of the hill: the stream runs to l.
- .. 8 See a lake r.
- .. 12 Near the bottom of the hill enter a plain in the mountains.
- .. 10 The plain itself is remarkably flat. R. is a considerable lake, known to the natives by the name of Daoukli. The ancient Xynias.
- .. 35 The village of Daoukli, or Taoukli, one mile r.
- .. 5 Cross a bridge, over a stream.
- .. 27 R. a hill, with trees, where may possibly exist ruins of Xyniæ.
- .. 21 A mill l. Ascend from the plain one of the branches of Mt. Othrys, separating the plain of the Sperchius from that of Pharsalia. L. a village, in a high situation.
- .. 7 Cross a stream from r. running to a larger brook l. in the glen. R. a fountain. A derveni, or guard-house, and several fine platanis.
- .. 16 A rivulet from r. The mountains are bushy.

H. M.

- They are composed of a crumbling red earth.  
 Bad road. A very defensible pass.
- .. 29 On a summit, see the plain of Zeitun, and as far back as Ossa.
  - .. 5 A fountain. Bad road, and uninteresting hills.
  - .. 45 A derveni r. The gorge of Thessaly.
  - .. 10 See the Maliac gulph, and Thermopylæ, with the magnificent range of Œta.
  - .. 17 See the promontory, anciently cape Cnemis.
  - 33 A long descent. Village Tarazza l., and a fountain.
  - .. 30 After a tedious journey, Zeitun.

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 5 46

**ÆTOLIA, ACARNANIA, AND LOCRIŒ.**

Having little real knowledge of the countries to the westward of Phocis, yet, as it has lately, in visiting Greece, become the fashion to pass through Ioannina, the capital of Ali Pacha, it may be convenient to possess some notices connecting Epirus, Acarnania, Ætolia, and Locris, with Thessaly and Phocis. The author, however, does not pledge himself, either for the accuracy of the information, or that it is not sometimes contradictory, as it is derived from the testimony of the natives, who cannot have any very defined idea of an hour, and may have a wish to deceive, though that was rendered difficult, by drawing a scheme of the country at the moment of receiving the information. It is to be hoped that some future traveller will give the public an itinerary of these countries, while the establishment of an English colony at Corfu will probably enable some one to give the detail of Epirus, and make the discovery of Dodona. Parga is beautifully situated upon a rocky peninsula, and south of it is the Dulcis Portus (Porto Glyki) where the mountains are most magnificent. At Nicopolis, near Previsa, are many ruins of the Roman city, with a theatre, but all of brick, and not in themselves interesting. Actium is on the opposite side, or southern

bank of the entrance of the gulph of Arta. The country is generally unsafe, and the ruins are said to be of no consequence. Near Santa Maura, or the town of Leucadia, to the south, overlooking the channel, is the ruin of one of the ancient cities. At the Leucadian promontory a few blocks and the site of the temple are visible. At Ithaca there are two ancient cities, one at Aito, and another near Oxoe. In Cephallonia, Same, opposite Ithaca, is yet visible, and the ruins of all the other cities are perfectly ascertained. At Zante there are few antiquities, except sepulchral inscriptions.

## MESSALONGIA to EPACTO.

Messalongia is seven hours from the castle of Roumelia, on the cape opposite the Morea, passing the village of Bocchori on r.; then the ford of the Evenus, Fidari, or Ophitari, famous for the wound of Nessus. Galatala, village r., and leaving r. the fine mountain of Galata, the ancient Chalcis. Before the ford of the Fidari, on the hill l., an Ellenic kastro, now Kurt Aga, either a Turkish possessor, or a name derived from the Curetes. This may be Pleuron, as there seem to be reasons why it is not Calydon; but Pausanias did not travel here, and other authors are contradictory or silent. After Mt. Galata, on r. there is a valley on the shore, of which r. are the ruins, or rather the terraces of Lycirna, or Halycirna, the port or naval station of Calydon, which was about 30 stadia inland, or l. of the road. Perhaps Calydon was at Kabrolimne, toward a hill called Barasoba. After this valley the road mounts a dangerous precipice, now called Kakiscalá, the ancient Mt. Taphiassus, where Nessus died, and where there is, at the base of the mountain, a number of springs of fetid water, which occasioned the name Locri Ozolæ. After this dangerous hill the ruins of Macynia may be supposed near a ruined ancient tower l. The road then passes

along the beach, where once was Molycria, in a pretty country, leaving r. the cape and castle of Roumelia, anciently Antirrhium, said by Strabo to be only five stadia from Rhium, and then entering a very pretty and well cultivated plain, reaches Lepanto, so called by the Italians, but Epacto and Naupacto by the natives, seven hours from Messalungia. Epacto is a miserable pashalic, and a ruinous town, but it is worth visiting, because it gives a very exact idea of the ancient Greek city, with its citadel, on Mt. Rhegani, whence two walls, coming down to the coast and the plain, form a triangle. The port absolutely runs into the city, and is shut within the walls, which are erected on the ancient foundations. Epacto is reckoned 13 hours from Brachori.



## EPACTO TO SALONA.

This road lies through the country of the Locri Ozolæ,

To Klima, 3 hours, 15 minutes, crossing the river Mormos. Here are 15 houses. It is 2 hours from the sea. Near Klima is a palαιο kastro, and a monastery, Barnakoba, in the road to Betrinitza, distant 7 hours, and near the coast. In that road is a khan, Palaio Chari, distant 6 hours from Epacto. Betrinitza from Epacto 10 hours.

To Loidoriki, passing a bridge, Steno, 8 hours. Here are 50 houses. It is 6 hours from Salona. At Loidoriki is a palαιο kastro, and a great mountain, Bardusia.

Loidoriki to Betrinitza, 6 hours. Betrinitza to Salona, 6 hours.

Loidoriki to Galaxidi, 14 hours. Near Betrinitza, or Petrinitza, is a palαιο kastro, and a village E. called Kisili.

## SALONA TO KIRPINISH.

Musinitzes, 6 hours, ascending between Mts. Bardusia and Mauro Lithari.

Kirpinish, or Kirpinik, 10 hours.

## EPACTO TO IOANNINA.

To Belbitzana, over Mt. Rhegani, 4 hours. Belbitzana has 40 houses, and is 2 hours and a half from Klima, on r., and 4 hours from Trebichista l. Trebichista is 3 hours from Sim, or Shim. This is in the district called Krabări, a high rugged country, but producing good apples.

Belbitzana to Sim, or Shim.

Shim to Komori, where are 20 houses. Komori is 3 hours from Artotino, a ruined village l., near a bridge of the Evenus, or Phidari. Artotino is 2 hours from Platano. Komori to Platanos, 2 hours. Platanos to Chrysobetzi, 3 hours. Chrysobetzi to Brachori, 7 hours. Near Chrysobetzi is a place called Megadendra. This district is called Apokrato, perhaps anciently Apodotos. Komori to Lopotna, or Lobodna, 2 hours, where are 50 houses. Lobodna to Pentage, 10 hours, where are 6 houses. The road runs thence to Loidoriki. Two hours and a half from Pentage is a place called Kustartza.

Komori to Arakoba, 14 hours : here are 30 houses.

Arakoba is 7 hours from Chrysobetzi, to W. One

hour, S. E., is Agio Demetri, whence Loidoriki, 12 hours.

Arakoba to Domnitza, or Domnista, over a high mountain, called Arabokephale. At Domnitza 25 houses.

Domnitza to Krikiel, where are 100 houses.

Krikiel to Kirpinish, 1 hour and a half. Here are 500 houses. Kirpinish has 50 villages in its jurisdiction. It is 9 hours from a place called Agrapha, where the Phidari is said to rise. The source of the Evenus was said to be in the country of the Ophionenses; otherwise, Agrapha might perhaps be the district called from the Agrai, or Agræi.

Kirpinish, over Mt. Belouxi, to Retina, by Megalo Castagni.

Retina to Mezzovo, 24 hours.

Ioannina, or from Retina to Phanari, and thence 20 hours to Ioannina.

## MESSALONGIA to KURIA IRENE.

About an hour from Messalungia, on a rocky hill, are the ruins of an Ellenic city and fortress, called Kuria Irene, from the summit of which there is a fine prospect over the marshes of Messalungia, Anatolico, and the country produced by the sands of the Achelous, which have united a great number of the Echinades to the main land. This city is probably *Æniadæ*, being situated opposite to the promontory of Araxus, and at the distance of 100 stadia from Araxus, mentioned by Polybius, who also says it was opposite to *Dymæ*. No other city could have been so near to Araxus, for there is even now no habitable land between Kuria Irene and cape Papa.

Thucydides also says that the Achelous forms a lake at *Æniadæ*, which agrees with the situation of the lake Melite, below Kuria Irene, now called from Messalungia, or Anatolico. A town near *Æniadæ* was anciently called Nasos, or Nesos, probably from its insular situation. Anatolico is a singular town, built on piers, in the limne or lake. Some have thought that Kuria Irene could not be *Æniadæ*, because it must always have been on the left bank of the Achelous, even when it fell into the lake of Anatolico, but it seems that *Æniadæ* was for that very reason allotted by a special judgment of the Romans to Acarnania.

The Achelous, now called Aspropotamo, is a wide and powerful river, and falls at present into the sea, north of the island Oxia. It is said to have once fallen in, south of Curzolari, which is now joined to the continent; and these islands will, in the course of time, be all united to the terra firma. That called Scrophes is already accessible from Curzolari. From the citadel of Æniadæ two places are seen, one of which is called Stamna, where ancient cities have stood. Stratos, Conopa, Astacus, and several others, are yet undiscovered, and indeed the region of the ancient Acarnania has been little examined, being less interesting to travellers of both ancient and modern times, and almost impossible to understand, from the contradictory accounts of ancient authors. Several of the Echinades, now hills in the plain, anciently called Parachelotitis, appear to have ruins. Near Curzolari is a place called Tholus, or Tholos, on one of these eminences. Under Æniadæ is a tower and port, called Prokopani, and at the entrance of the limne of Mesalongia, which is generally not more than three feet deep, but full of fish, is a little island, Basiladi, on which is a modern fort. Near Neochori and Katochi is a monastery, called Gardacho, with an Ellenic kastro, as the natives say.

The Evenus, or Phidari, which falls into the gulph between Bocchori and Galata, has formed a long line of sand, projecting in the direction of cape Papa. This must be very dangerous in foggy weather, as it is so low as not to be visible, except from the mountains on the shore.

The ruins at Kuria Irene consist in a citadel on the summit of the hill. On a lower point is a space surrounded by walls, constructed in horizontal courses, and flanked by towers at unequal distances. The towers are about 24 feet in front, and project 12. One of the gates is 7 feet three inches wide.

One of these towers forms a sort of postscenium to a small theatre, the area or orchestra of which is scarcely 50 feet in diameter, and the seats only occupy 19 feet on each side of it.

Above this theatre are cisterns divided by walls, in which are openings, formed, not by arches, but approaching stones, and producing a singular effect. Above this is the agora, and the remains of a portico in it are visible, the columns of which are 2 feet 6 inches in diameter.

In the citadel are fragments of Doric columns, in white marble, the flutings of which are 3 inches wide, and others 5 inches and three quarters.

**BETRINETZA, OR PETRINITZA, TO PATRAGIK,  
OR NEOPATRA.**

West of the cape of Petrinitza are the islands Trisagna, on the largest of which is a village, with a port.

To Loidoriki, by Malandrino, where are 40 houses, 6 hours.

Loidoriki to Klima, 3 hours.

Klima to Sika, or Psucha, 2 hours. From Sika, on l., is a place called Artotena, or perhaps Artotheba, with 70 houses, 7 hours distant. This is 14 hours, over the hills, from Loidoriki. Sika to Mussonites, turning eastward, 4 hours, whence to Salona, 6 hours. Mussonites to Patragik, 12 hours. Mussonites to the khan of Gravia, 8 hours.

Sika to Patragik, 10 hours.

IOANNINA, OR IANINA, TO ZEITOUN.

To Mezzovo, where is a lofty mountain. The town itself is said, by Dr. Holland, to be 3,000 feet above the sea, and from this district flow the Peneus, the Aous, the Arta, and the Achelous.

Mezzovo to Retina, 24 hours.

to Maurilo, 8 hours.

to Patragik, 5 hours. This place is also called Neopatra.

to Zeitoun, 6 hours.

Or thus :

Ioannina to Phanari, 20 hours.

Phanari to Trikala, 3 hours. Hence a road runs to Larissa.

Patragik, or Neopatra.

Zeitoun, 6 hours.

There is a road from Metzovo to the curious convents of Meteora, and thence to Larissa.

Zeitoun to Salona, 12 hours.

Salona to Patragik, 12 hours: 6 of these hours are employed on the Salona road.



**PATRAGIC TO BRACHORI, THE ANCIENT THERMO,  
THE CAPITAL OF ÆTOLIA.**

To Gardiki, 2 hours.

To Laspi, 4 hours and a half.

Kirpenik, or Kirpenish, 1 hour, 30 minutes. Kirpenish is said to contain 500 houses. It is the capital of the province of the same name.

To Brachori, or Vrachori, 14 hours. About mid-way is a monastery, Pousos. Brachori is one hour from the Aspropotamo, or Achelous, and has 200 houses.

**BRACHORI TO IOANNINA.**

To Ambrakia, having crossed the Achelous, 8 hours.  
Ambracia.

To Arta, 8 hours.

To Ioannina, 12 hours.

Brachori is 8 hours from Messalungia, passing between the two lakes, at the distance of one hour from Brachori. The nearest lake is 6 hours from Messalungia. Messalungia is 7 hours from Chrysobytsi, or Chresobetza, and Chresobetza 7 hours from Vrachori.

## SALAMIS.

The island of Salamis, or at least the capital of it, is now called Colouri : perhaps the variety of gulphs and capes have occasioned the name, which signifies a snake. It resembles a trident in shape. The cynosure of the eastern point yet retains the ruins of the trophy erected after the battle of Salamis. It was a column on a circular base. Many of the marbles are in the sea. There is a tower, on the main land, opposite to it, and the port Phoron, where are evident traces of the temple of Hercules. The place where Xerxes sat to observe the battle must be very nearly opposite Psyttalia, on the main land. On Psyttalia a corps of Persians was placed during the combat. Near the base, or root of the promontory of the cynosure, a tumulus is seen. There is a ferry to Salamis from the main land, still called the Perama. A promontory, near the little rock of St. Georgio, seems to have been the site of the ancient city, but on the top of a rock, not far distant, nearer Eleusis, are the remains of another fortress. The rock Atalanta, now Talantous, is in a bay at the south of the cynosure. The old city of Budorus was on a rocky point, opposite Ægina, and there are some remains of it. At the cape nearest Ægina are two rocks, called Peristeria. Near Budorus are three others. Two rocks

also lie off the western point, and those anciently called the Echirades, in the channel of Eleusis. The island is generally mountainous, but there is a valley tolerably fertile in the centre, with a hamlet, called Moulchi. The village Kolouri, now the capital, is governed by a Greek vaivode, who buys the office. There is a beautiful bay, and there are many safe ports on the west. On the hill behind the monastery of the Panagia Phaneromeni, opposite the ferry to Megara, are the remains of a very ancient fortress, or city, whence there is a fine view toward Corinth, over the promontory projecting from the port of Nisæa, and the isles of Minos.

## ÆGINA.

THIS is one of the most interesting spots in Greece, and is, even at present, in a tolerably flourishing condition, being, in some degree united with the commercial establishment of the Hydriotes. The ancient city was on the west, and the walls are yet to be traced, with the remains of the port. Two columns of a temple, commonly called that of Venus, still remain in their places, and Mr. Cockerell made some curious researches on the spot, which it is to be hoped will be published. The plain is fertile, and tolerably cultivated. At the port are, at present, only a few magazines. North of the old city is a curious square pit, perhaps only a quarry, with a tumulus near it. There are others in the plain, and there was, anciently, one of Phocus, near a place called the Secret Port.

The modern town lies to the east of the ancient city. Twenty minutes from the port are sepulchres, in a rock. Twenty-eight minutes beyond this the hills commence. They produce almonds and grain, cultivated upon terraces. Twenty-eight minutes further, after a steep ascent, is a little spring, near a church. Twelve minutes higher is a well, and twenty minutes beyond is the town, upon a rock, with a ruined castle. This is at the usual rate of travelling in Ægina, which

is upon an ass. There are a few inscribed marbles in the castle. There is a monastery near the highest mountain in the island, which is yet called the Oros, and vestiges of an ancient city in that quarter called Œnone. The temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, on the mount of that name, is two hours east of the town, the road being bad, and only asses to ride. There is, below the town, on the north, a little bay, or port, where persons coming from Athens land. The Oros is about three miles from the temple. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the situation of this ruin, on the top of a wooded hill, in the centre of the gulph of Ægina, and near enough to command, in clear weather, the view of Athens and Sunium. The sculptures which once adorned the pediments of this temple are, perhaps, among the most valuable acquisitions of ancient sculpture. The society of Dilettanti have published the measurements of the temple, but it is hoped that the result of the researches of Messrs. Cockerell and Foster, who discovered the statues, will also be communicated to the public.

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## E R R A T A.

Page 5, line 15, *for after, a descent, read after a descent.*

36, . . last, *for but, read it.*

58, . . 9, 10, *for former route, read the route Oropo to Marathon, page 137.*

134, . . 4 from bottom, *for Graca, read Graia.*

147, . . 10, *for Talenta, read Talanta.*

168, . . 1, *for Tropis, read Tronis.*

234, . . 24, *for Belanea. Oaks, read Belanea oaks.*

258, . . 3, *for Belanea: oaks, read Belanea oaks.*

270, . . 12, *for Mt. Ossa Kissavos, read Mt. Ossa, or Kissavos.*

THE END.

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