Journall from Athens this the
Attica, Bootia & ~~Boeotia~~ from May 16. 1751.
to the 1st of June

10

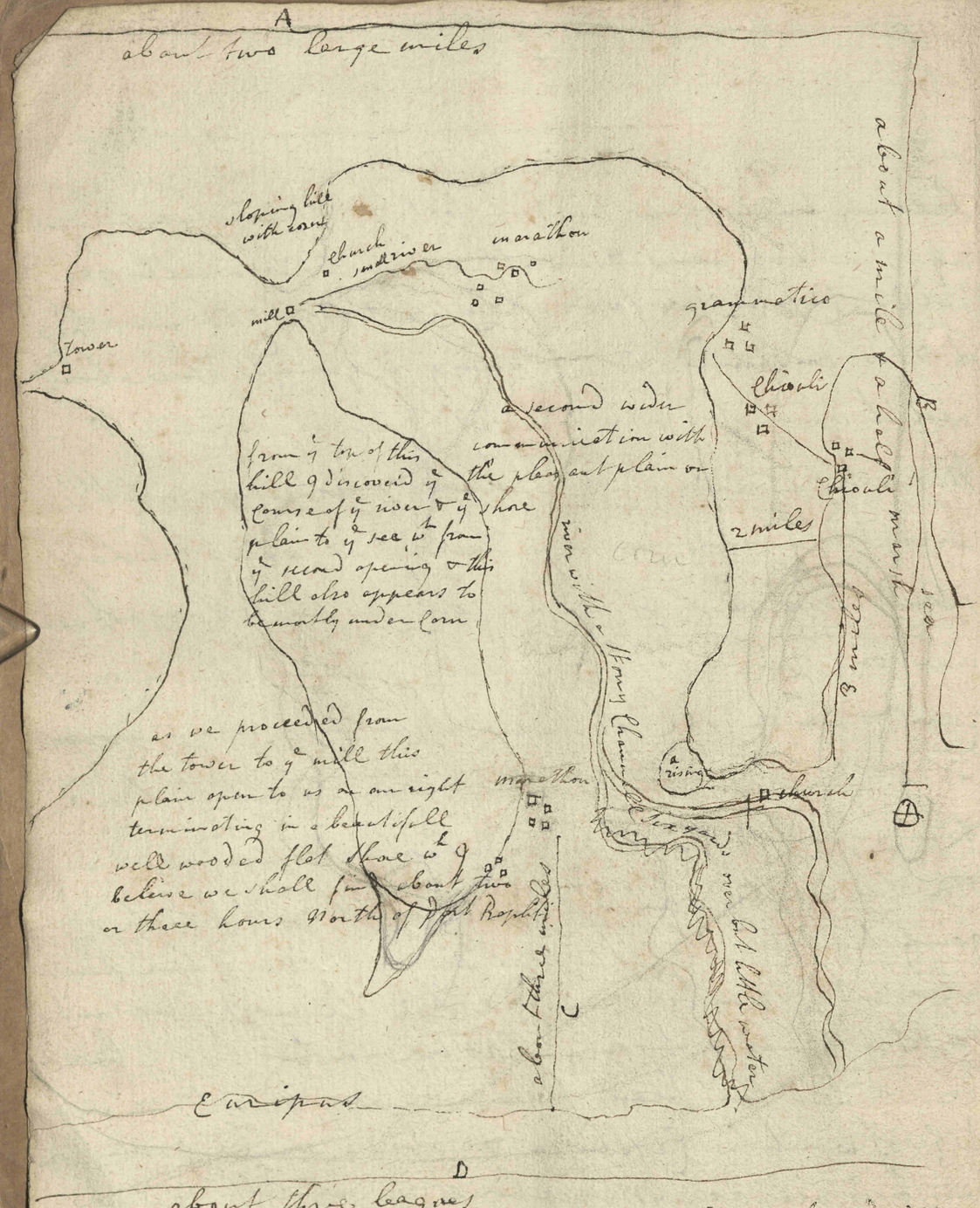
R. W.

ΠΡΟΣΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΗΡΩΩΝ
ΟΣΤΙΣ ΕΙ Ο ΕΧΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΧΟΡΟΝ
ΜΗΠΟΤΕ ΜΕΤΑΚΕΙΝΗΣΗΣ·Τ
ΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΑΛΜ
ΑΤΩΝ ΕΙΚΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΙΜΑΣ ΟΣΤΙΣ ΗΚ
ΑΘΕΛΟΙ ΗΜΕΤΑΚΕΙΝΟΙ. Η ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΜΗ
ΕΓΗΝ ΚΑΡΠΟΝ ΦΕΡΕΙΝ ΜΗΤΕ ΘΑΛΑΣΣ
ΑΝ ΠΛΩΤΗΝ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΑΚΩΣ ΤΕ ΑΠΟΛ
ΕΣΘΑΙ ΑΥΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟΣ ΟΣΤΙ
ΔΕΚΑΤΑΧΩΡΑΝ ΦΥΛΑΤΤΟΙ ΚΑΙ
ΤΕΙΜΩΝΤΑΕΙΩΘΟΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΕΥΞΩΝ
ΔΙΑΜΕΝΟΙ ΠΟΛΛΑ ΚΑΙ ΑΓΑΘΑΕ
ΝΑΙ ΤΟΥΤΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΑΥΤΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΓΟ
ΝΟΙΣ ΚΥΜΗΝΑΣΘΑΙ ΔΕΜΗΔΕΑΩΛΕΗ
ΑΣΘΑΙ ΜΗΔΕΝΗ ΑΠΟΚΡΟΥΣΝΗΣΥΝ
ΘΡΑΥΣΑΙΗΣΥΝΧΕΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΙΦΗΣΚΑΙ
ΤΟΥΣΧΗΜΑΤΟΣΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΟΥΤΩΝΠΟΙ
ΗΣΕΙΗΑΥΤΗΚΑΙΕΠΙΤΟΥΤΟΙΣΑΡΑ

this inscription is in Mr. Dawkins possession & was taken from a ruined greek Church at Eleusis. there is another Hermes in y wall of another Church with y same inscription at y same place, & at a village call'd Chionia near Marathon I saw a fragment of a Hermes with some Letters words to y same purpose.

ΡΟΥΣΑΙΙΤΣΥΝΘΡΑΥΣΑΙΗ
ΣΥΝΧΕΑΙΤΗΣ

leaving Anchesmos on our left & Hymettus on our right in two hours & a half we came to a village call'd Eleusis from y Eleusis which was thro it & is consumed in watering y grounds thereabout near it we passed on our right y Pandeli a Convent on Mount Pentelicus whose name it preserves a little corrupted, y soil during these two hours & a half seemed like most I have seen in the Attica not very rich but produces a tolerable quantity however of Corn & much oyl. at Eleusis in a ruin'd mosque is a Hermes with y inscription which I have here copy'd, y same inscription is repeated on a stone in another greek Church about half a mile off going from this to Hommata a village of five houses pleasantly situated we rode thro' the most pleasant Country I had yet seen in Attica for two hours leaving on our left that beautifull well wooded plain to y S. E. of which is Eleusis & about a mile from Hommata y village Mexia bane on our left I went there & found some broken unintelligible fragments of inscriptions 3 houses & 3 Churches, y soil red dish



⊕ here I saw part of an island (I believe) in ye Euripus, found it afterwards to be ye Chersonesus

17th having taken a few bearings we proceeded thro a bad rugged & rocky road to the village of Marathon in about two hours. the soil in most places more inclinable to red than that immediately about Athens but too rocky ever to have admitted of much agriculture, as we descended into ye plain of Marathon we attempted to sketch out such a generall idea of its situation, as might help to give some lights with regard to ye remarkable battle fought there, when Miltiades beat ye Persians. the accounts of it in ye greek historians; a plan of ye ground & the little sketch we have from Pausanias & ye picture of it in ye ΠΟΙΚΙΛΗ - may perhaps serve as comments upon one another. there are at present three villages which are call'd Marathon, ye most northern one could not have been ye scene of action being in a plain not above half a mile broad, ye next village which may be a mile more to ye South is opposite to ye part of ye Eastern chain of hills where ye plain to ye sea opens. I believe I shall find it probable that Miltiades drew up with ye river on his right & that hill upon his left, ye Persians in that large plain towards ye sea in which was a morass or lake & that the battle was begun at + the hills which inclose ye plains running first from the tower E. to ye mill & marathon & then South towards the sea are rocky but so mixt with shrubs that they appear tollerably green. we went from ye upper Marathon to ye opening into ye large plain on ye shore in half an hour & turning Naward we came to Chiouli in a little more than half an hour & from there turning something to ye W. of N. arrived at upper Chiouli over ye hills about a large mile from ye first & two small miles more to Grammatico

from the [illegible] pole we [illegible]
& about a small league farther being [illegible]
on our right hand a very steep cliff upon the [illegible]
of the [illegible] we [illegible]
about a mile & a half from [illegible]
ascended a round hill [illegible]
we had [illegible]
[illegible] of the Canoes & the [illegible]
& some other [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] north of bay & [illegible]
three or four small islands

this town tho' never remarkable for any thing else has been ye subject of much eloquence, its situation on y^e ~~Attica~~ frontiers of Attica gave ye Athenians pretence to claim a property in it, w^t was defended in a famous oration of Callistratus which so captivated Demosthenes that it determined him from philosophy to ye study of Oratory. some acts of violence committed by ye Athenians afterwards upon this town occasion'd their being fined 500 talents, to ye which with ye interest they yet exceeded, to have to plead their cause in ye Areopagus, where he succeed'd & introduced ye Attic eloquence is well known.

this town had nothing remarkable enough to be either any thing worth taking notice of (Pausa. Att. 34) & would probably have been much less, ~~[illegible]~~ but its situation on ye frontiers of Boeotia & Attica occasion disputes about it, ye Athenian pretensions were supported by Callistratus in a famous oration which so captivated Demosthenes as to determine him to ye study of Oratory.

+ there can be no doubt of this being ye antient oropus, it agreeing to it both in name & situation; this town was seated in Beotia tho' its being any bounds between them & ye Attica occasion'd disputes, & it was adjudged to ye Athenians by Philip pres. in Attics cap. 34 who places it CIII Stadia or 15 miles. Aul. Gel. l. 3. c. 13 says that Demosthenes was so charmed with ye eloquence of Callistratus in his harangue relating to this town that it occasion'd his embracing ye study of Oratory. Caracedes journey to Rome was also about this town Cl. Var. hist. l. 3. c. 17

+ its about half a league from it.

18. we went over a rugged mountainous road for above four hours & a half to Marcopoli which is situated pleasantly upon ye side of a hill our course was to ye W. of N. from this we descended in half an hour to a round hill from where we had an open prospect & took bearings, this hill was close on ye left of our road & a very deep cliff having water (but in small quantity when we saw it) in it which we saw wind thro ye plain into ye sea, from this hill we had a view of ye Euripus as far as Chalcis opposite to us, on ye shore of Euboea was a sloping bay, under cover mostly, & looking well, from this we descended into ye plain, & passing over a dry channell whose embouchure might be half a mile from that already mentioned we went to ye ruin of an antient wall & a small building of a more modern date on ye sea side, on a stone in ye wall was wrote in large characters ΦΙΛΟΘΕΑ, from hence we went to Oropo, a village of above 1500 inhabitants, pleasantly situated on ye side of hills & commanding a rich plain of 2 miles to ye sea in a church there I saw upon a sepulchrall stone like those of Teos ΑΙΙΣΤΙΟΣΙΠΑΛΑΥΚΙΟΥ on another stone in ye same church ΜΑ · ΙΙ · also ΞΕΝΟΣΛΝ ΑΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔ ΑΓΙΟΥ

† Oropus is put in Boeotia by Strabo, if this be its first town on ye Euripus side going from Attica, Anthedon was its last according to Strabo & long before him Homer ἀνθεδόνα δ' ἐξαπόωσαν,

□ the last of these on which ~~Egripo~~ washes ye present walls of Egripo is a noble large but land locked bason & which I take to be ye famous port of Aulis, portum inclitum statione quondam mille navium agamemnonia classis, Liv. 40. 27. & that Aulis must have been situated on a near that rocky rising where there is at present a small place not far from the bridge; ye narrow part of ye Euripus here seems to serve three pieces of ancient geography, for Diod. Sic says 13.47. that from Aulis to Chalcis ye narrowest part of the Euripus a communication, ζεῦγμα, was made; & Liv. loc. cit. calling it 3 miles from Chalcis to Aulis does not much alter ye situation, Plin. says y. y Aulis capaci nobilis portu & the situation is as Strabo marks it, say ΑΟΛΙΠΕΤΕΟΔΟΝ & Homer in ye Catalogue, there could not be a finer harbour for so large a fleet nor more secure; wch with its being on ye side of greece towards Troy might have made Aulis chosen for a rendezvous, ye Dramantines w^d detained that fleet & has given a subject to Euripides, after blows was in summer for two months;

19 we went a small hour further to Scamnino & close by it passd a large dry channell no doubt of ye Argyras which we were informd is generally a large river in winter & after any considerable rain not passable, there was a broke bridge where we passd, but not antient, the village is situated something like oropo, this was ye first † place in Beotia divided from ye Attica by that river, there were some remains of Ionick pillars of a very small Diameter in a greek Church & in ye wall was a sepulchrall stone with
ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΣ
ΑΝΔΡΕΟΥ
at another greek church was a bassrelief representing three figures pretty entire with their names wrote over, also sepulchrall, this we purchased; from hence we continued Wheelers route to Negropont in six hours the whole pretty well answering his description the first part of our road was hilly & planted with pines we had in view a pleasant Vale in Negropont South of ye town well planted with vines & olives, the two □ bays, which ~~Capt.~~ Stewart has marked in his shape of ye Coast occasioned our making a considerable tour to get round to negro port; the town of Negropont is very pleasantly situated in ye narrowest part of ye Euripus which is passed there by a poor bridge where still remains ye Venetian arms, ye people live in a fine bay, & ye houses are a good deall mixt with trees, there is one large turkish house ye residence of ye Commander of ye Galleys who resides & governs here generally, we went to ye French Consulls

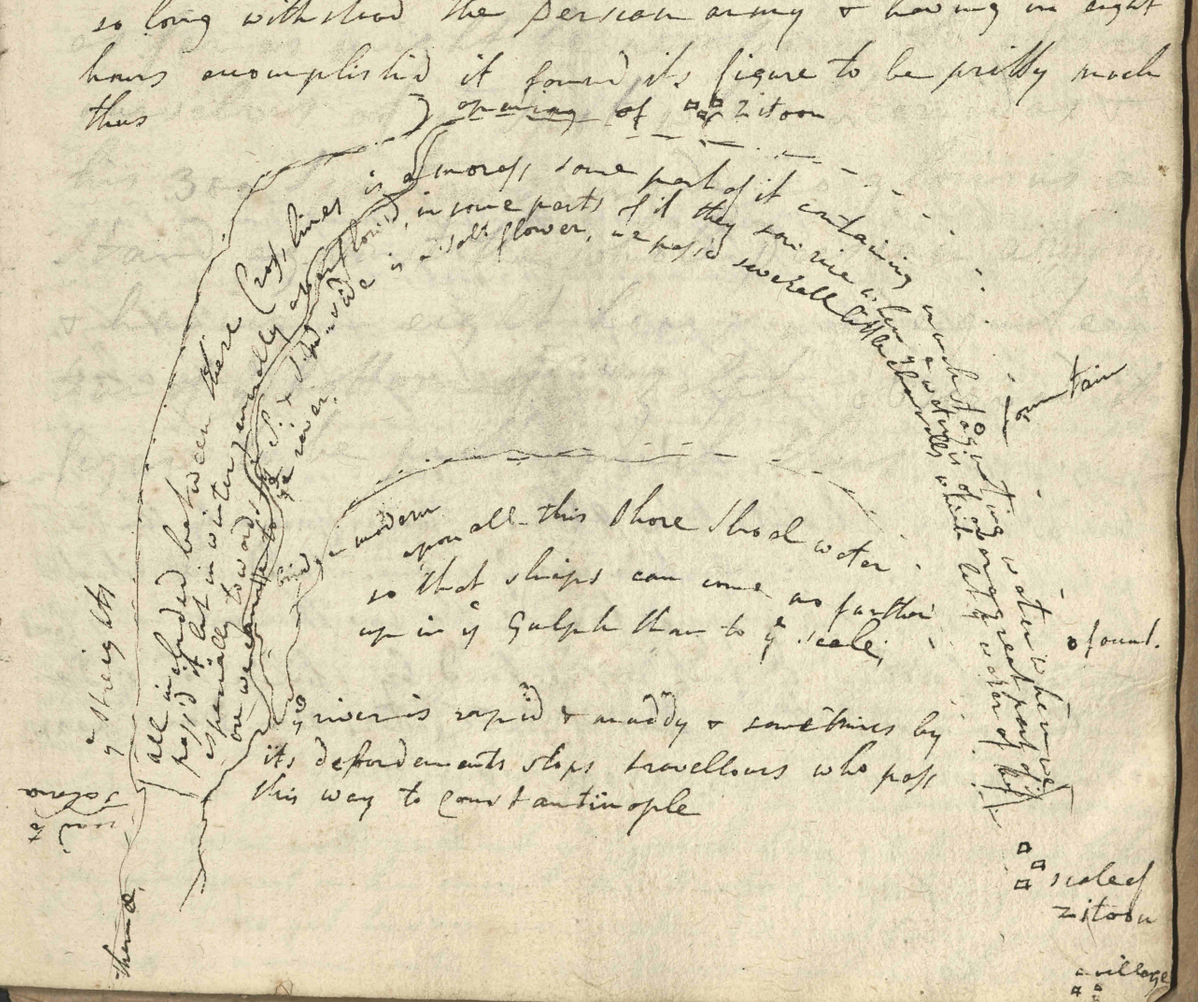
this island formerly Euboea was under ye Athenian go-
vernmt who placed Colonys in Eretria & Chalcis Vell.
lib. 1. cap. 4. Thucydides says that its revolt allarm'd
them in ye pelleponesian war as they drew more power
thence from the Attique, Phillip lookd upon it as ve-
ry necessary to his designs upon Greece, & no doubt
its importance must have been great to ye Athenians
if we consider their & its situation
the Phocians built a wall at Thermopylae to secure ye-
selves against their great enemys ye Thessalians,
see ye inscriptions at Delphos for ye manner in wch
the name is wrote

there are no antiquitys that we could hear of in
Negropont nor indeed any thing worth a visit, provisions are plenty, cousiderably
the tides
of ye Euripus have something very singular but as ye
are irregular it would require a long & constant series
of observations to give a tollerable account of them, we set
out this night in a boat for Thermopylae, & in ye morning
20th found ye bay of Opus open to us, bounded to ye S.
by Cnthedon & to ye North by Daphnus or Cnemis, its North
extremitie is a point of low land there is an island in
the bay consisting, as it appear'd to us sailing by, of three
round tops called Atalandi which name a village plea-
santly situated about half a league from the shore has, both
no doubt a corruption of Atalanta & ye village having some
remains of old buildings, I suppose Opus. this bay is plea-
sant, & the whole shore of ye Continent has a better aspect
than that of Negropont which is a bolder & more rocky
shore without villages. however at ye North end on ye
West the N.W. looging towards the Sinus Maliacus there is a
village on ye side of ye hill which is cultivated & has a good
deale of Corn, the whole Sinus Maliacus has an agreeable vell
wooded shore & produces vine & Corn tho' the hills at a little
distance from the shore seemd only to be shrubby, we saw a
part of Pindus at ye bottom of ye gulph covered with
snow,

even this we had no accounts from the antients to guide by, the present face of this country sufficiently shews ye change it must have undergone, & that the morass at ye bottom of ye Gulph is an acquisition from the sea occasion'd by ye violence of the river in winter & helpt by those plentifull springs of ye Thermodon which flow into the morass, in three or four places with a smart current is evident from the nature of ye morass, & ye accounts of the river, which answer in every circumstance to ye same causes & effects at ye mouth of ye Nile, Scamander, Caystre, Meander, Achelous &c. all which rivers have by producing a new flat shore, destroy'd ports altaid situations, & occasion'd some of ye most puzling difficultys in ye comparison of antient & modern geography; if we dont attend to this circumstance there is no part of these streights which will agree at all with the antient accounts of Thermopylæ, there being a passage every where between the mountains & ye sea of a mile in ye narrowest place if not more; but there is one spot where the road under these mountains may be as near as I could guess thirty foot broad, any thing beyond that thirty foot towards ye sea is eight or ten feet at least lower than the road & keeps visible marks of resemblance to all the marshy plain already taken notice of whereas the road is a fine champaigne gravell, entirely different from that of ye marsh & having no appearance of having suffer'd any change: there is no other part of the shore that will answer to the action of Leonidas but this which allowing the marshy part of ye shore to be an acquisition since from ye sea is exactly the thing, as will appear by comparing the plan with the action.

we attempted to land at ye Thermodon from whence those streights got ye name of Thermopylæ but found there was not water enough for us to come near ye shore & so landed at ye N.W. side of ye Gulph where ships anchor to load lime here & which is ye scala of Zitoon about four hours of it; see following page ⊕

21. we set out early on horseback from this place to make the tour of the bay as far as might be necessary to assure ourselves if possible of the famous spot where Leonidas so long withstood the persian army & having in eight hours accomplisht it found its figure to be pretty much thus



⊕ the character we have of ye antient inhabitants of Greece is very little in their favour.

The present town of Egrippo is an evident corruption of Euripus as ye antient name of this narrow straight wch seperates Euboea from Boeotia; you pass from ye terra firma to it by a fine stone bridge which leads you at a small castle whose walls are ye Venetian arms from whence to ye town you pass a lettering draw bridge, both ye town & suburbs dont contain as many inhabitants as Athens. Chalcis (formerly the capitall of ye Island as Eretria was ye second. Strabo) was situated here as Aulis was on ye opposite side tho now there are not ye least vestiges of either; ye first was reckond by Philip son of Demetrius one of ye three fetters of Greece, (Cellar) Mon. Dionys. ΧΑΛΚΙΣ ΟΠΙΔΟΣΟΡΕΩΣ ΡΕΝΤΕΟΠΟΝΗΣΕΛΛΟΠΙΝΗΩΝ, see Hanes.

22d in our return had an opportunity, being a second time the two shores of ye Euripus in our return to Egrippo, there is a remarkable point which runs out from the south side of ye Sinus Maliacus which is a continuation of ye plain shore at that side, on which Mola & another Village more easterly stand about a mile from the sea, & which forms a triangle here, to ye east of this point is a little stream which I take to be ye Boagrius, from Mola quitting the shore is the road to Thebes &c & from thence to Attalanda is ten hours: I suppose ye plain in which Mola & ye other village is may be ye happy plain of Strabo for further on towards Attalanda ye shore is not I think wide enough be twixt ye hills & sea to deserve that name, ye Gulph of Negrepont in wch is Thermae (where an baths as at ye other Thermae) is ye greatest I saw in ye Island Mouth of Chalcis & is near opposite to ye Opuntian Gulph, we were considerably stopt by ye Current in our return to Egrippo where we arrived ye 23d in ye morning; ye French Consell at Egrippo a sensible man told me he could never reduce ye tides of ye Euripus to answer exactly ye observations of Pere Babin, according to any thing I could learn they are too irregular to admitt of precise rules; they are felt about thirty miles both ways, & tho' much governed by winds, rise from six inches to twenty, we could not advance against ye tide returning to Egrippo with a gale which I in vain would have carried us seven miles without ye Current. Livy 28. 6. seems to have been most correct in his account tho' Strabo 9. & Mela. 2. 7 mention it, seven tides yet he says non septies die sicut fama est sed semper in modum venti &c. & Claudian in Ruf. lib. 1 verse 92

seems to think ye same, Euripi reflux incertus unda is.
Lucan. V. verse 234 says

Arctatus rapido fervet quæ gurgite portus
Euripus; trahit, versam mutantibus undis
Cholidicas puppes, ad iniquam elisibus aulam;

the last epithet of iniquam must relate to ye particular expedition of ye Greeks, for ye Antients we have seen reckon'd ye pass a very fine one as it certainly is whereas one would take it for a bad pass & dangerous from Lucan;

† ye Orator also made use of it as a simile to express inconstancy as Eschines against Ctesiphon, Cicero compares ye assembly of ye Roman people to it, & ye Greeks it gave rise to sundry greek proverbs, τοῦ Εὐρίπου ἐμπεσεῖν see Tourneil on Eschines; it was reported that Aristotle drown'd himself in it because he could not understand its motions.

We left Egripo ye 23d in ye evening & coasted the Euripus on ye Beotian side for two hours in that time we observ'd as often as we were close upon the shore, as diligently as we could whether there was any discharge of water either above or underground wch might answer to ye Χαράβρα Dea talk'd of by Wheeler, we saw two or three considerable streams run out of the rock into ye sea but having rather the appearance of being ye produce of some fountains near ye shore than a discharge of ye lake in Wheeler; we lay at a little village about a mile from the sea, call'd about two long hours from Egripo.

the 24th we went along ye Coast thro a very rugged mountainous road for two hours when we cross'd a pretty smart stream which runs there into ye sea from ye rocks I suppose a spring we here began to mount a considerable steep mountain & passing it still in ye direction of something W. of N. we continued a rugged road for three hours to a rocky hole where the water having passed a considerable mountain between ye lake & this makes its exit & soon after turns a mile & in a bent ~~half~~ a league runs into ye sea, this we could only conclude from ye appearances confirm'd by our guides for when we saw it there was no water but a considerable rocky irregular hole in all parts of which & between ye stones were that green scum wch water especially stagnating makes & from it a considerable dry channell which shew'd that some times it must contain much water, another hour led us over this hill

Cardiba is a poor village situated about a mile from ye plain of Copais to which I descended by a cliff. ye Greek church is situated out of ye village a quarter of a mile where I copied ye inscription & over ye side of ye same hill I saw several antient foundations which shew there must have been considerable buildings here. I wrote what town it could have been

CEBAC
ΑΒΗΝΙΚΟΥ ΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΥ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΥ ΚΑΙ
ΕΒΑΣΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΠΕΔΩΝ ΥΟΝ
ΗΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ

toward ye lake which at ye part we then came to was quite dry & grass growing in it here we saw ye entrance of three of those Catabethra in only one of w^h there was water running from ye plain, without having a channell thro that part of ye plain which we saw dry, ye water entered ye mountain by a large irregular rocky cave having no appearance like that of art an hour from the last of those brought us to Caccino, from whence having round ye mountain of ye same name we arrived in an hour at ye village Cardiba, where I saw three or four broken inscriptions, one considerable large one on ye stipite of a greek church a little out of the village on ye side of a hill & at ye same church two fragments which belong to ye same inscription ~~as follows~~ which see as I have copy'd them the 25 we went to Thebes in four hours course pretty much South two hours of our road extreamly rugged & mountainous to ye Hylica pelus or Theban lake, a clear piece of water when we saw it with ye hills round it pretty enough diversify'd but so absolutely bare as to afford nothing but a bleak prospect were ye wooded ye lake would be most beautifull I guess it to be about 12 miles round soon after we lost it we got into a large plain ye soil good & under corn w^h they were then cutting we crossd it in an hour & a quarter to Thebes situated on a rising on ye south side of ye plain, the men & women cut the corn with a hook like ours & in hand fulls;

as we went thro' ye plain of Livadia, I observ'd that tho' upon ye whole it is very flat yet there is a gentle slope from ye side which we coasted to that where ye Cephissus are & where ye water runs off there was one or two small spots where there was still a little water lodged but the greatest part of ye plain was positive when we saw it some channells carry'd off ye water wch remain'd to ye Cephissus & I supposed these channells must never be quite dry as there is great plenty of water coming from springs in ye mountains on our left besides ye dry beds of severall rivers which we passed from Thebes to Livadia & severall channells or clifts between ye hill for winter torrents; these plains give Beotia ye advantage over ye Attica as to Corn but in generall it is an extreamly rocky Country & from Livadia for ye rest of our tour very romantick. this is sign'd with ye in ye preceding leaf marked ⊗ are in ye same character & on two large broken stones near each other at Megara

ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΜΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΝ ΑΝΤΩΝ
ΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΣΕ
ΟΥΗΡΟΥ ΕΥΣΕΒΟΥΣ ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΚΟΣ ΣΕΒΑΣΤ
ΟΥΑΔΙΑΒΗΝΙΚΟΥ ΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΥ ΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΣ
ΑΣΤΗΣ ΜΗΤΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΟΠΕΔΩΝΥΟΝ ΗΠΟ
ΗΡ ΜΕΓΑΡΕΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝ

all tho we found at Megara

Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙΟ ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΑΝ ΚΑΛΛΙΝΕΙΚΟΥ
ΝΑΔΙΑΡΧΟΥΝΤΑ ΤΟ ΔΩΔΕΚΑ
Ν ΚΑΙ ΕΚΑΤΟΣΤΟΝ ΕΤΟΣ ΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ
Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙΟ ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΤΙΒ· ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΝ ΑΤΤΙΚΟΝ
ΥΠΑΤΟΝ ΕΠΙ ΕΥΡΕΣΙΑΙΣ
ΚΑΙ ΕΥΝΟΙΑΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΗΝ
ΠΟΛΙΝ

Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙ
ΣΑΡΑ ΘΕΟΥ ΥΟΝ
ΑΡΕΤΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ
ΚΑΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕΣΙΑΣ
Η ΒΟΥΛΗ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΗΜΟΣ
Τ· ΦΛΑΒΙΟΝ ΕΥΒΙΟΤΟΝ
ΕΥΝΟΙΑΣ ΕΝΕΚΑ

the situation of Thebes is rather high there we I am told three hundred houses, it is well water'd tho' its two rivers were dry when I saw them, its air is good, tis supposed the Arx Cadm. was where the present Castle is but there is no remains of antiquity except some odd scattered pieces of marble most of a bad taste, we went 26 to Livadia eight hours our whole course being lie in ye plain of Thebes & ye foot of Livadia & having ye hills close by us on ye left our course being a little to gentle & rapidly N. of W. in three hours we came to a rising & divides ye two plains which having pass'd in a mile we came to a mind tour from which we took bearing course must have been hereabouts about an hour from this tower we dind at a stream wch might have been Parnassus if it is not more probable that a dry channell wch we pass'd half a mile before might have answer'd to that stream a little before that stream upon a rocky rising on our right was some very imperfect ruins of a City perhaps Coronea continuing on ye south side of ye plain in about an hour & half or two hours before we arriv'd at Livadia we pass'd by ruins at about an hours distance on our left in a rising at the bottom of a sort of bay which ye plain makes call'd αγιος γεωργιος one of ye places wch Wheeler supposes may answer to Platea I struck of to go there but found it was too late so we proceed'd to Livadia having about

Livadia affords nothing but its romantick situation, a sort of vale which we had upon our right which communicates with ye plain & carries into it ye Hercyna is well planted before I arrived at Livadia from ye high ground which we mounted in quitting ye plain I observed to ye N.W. of as ye place where ye Cephisus comes into ye plain but had not an opportunity of observing what water might be brought into ye plain that way (see Homer)

an hour before quit the plain, Livadia is situated in a very romantick manner on ye side of a hill well watered by the which runs thro' the town & where it furnishes a fountain the inhabitants shew a grotto for ye Cave of Trophonius, which with se-verall others cut out of the rock are extreme busy-all places

29 we went to Parnassus in two hours & a half a-bout due W. & in three hours more we coasted its South side thro' a mountainous rugged Country to some shade & water in a Vale between ye two most remarkable points of that mountain from which we went in three hours to Castri thro' ye most pittoresque country I have almost ever seen even in Savoy or Switzerland

28. we lodged at a greek Convent at a little distance from ye village & situated near that remarkable Cliff through which a stream runs & where is ye Castalian fountain cut in ye rock with steps down to it this Cliff divides ye mountain into two points one of ye hanging quite perpendicular very high & rocky over the Convent ye ruins of Delphos which are extreamly imperfect are on ye side of ye other Mountain mostly tho there are some ruins on both side of ye Castalian Stream;

soon after we left Salona we quit the plain & after we had climbed a little up these hills in our way to Gollaxiti saw a tolerable large village ~~on a~~ built at the other side of the plain wch answers to Pausanias's situation of Myon;

+ wch plain was neglected & barren in Pausanias's time, see the reasons & his surmise that trees would not grow in it, or the ruin of the siege of Cyrrha taken Solon's time &c I think it appears from Æschines that in his time the Amphissians had the plain of Cyrrha.

from Crissa down to the sea is a beautifull plain with olives, this same plain extends to Salona the nearest part of the sea to Crissa & Delphos was the port of Cirrha no doubt & the plain the Cirrhean plain, both which are well mentd in the oration of Æschines against Demosthenes, in the same oration he says amphissa is 60 stades from Delphos, Strabo places it Cyrrha the limites between the Phocians & Ozolans, Pausanias makes it 60 stades from Delphos, Strabo 80, which he properly calls of ascent from Cyrrha, for Delphos is much above it, the present village called Crissa is situated just as you get into the plain coming from Castri but high enough to command the whole plain, both to the sea & to Salona; there is no mention of it, nor could the Pleistus ever run thro it, Pausanias makes the Pleistus run thro Cyrrha wch he says Homer makes the same too wch Crissa agrees to the authority of Strabo & the present appearances see Casaubon & Tiaret quoted on this occasion in Gedoin's translation;

+ the inscription shews it to have been Chalcis wch Ptolemy & Stephanus gives to the Locri & wch according to Strab. & Pausanias must be in their bounds;

there is the form of a Stadium remaining & a few steps some inscriptions which being copy'd from an antient wall in the present village would incline me to think it the famous temple of Apollo, the declivity of the hill on wch Delphos stood is so rapid that the ground is supported by walls forming terraces some of wch are antient & others modern, I never saw a more romantick situation nor more capable of inspiring that enthusiasm of either poetry or religion for both wch it has been so famous;

29 leaving Castri we arrived in three hours & a half at Salona (5 miles Æschines distance greater than Pausanias); our descent from Castri for an hour & a half very ragged to Crissa, which bears with little variation its antient name; from which to Salona a fine plain we dined at Salona & in six hours from there went to Gollaxiti the greatest part of the road very bad over the Corax about half way we came to a village called Agia Venia of 8 or 10 houses situated by the walls of an antient town built long ways with square towers about a mile & a half round; but a small part of them standing no inscription to inform us of it;

30 found Gollaxiti to be a village built on a little point of land in the Crissean Gulph on which are a few ruins of an antient city as the foundations to be still traced of one or two buildings & part of the enceinte, an inscription wch we dig'd up from thence will probably discover the antient name of this place, from hence we took a boat to Corinth wch is reckon'd 50 miles we sail'd there in about 8 or 9 hours having on all sides of us the most agreeable variety of Ca-

ricall prospects & ye Acro Corinthus in view from our get-
-ting out. as ye situation of Corinth is in itself extreamly bold
so ye eye must have been agreeably prepared for it by ye
objects which ocurrd on each Coast to those sailing up ye
Gulph when ye Country was more Cultivated & magnificent
Citys had ye place of ye present poor villages; as far as I am
notable to judge of its situation it appears to me to have
ye next place to Constantinople for beauty & leading con-
venience, except ye temple (which see) ye antient remains here
are scarce any thing on ye shore one a few broken pieces
of marble belonging to a Corinthian building as appears
by a Capitall lately dug up I believe ye whole has been
a Church ye Capitall is short nothing extraordinary or an-
swering to what one might expect at ye place where the
order was invented. ye present town of Corinth is extreamly
scattered at ye foot of ye Acrocorinthus & two small miles
from the sea

31 we set out for Basilico three hours from Corinth &
travell'd thro that beautifull plain wch lyes between
them, in which is much olives & Corn we passd over the
at about an hour from Corinth & ye Acropus close by
Basilico or Sycion both dry ye Channell of ye first ye smallest
tho' deepest. Basilico is situated upon some irregular white
cliffy hills which terminate ye plain that way & is a poor
village with some imperfect mins which may have ex-
tended about two miles ye hill upon wch they are being
gooled & pretty abrupt on all sides ye Acropus runs round
a part of it, there is ye shape of a theatre, some odd pieces

of marble as Capitalls &c. & many medalls found but upon the whole nothing worth a visit; after our return ye same way we went to ye top of Acrocorinthus which is a laborious hours ascent, it continues to serve still as a seat of turkish Citadell as that of Athens & is well wall'd round having a few houses within its enceinte it is a ragged rocky steep mountain only accessible to ye south, from its top is a most extensive prospect, ye Parthenion of ye Acropolis is seen distinctly from it, we pass'd in ascending a well which may be ye Pyrene

1st of June we went from Corinth to Hexamillia & so passing ye narrowest part of ye Isthmus ascended a mountainous rugged road which brought us in eight hours from Corinth to + situated between ye Halcyonian sea & ye Sinus Saronicus where ye Isthmus appear'd about six miles from this we went to Megara in three hours

2d Megara is a poor village situated about two miles from the sea where are some ruins of Churches call'd ΔωΔΕΚΑ ΕΚΚΛΗσια, ye ruins at Megara are very inconsiderable we saw two Colossall statues in a good taste both without heads & copy'd some inscriptions. ye plain about Megara is not very extensive we went from this to Eleusis in four hours & from thence to Athens in four more;

+ here we had a beautifull prospect of ye Halcyonian sea & its bays which Stewart took

V

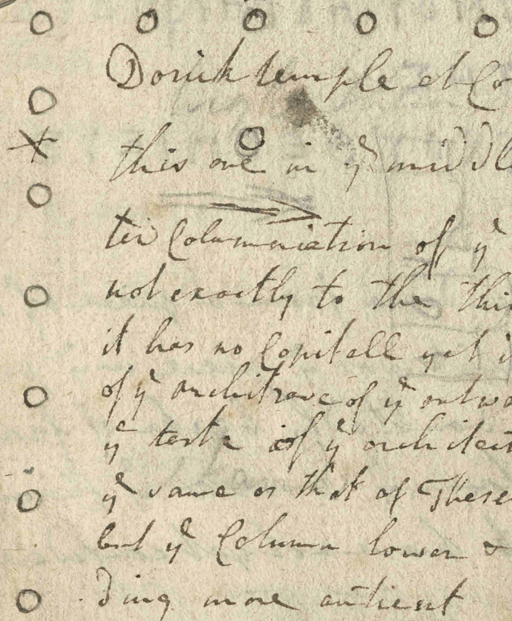
ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ

ΠΡΟΤΟΥΘΕΣΣΑ
ΑΟΣΑΑΡΕΙΣΑΙΟΣ
ΠΕΑΑΣΠΟΤΗΣ
ΕΤΩΝ Ι̅ Η̅

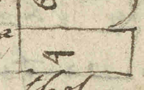
ΗΡΩΣ

+ I am much more inclin'd to doubt its being ye famous temple since I find Æschines pointing to ye plain of Cyrrha from ye temple from wch says he you see ye whole plain which can't be from this place tho it might from near ye Elias where Wheeler places it;

in ye Church of St   at Castri part of ye stone immediately after ΗΡΩΣ is well up on wch probably ΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ may follow near ye door of ye same church is on an ornamented old grave stone ΑΙΑΚΙΔΑ ΧΑΙΡΕ



Dorick temple at Corinth ye Columns of one piece this one in ye middle corresponding exactly to the intercolumniation of ye second & third mark'd ✳ but not exactly to the third Column in front mark'd ⊥ it has no Capitall yet its shaft is full as high as ye top of ye architrave of ye outward Collonade ye taste of ye architecture is exactly ye same as that of Theseus & Minerva but ye Column lower & probably for that reason the building more antient



bore at Corinth

from Acro Corinthos
Basilico point N. W. N.
foot of Cirphis or promontory Cyrcha N.N.W.
from Anticyrha now as prospitis beyond it points as N.
foot of Gerania dividing ye Gulph into ye bay of Corinth & of Lewadostro. N.
highest point of Gerania now polia bouni N.E.N.
ye isthmus running E.N.E. towards elatea
temple of Minerva E by observation E. by S. from calculation.
Egina S.E.

ΙΑΝΤΙΟΥ ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΟΥΝΤΟΣ
ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥ ΚΟΡΝΗΛΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΠΛΙΟΥ ΥΙΟΥ ΡΩ-
ΜΑΙΟΥ ΤΩΝ ΤΡΙΕΤΗΡΩΝ ΣΩΤΗΡΙΩΝ ΠΡΩΙ-
ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ ΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΕ ΤΟΙ
ΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ ΘΕΟΜΝΗΣΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΡΑ-
ΜΟΝΟΥ ΟΙ ΔΕ ΕΝΙΚΩΝ
ΣΑΛΠΙΣΤΗΣ
ΟΝΗΣΙΜΟΣ ΔΕΞΩΝΟΣ ΚΟΡΩΝΕΥΣ
ΚΗΡΥΞ
ΦΙΛΟΚΛΗΣ ΝΙΚΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΣ
ΕΝΚΩΜΙΩΙ ΛΟΓΙΚΩΙ
ΠΟΛΥΞΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΦΙΣΟΤΙΜΟΥ ΑΚΡΑΙΦΙΕΥΣ
ΕΠΩΝ ΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ
ΠΡΟΤΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΠΡΩΤΑΡΧΟΥ ΘΕΣΠΙΕΥΣ
ΡΑΨΩΙΔΟΣ

this inscription I copy'd at Cardicia from a piece of an ornamented white marble near it was ye piece in ye preceeding page which was undoubtedly broke of from this as both ye shape of ye stones ye size & ye character shew what is wanting I have not yet considered.

ΑΙΑΚΙΔΑ
ΧΑΙΡΕ

ΧΡΗΣΤΟΣ
ΠΡΩΤΟΥ ΘΕΣΣΑ
ΛΟΣ ΑΡΕΙΣΑΙΟΣ
ΠΛΑΣΙΩΤΗΣ

ΑΙΝΗΣ

ΣΩΣΙΜΕΝΗΣ ΣΩΣΙΙ . . ΟΥΣΣ . . .

ΚΙΘΑΡΙΣΤΗΣ

ΙΕΡΟΚΛΗΣ ΣΩΚΛΕΟΥΣ Ο ΠΟΥΝ . . .

ΚΙΘΑΡΩΙΑΩΝ ΙΕΡΟΣ

ΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ ΣΑΤΥΡΩΝ

ΓΟΡΓΙΠ Τ Σ ΠΥ Ρ ΟΥΙ ΑΛΚΙΔΕΥΣ

ΤΡΑΓΩΙΔΟΣ

ΚΛΕΩΝ ΚΡΑΤΩΝΟΣ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΣ

ΚΩΜΩΔΩΝ ΙΕΡΟΣ

ΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ ΤΡΑΓΩΔΙΩΝ

ΔΙΟΓΕΝΗΣ ΘΕΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΣ

ΠΟΙΗΤΗΣ ΚΩΜΩΔΙΩΝ

ΠΡΩΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΡΟΤΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΣΠΙΕΥΣ

ΤΟΝ ΕΠΙΝΙΚΙΟΝ

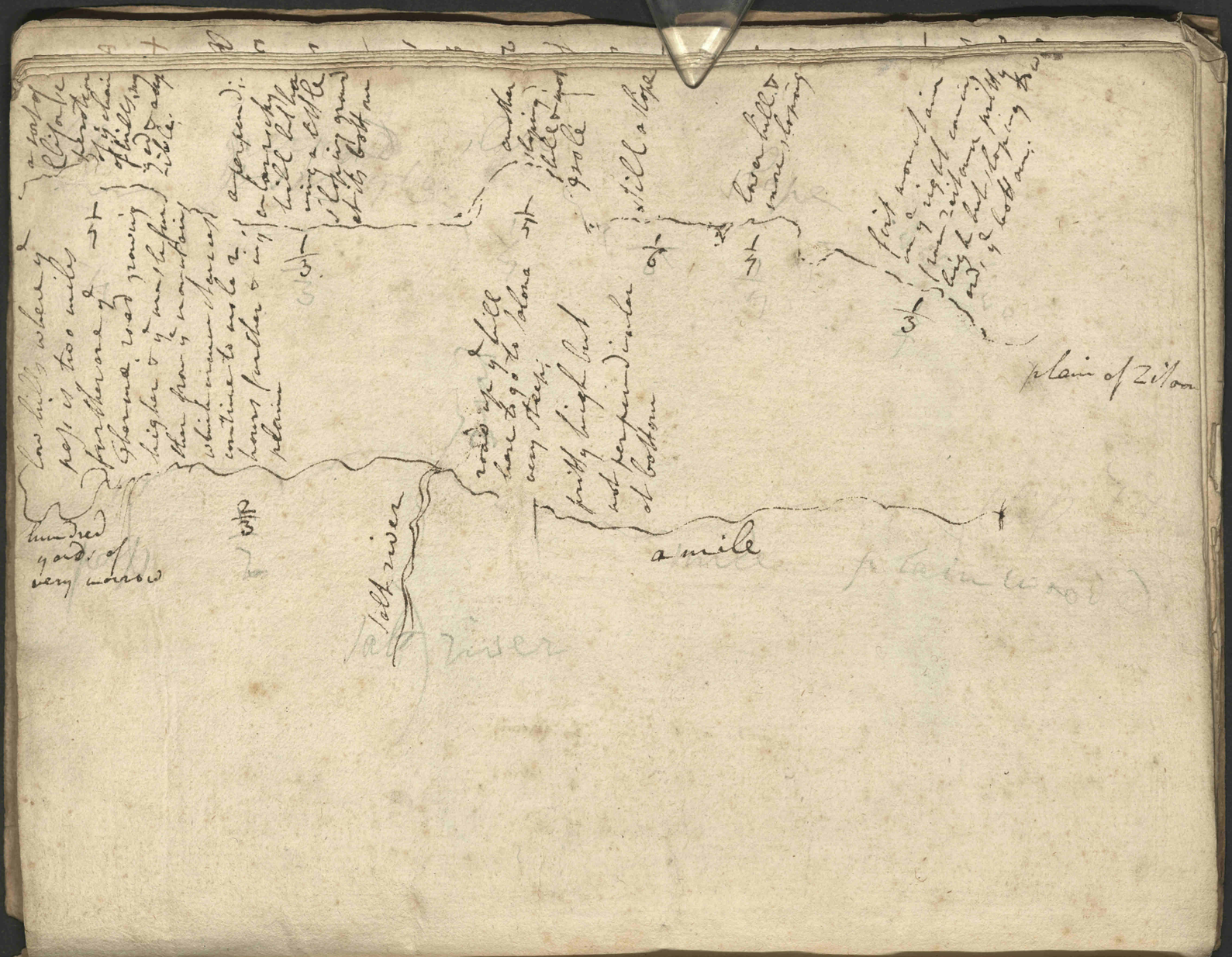
ΠΡΩΤΑΡΧΟΣ ΠΡΟΤΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ ΘΕΣΠΙΕΥΣ

ΤΟΝ ΟΠΛΙΤΗΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΟΥ ΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΥ

ΙΥΜΝΙΧΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΟΥ ΘΗΒΑΙΟΣ

ΙΙΜΙ ΤΡΟΠΑΙΟΥ

Pergamen



ΔΑΜΑΡΙΟΝ ΝΕΜΩΤΑΑΙΓΙΑΛΕΙΝΟΝΤΕ
ΤΕΙΜΕΜΕΝΟΝΑΜΟΤΗΣΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΩΝ
ΒΟΥΛΗΣΤΕΙΜΑΙΣΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΙΚΑΙΣΚΑΙ
ΑΓΟΡΑΝΟΜΙΚΑΙΣΑΜΑΡΙΟΣΝΕΜΩΣ
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΟΡΙΝΘΙΟΣΚΑΙΟΥΛΙΑΑΙΓΙΑΛΗ
ΔΕΛΦΗΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΝΥΙΟΝΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
ΠΥΘΙΩΙ

in a large distinct character at Certin upon ye declivity of ye hill lower down than ye village

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ
ΘΕΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΥΠΑΡΘΙ
ΚΟΥΡΙΟΝΘΕΟΥΝΕΡΒΑ
ΥΙΟΝΝΟΥΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝΑΔΡΙ
ΑΝΙΝΟΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΤΟΚΟΙ
ΝΟΝΔΤΩΝΑΜΦΙΚΤΥΟ
ΝΩΝΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΤΕΥΟΝ
ΤΟΣΑΠΟΔΕΛΦΩΝΜΕΣ
ΤΡΙΟΥΠΛΟΥΤΑΡΧΟΥ
ΤΟΥΙΕΤΕΩΣ

ay ye same place

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΚ
ΑΙΣΑΡΑ

-ΑΝΘΕΟΚΛΕΑΔΕΛΦΟΝ
-ΠΟΥΟΡΙΟΝΠΡΕΙΣΚΟΝΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΗΝ
-ΩΝΟΣΕΝΕΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥΚΑΙΕΤΡΑΤΗ
-ΝΤΕΙΜΑΙΣΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΙΚΑΙΣΑΓ
-ΑΙΣΕΙΑΕΟΥΘΥΓΑΤΗΡΑΕΟΝΤΙΣ
-ΝΙΠΥΘΙΩΙ

ay ye same place

ΑΚΙΑΡΙ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΩΙ ΣΕΒΑ Athenæ Deipnosophistæ

ΦΙΛΟΘΕΑ

ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΙ

ΓΛΑΥΚΙΟΥ