

TRAVELS
IN
THE MOREA.

VOL. I.

3070
3070
7

G. WOODFALL, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET, LONDON.



22°

30'

23°



23°

30'

24°





EXPLANATION,

- Fort
- + Church or Monastery
- Modern Town or Village
- Position
- △ Ancient City
- Ka. Kalyria
- K^o Kastro - Castle
- Kat^o Katavothra - The Entrance of a Subterraneous River

- K. Kato - Lower
- Ap. Apano - Upper
- M^t Mountain - applied to modern names
- M. D^o to Ancient Names
- The chief Towns of districts are in Print Letters as Gastuni
- Ancient Names are in Open Capitals as ELERIA
- or underlined as Pharx Parnon





THE MOREA,
Anciently
PELOPONNESUS,
By W.M. Leake.

73 TRAVELS VII
722 IN 75.

THE MOREA.

WITH
A MAP AND PLANS.

BY
WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE,
F.R.S. ETC.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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PREFACE.

THE very limited success of the principal works descriptive of Greece, which have lately been published, shew how difficult it is to render travels in that country agreeable to the general reader, and may serve in part to explain the long delay which has occurred in the publication of the present volumes. The new condition of the Peloponnesus will equally account for their being now submitted to the public. Greece, in fact, abstracted from its ancient history, has, until very recently, been no more than the thinly peopled province of a semi-barbarous empire, presenting the usual results of Ottoman bigotry and despotism, relieved only by the occasional resistance of particular districts to their rapacious governors, or of armed bandits to the established authority. It was almost entirely by connexion with ancient history that Greece, or its inhabitants, or even its natural productions, could long detain the traveller by furnish-

ing matter of interest to his inquiries, whence arises a continual reference to the Greek and Roman authors, and a frequent necessity for citing even their words, which gives to travels in Greece a *learned aspect*, by no means calculated to obtain for them that success which is indicated by an extensive circulation, more especially as the demand for such works on the continent of Europe is speedily supplied by translations, published at a much smaller expense than is possible in England.

When the journeys were undertaken, of which the following pages contain a diary, the Peloponnesus had been very little explored, and no description of it had been made public, except those by Wheler and Chandler, of some small portions adjacent to the sea coast. The real topography of the interior was unknown, and the map of ancient Greece was formed only by inference from its historians and geographers, although, having been densely populated, divided into numerous small states, and in a high state of improvement in the arts of peace and war, it is, above all others, the country which particularly requires a minute geographical examination for the elucidation of its literature, or, in other words, a map upon a large scale, formed from actual surveys. The delineation of the Peloponnesus, which accompanies the present volumes, is

very far from attaining these requisites: nevertheless, it is the result of more than fifteen hundred measurements with the sextant and theodolite, made from every important geodæsic station, which circumstances would admit of my employing, corrected or confirmed by a few good observations of latitude. The coast line has been adopted from the nautical surveys executed under the orders of the Admiralty by Captains Smyth and Copeland, of the Royal Navy, as far as their surveys extended. The unsurveyed coast, which comprehends the entire Argolic Gulf northward of Cape Iéraka, together with the Straits of Petza and Ydhra, will undoubtedly require considerable correction.

The reader will not be long in discovering, that the critical remarks on ancient history or geography which occur in the following pages, are not taken from the Author's manuscript journal exactly in the form in which they are now submitted to the public. The itinerary itself has received only such emendations as a compressed diary requires, to be intelligible; but the commentaries just alluded to, although their basis was laid in the form of notes in the journeys described, and by confronting the text of the ancient authors with the actual locality to which they relate, have been amplified and brought

into their present form at the Author's leisure. In defence of the frequent occurrence of translated extracts it may be remarked, that in general such extracts afford the most perspicuous and even the shortest mode of resolving the questions which arise out of the authority cited; and that of the two authors most frequently quoted, namely, Strabo and Pausanias, there exists no translation in the English language of the former, and of the latter only one, which scarcely deserves the name.

Although the description of the ancient cities of Peloponnesus, which I have extracted in an abridged form from Pausanias, relate in some instances to places, of which not a vestige now remains to illustrate the Greek topographer, I have nevertheless introduced them all, because, by the addition of a few pages, the present work is thus rendered more complete, and because the reader is thus enabled to compare every part of Peloponnesus as Pausanias found it, with the view which it presented to the follower of his steps, after an interval of sixteen centuries. I am, moreover, much inclined to believe, that the descriptions which the ancient traveller has given of the cities of Greece—of their distribution, mode of decoration, monuments, and productions of art, would, if better known, be useful to the cultivators of the

fine arts in general; that they might have a tendency to assist the public discrimination on these subjects; and that they are particularly worthy of the attention of those upon whom depends the erection of monuments and public works of every kind, in regard to which few persons will be so hardy as to assert, that the good taste of this nation has kept pace with its wealth and expenditure.

Every person who has frequent occasion to write the proper names of a foreign language, which has a written character different from his own, finds the necessity of attempting some uniform mode of representing the foreign sounds. To effect this object completely or consistently, is very difficult. The surest method is to write every name in both characters, by which the reader is furnished with the means of correction, and is quickly habituated to the author's method. Although I have been guided by this principle in the following Work, I have not thought it necessary on all occasions to write the modern name in Greek characters, because the resemblance between the Greek alphabet and our own, arising from the original affinity of Hellenic and Latin, is so great, that all the modern Greek vowel sounds may be correctly represented by the corresponding Italian vowels;