

TRAVELS
IN
THE MOREA.

VOL. II.

G. WOODFALL, ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET, LONDON

✓ 235
189

TRAVELS

VII
75

IN

THE MOREA.

WITH

A MAP AND PLANS.

BY

WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE,

F.R.S. ETC.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. II.

18^{x1}
4. 42

LONDON:

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

MDCCCXXX.

CONTENTS

OF

VOL. II.

CHAPTER XII.

ARCADIA.

	Page
Temple of Apollo Epicurius at BASSÆ.—From the temple to Andrítzena.—Karítēna.—Sinánu.—MEGALOPOLIS.—To Londári and Tripolitzá.....	1

CHAPTER XIII.

ARCADIA.

From Tripolitzá to Alonístēna.—To the Site of METHYDRUM, near Vitína.—To Dhimitzána.—TEUTHIS.—To Fanári.—ALIPHERÆ.—To Platianá.—TYPANÆ.—To Ai Ianni.—HERÆA	51
--	----

CHAPTER XIV.

ARCADIA.—ACHAIA.

From Ai Ianni to Vyzítza.—THELPUSA.—Strézova.—Karnési.—Kalávryta.—Nezerá.—Patra.—PATRÆ.—Castle of the Moréa.—RHIMUM.—ANTIRRHIUM	94
---	----

CHAPTER XV.

ACHAIA.—ELEIA.

From Patra to Karavostási.—OLENUS.—DYME.—TEICHUS.—To Lekhená, Kastro Tornese, and Gastúni.—MYRTUNTUM.—CYLLENE.—HYRMINE	151
--	-----

CHAPTER XVI.

ELEIA.

Page

Geography of the ELEIA Proper, in the time of the Trojan War.—BUPRASium, PETRA OLENIA, Mount SCOLLIS, ALEISIUM.—Geography of the PISATIS.—LETRINI, PHEIA, Promontory ICHTHYS, HERACLEIA, SALMONE, DYPONTIUM, CYCESIUM, MARGANEÆ, AMPHIDOLI, Mount PHOLOE, EPITALIUM, LASIO, ACROREIA, THALAMÆ.—Geography of TRIPHYLIA.—EPEIUM, BOLAX, PHRIXA, PISA, SCILLUS	179
---	-----

CHAPTER XVII.

ELEIA.—ARCADIA.

From Gastúni to Tripótamo.—ELIS.—PYLUS of ELEIA. River LADON of ELEIA.—Tripótamo.—PSOPHIS.—Siege of PSOPHIS by Philip, in the Social War.—Routes of Pausanias to and from PSOPHIS.—To Sopotó.—River and Mountain ERYMANTHUS.—To Karnési.—CLEITOR, town and river.—To Tara.—Rivers AROANIUS, LADON, TRAGUS.—To Levídhi and Tripolitzá.—ORCHOMENIA, MANTINICE	219
---	-----

CHAPTER XVIII.

ARCADIA.

On the description by Pausanias of the eight roads which centered in MEGALOPOLIS, namely:—1. From HERÆA to MEGALOPOLIS.—2. From MEGALOPOLIS to MESSENE.—3. To CARNASIUM.—4. To SPARTA.—5. To METHYDRIMUM.—6. To MÆNALUS.—7. To PHIGALEIA.—8. To PALLANTIUM and TEGEA.....	286
---	-----

CHAPTER XIX.

ARGEIA.

	Page
From Tripolitzá to Argos.—Mount PARTHENIUM.— Akhladhókambo.—Ancient Roads from TEGEA to AR- GOS and THYREA.—Tribes of TEGEA.—HYSIÆ.— TROCHUS.—Source of the ERASINUS.—Ancient Road from ARGOS to HYSIÆ.—To Anápli.—TIRYNS.— NAUPLIA.....	326

CHAPTER XX.

ARGEIA.

MYCENÆ.—HERÆUM.—ARGOS.—Ancient routes from ARGOS.—CENOË.—LYRCEIA.—ORNEÆ.....	364
---	-----

CHAPTER XXI.

Ancient Geography of the Argolic peninsula.—MIDEIA. —LESSA.—Hierum of EPIDAURIA.—EPIDAURUS.— ÆGINA.—Temple of Jupiter Panhellenius.—TRÆZEN. —CALAUREIA.—METHANA.—HERMIONE.—HA- LICE.—MASES.—ASINE.—Islands of the Argolic and Hermionian Gulfs.....	416
--	-----

CHAPTER XXII.

ARGEIA.—LACONIA.

From Argos to the Mills of Anápli.—LERNA.—Mount PONTINUS.—Fountain AMYMONE.—TEMENIUM.— To Kivéri.—GENESIUM.—ABOBATHMI.—To Astró and Luku.—ANIGRÆA.—The DEINE.—ASTRUM.— THYREA.—ANTHENE.—NERIS.—To Prastiótika Ka- lývia.—PRASIÆ.—CYPHANTA.—To Kastánitza.—

Tzakonía.—Tzakonic dialect.—EVA.—To Tzítzina.—	Page
River TANUS.—Mount PARNON.—To the Monastery	
of the Forty Saints.—Ancient road from ARGOS to	
SPARTA.—SCOTITA.—SELLASIA.—CARYÆ.—River	
CENUS.—To SPARTA and Mistrá.....	469

TRAVELS

IN

THE MOREA.

FIRST JOURNEY.

CHAPTER XII.

ARCADIA.

Temple of Apollo Epicurius at Bassæ.—From the temple to Andrítzena.—Karítèna.—Sinánu.—MEGALOPOLIS.—To Londári and Tripolitzá.

MAY 7.—At 1.5 I set out for the ruins of the temple of Apollo Epicurius, for which the natives have no other name than that of the *Columns*, *στοὺς στύλους*, as they are here more Hellenically called : our Greeks from Kalamáta used the Italian word *κολόνναις*. We soon begin to ascend Mount *Cotylium*, which is therefore correctly placed by Pausanias at a distance of forty stades from Phigaleia ; for though the temple is at least a two hours' walk of a man or horse from the ruins of the city, we may be al-

lowed to apply the forty stades to the nearest part of the mountain on which the temple stands. After ascending for half an hour through pasture land, in which there are some sheep-folds^a belonging to Tragóï, we enter the forest of oaks which covers the summit of all these ridges. The path winds among the trees for half an hour, when I am suddenly startled from the indolent reverie which such a pleasant but unexciting kind of road often produces, by the sight of one of the component cylinders of a Doric shaft of enormous size, lying half buried in earth and decayed leaves, on a level spot, by the road side, just wide enough to hold it. A detached fragment of this kind sometimes gives a greater impression of grandeur than an entire building, or the ruin of a large portion of one, because in these the dimensions of the parts are lost in the harmony of the whole; even the magnitude of a perfect building is not felt unless there is some vulgar object at hand to form a scale of comparison: as a St. Peter's or a St. Paul's would fail of producing their just effect without houses and churches in sight, or as the Pyramids of Memphis seldom impress the traveller with their immensity as long as he has nothing but hills to compare them with, and until he is near enough to judge of the size of

^a μάνδραις.

the masses of stone of which they are formed, by the scale of his own height. I had no conception, until I had measured the fallen piece of column on the ascent to *Bassæ*, that its diameter was scarcely the half of that of the columns of the Parthenon. About 150 yards farther I came in sight of the ruined temple. The cylinder belonged undoubtedly to the column which stood at the south-western angle of the peristyle, one of the pieces of which rolled down the hill when the column fell.

The large proportions of these ruins, and the perfection of their workmanship, prove them to be the remains of the temple of Apollo Epicurius, though it is only from the few words which Pausanias bestows upon the temple that we obtain that certainty. Without those few words, the existence of such a magnificent building in such a wilderness, must ever have remained a subject of wonder, doubt, and discussion. As to a description of this fine ruin, the first in preservation of the temples of Greece, except the Theseium, it must be left to the painter and the architect; for the latter in particular there would be sufficient employment for some weeks. Indeed until some attempt be made to clear away the ruins of the cell, which form an immense confused mass within the peristyle, it will hardly be possible even for an

architect to understand thoroughly all the particulars of the building.

In general terms the temple may be described as a peripteral hypæthral hexastyle, with fifteen columns on the sides, 126 feet in length, 48 broad, and facing nearly north and south. The columns are three feet eight inches in diameter at the base, and twenty feet high, including the capital. As usual in peripteral temples, there were two columns in the pronaos and as many in the posticum, so that the total number in the peristyle was forty-two, of which thirty-six are standing, and, with one exception only, covered with their architraves. There are twenty shallow flutings in the shafts, as usual in the Doric order. As they measure only three feet under the capital, and are five times the lower diameter in height, they are both more tapering and shorter in proportion to their height than the columns of the Parthenon. As a necessary consequence of their being more tapering, the echinus of the capital is longer than in the Athenian temple, and forms a more acute angle with the plinth, the order thus more resembling the examples of the Doric at Corinth, and in the ruins of Sicily and Pæstum. There were several projections on either side of the cell, terminating in fluted Ionic semi-columns: one of these is standing, and it is the

only part, either of the cell, or pronaos, or posticum, that is in that condition, though all the lower part of the cell is still in situ. Of the outer columns of the peristyle, on the contrary, all are standing, except the two angular columns of the southern front; nor are these wanting, as all the component cylinders are lying on the ground, so that both the peristyle and the cell might be restored to their original state without much deficiency, if wealth and power, taste and science should ever be restored to Greece.

The stone of which the temple is constructed is a hard yellowish-brown lime-stone^a, susceptible of a high polish, which explains the obser-

^a Baron Haller and Mr. Cockerell have since discovered the frieze, which is now in the British Museum, representing battles of Centaurs and of Amazons with Greeks. For a delineation of these sculptures, and an able elucidation of them by Mr. Taylor Combe, see the Description of the Marbles of the British Museum, Part 3. By the excavation which followed the discovery of the frieze, the complete plan of the temple was ascertained. It was found that the frieze, the capitals of the Ionic semi-columns, and that of a single column which occupied a si-

tuation at the end of the cell, were of white marble. This last-mentioned column is a very curious specimen of art, being a variety of the Ionic order, with helices and leaves of acanthus, and consequently the earliest specimen of the order, which, having been first executed at Corinth, was called Corinthian. It is remarkable that Vitruvius, l. 4. c. 1., ascribes the invention of the order to Callimachus, who lived about the same time that the temple at Bassæ was built, having made the golden lamp and brazen palm-tree in the temple of Minerva Polias at Athens.

vation of Pausanias, that this temple was superior in harmony^a to all the temples of the Peloponnesus, except that of Tegea, for it is evident, from other passages^b, that by *ἀρμονία* he meant the nice adaptation of the stones to each other, or, in other words, the fine execution of the masonry, and not the general harmony of the proportions of the temple. It may easily be conceived that such workmanship would be most finished in a temple of white marble, like that of Minerva Alea at Tegea, and least so in a building of soft conchite lime-stone, like that of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia; and this accords with the order of the three temples as to harmony in the idea of Pausanias, namely, first the Tegeatic, next the Phigaleian, and lastly the Olympian. In the temple of Apollo Epicurius, as in the Parthenon, the stones are wrought and adjusted to one another with such accuracy that the junctures in some places are not visible without the closest inspection; in others the superficial decomposition of the edges has formed a natural cement uniting the stones together.

Although the Phigalenses made a present of

^a *ἀρμονίας εἵνεκεν.*

^b Particularly in the following description of the walls of Tiryns: — *λιθία ἐνὲρ-*

μοσται πάλαι, ὡς μάλιστα αὐτῶν ἕκαστον ἀρμονίαν τοῖς μεγάλαις λίθοις εἶαι.

their colossal statue of Apollo Epicurius to the city of Megalopolis, only seventy years after his temple was built, this removal does not appear to have taken place in consequence of any disaster which had dilapidated the building. The remark of Pausanias on its roof shews that it remained uninjured until his time. The cause of its present state of ruin one cannot well imagine to have been any other than the repetition of those concussions of the earth to which Greece is so subject,—which at first sight seem sufficient to have prevented the Greeks from having ever made any great advances in architecture, but which may perhaps in reality, by obliging them to encounter difficulties and to study solidity, have been one of the causes of their excellence in the art: in fact, though earthquakes are very frequent in this country, they seldom occur with such violence that a single shock would cause irreparable damage in buildings so well constructed as those of the Greeks; as far therefore as their destruction has been the effect of these concussions, it has rather been caused by a repetition of shocks upon former injuries left unrepaired in consequence of that neglect of the public monuments, which increased as the power, and wealth, and spirit of the nation declined. At Athens two or three explosions of gunpowder destroyed in an in-

stant what the successive earthquakes of twenty-two centuries had left uninjured. The mode adopted by Ictinus, the architect of the temple at Bassæ, to prevent the horizontal motion of the earth from separating the component cylinders of the columns was, to fill up a cavity left in the centre of two adjoining cylinders with a piece of lead. I could not find any of the lead, but the peasants informed me they had often taken pieces away. In the Parthenon the wood of the juniper, which is still called by its ancient name *Κέδρος* (cedar), was used for the same purpose, as well as lead, and I believe sometimes iron.

The preservation of all the parts of the temple shews that the ruins have never been plundered for the sake of building materials. Indeed there is little temptation to transport these immense masses over such mountains as surround them, nor even to break them into smaller stones, by which barbarous process many other Hellenic remains have been destroyed, for there is no inhabited place nearer than Sklirú, a small village, distant about one mile and a half from the temple, on a part of the mountain where the ground is a little more level than in most other parts, and where alone there seems any possibility of cultivating corn.

There is certainly nothing in Greece, beyond