







SELECT VIEWS

IN

GREECE.

SELECT VIEWS

IN

GREECE

WITH CLASSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY

H. W. WILLIAMS, Esq.

F. R. S. E.

VOLUME FIRST.

LONDON;

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN;
AND ADAM BLACK, EDINBURGH.

M.DCCC.XXIX.

TO HER GRACE
THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,

By whose enlightened Patronage

The Fine Arts have been so essentially promoted,

THE FOLLOWING VIEWS IN GREECE,

Are most respectfully inscribed,

By Her Grace's

Very obedient and obliged Servant,

H W. WILLIAMS.

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THE Public are aware of the great talents of MR. COCKERELL as a classical Artist and accomplished Draftsman. To him MR. WILLIAMS is indebted for the Design with which this Work opens,—the RESTORATION OF THE PARTHENON. And he is happy to announce, that he has the promise of Mr. Cockerell's aid in various other subjects which will appear in the course of the publication.

Mr. Williams has likewise to acknowledge his obligations to MR. JOHN PATTERSON of Edinburgh, for his judicious selection of Greek and Latin quotations, and for the elegant translations with which he has accompanied them.

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Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

THE ACADEMIC GROVE,

ATHENS.

THE ACADEMIC GROVE,—ATHENS.

“ See there the olive grove of Academe,
Plato’s retirement, where the Attic bird
Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long.”

MILTON, PAR. REG.

“ Hæc adeo penitus curâ videre sagaci,
Otia qui studiis læti tenuere decoris,
Inque Academiâ umbriferâ, nitidoque Lyceo
Fuderunt claras fœcundi pectoris artes.”

CICERO DE DIVIN.

“ Such were the truths those godlike sages taught,
Who traced of old the tracks of studious thought,
While through Lyceum’s brilliant walks they stray’d,
Or fondly mused ’neath Plato’s olive shade ;
And thence, with lips inspired, and glowing hearts,
Poured from their fruitful breasts immortal arts.”

J. P.

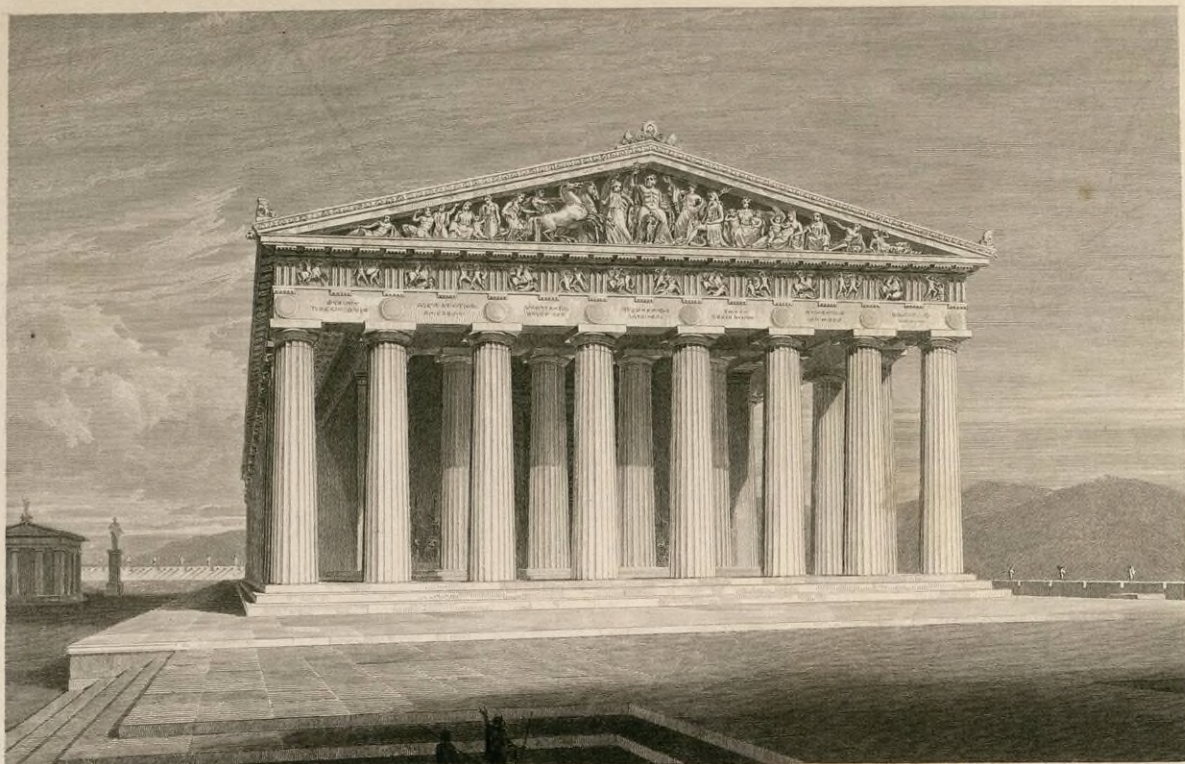
————— “ Guide my way
Through fair Lyceum’s walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the thymy vale,
Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds,
Ilissus pure devolv’d his tuneful stream
In gentle murmurs.”—————

AKENSIDE, BOOK I. LINE 590.

“Naturâne nobis hoc datum dicam, an errore quodam ut, cum ea loca videamus, in quibus memoriâ dignos viros acceperimus multum esse versatos, magis moveamur quam siquando ipsorum aut facta audiamus, aut scriptum aliquod legamus? Velut nunc ego moveor. Venit enim mihi Platonis in mentem, quem accepimus primum hic disputare solitum; cujus etiam illi hortuli propinqui non memoriam solum mihi afferunt, sed ipsum videntur in conspectu meo ponere. Hic Speusippus, hic Xenocrates, hic ejus auditor Polemo, cujus illa ipsa sessio fuit, quam videmus.”—CICERO DE FINIB. V.

“Shall I ascribe it to a law of our nature, or to a delusive habit of mind, that when we look upon the scenes which illustrious men of old frequented, our feelings are more deeply excited than even by hearing the record of their deeds, or perusing the works of their genius? Such is the emotion I now experience, when I think, that here Plato was accustomed to discourse; these gardens around us not merely recall the idea of the sage to my memory, but place, as it were, his very form before my eyes. Here, too, Speusippus taught,—here Xenocrates,—here his disciple, Polemo;—this is the very seat he used to occupy.”

J. P.



Drawn by C.H. Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

RESTORATION OF THE WEST FRONT OF THE PARTHENON OF ATHENS.

Published by Longman, Rees, & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by W. Lacey.

PARTHENON OF ATHENS,
IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

“ EHEU ! Camenæ non amant diutius
Ripas Ilissi ; liquit, ah ! templum suum
Numen Minervæ, vota quo quondam tulit
Gens artium bellique præsi Deæ,
Præclara bello, literis præclarior.
Abiit sacerdos, virginesque Palladis,
Cunctique, sacrum qui frequentabant locum,
Ipsius atrum præter alitem Deæ.
Haud perfidus qui vitat infortunium,
Longas querelas ille nocti concinit,
Fractas columnas inter atque imagines,
Stratasque turpiter trabes Hymettias.
Heu ! Phidiæ labor, domusque cælitum,
Miraculum mundi, Atticæque gloria !
Jaces cadaver, attamen sic pulchrior,
Quam postera ætas quod struit pulcherrimum.”

“ Alas ! the Muses love no more
Ilissus' sweet and classic shore !
Minerva's awful power hath fled,
And left her fane untenanted ;
Where vows and prayers were duly paid
Before the wise and warlike Maid,
By a proud people, great in war,
In wisdom's trophies greater far.
The virgin and the priest are gone,
And all that lov'd the place—save one !
No fickle friend that turns away
From greatness sinking in decay,
Minerva's sage and holy bird
Still through the nightly watch is heard,
Pouring his melancholy song,
Of dreary note and echo long,
'Mid fragments of Pentelic stone,
And columns fall'n, and altars strown !
Alas ! thou perfect form of grace,
Once deem'd of Gods meet dwelling-place !
Thou master-work of Phidias' hands,
Thou boast and marvel of all lands !
Perish'd thou art, yet fairer so,
Than all that later art can show !”

J. P.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

PART OF THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA,
IN THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

PART OF
THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA,
IN THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

“ Fuit in tectis de marmore templum,
Unde exaudiri voces et verba vocantis
Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret;
Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo
Sæpi queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces.”

VIRG. ÆN. IV.

“ There stood, of purest marble reared, a fane,
Whence, through the stillness of night's shadowy reign,
The voices of the dead, in accents drear,
Oft seem'd to burst upon the listening ear,
While ever from the moonlit summit pale
The owl prolonged her lonely funeral wail.”

J. P.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

TEMPLES OF ERECHTHOTHOUS AND MINERVA POLIAS.

TEMPLES
OF
ERECHTHEUS AND MINERVA POLIAS,
THE PARTHENON APPEARING IN THE DISTANCE.

“Ἔστι δὲ καὶ οἶκημα Ερέχθειον καλούμενον· καὶ γὰρ διπλουν ἔστι τὸ οἶκημα. Τῷ γὰρ δὲ τῆς Ἀθηναῖς Πανδρόσου ναὸς συνεχῆς ἔστι· καὶ ἔστι Πανδρόσος ἐς τὴν παρακαταθήκην ἀνάιτιος τῶν ἀδελφῶν μόνη.”—PAUSAN. I. 26, 27.

THERE is also a Temple called the Erechthēum, and this Temple is connected with another, that of Minerva Polias, *i. e.* Protectress of the City. The Temple of Minerva is continuous with that of Pandrōsus, who alone remained faithful in a charge which had been entrusted to her and her sisters, by the Goddess.



H.W. Williams, del.

Engraved by Jas Stewart.

TEMPLE OF PANDROSUS, ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

Published by Longman, Ross & Co London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826

Printed by W. Colver

TEMPLE OF PANDROSUS,

DEDICATED TO THE NYMPH PANDROSUS, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS
OF CECROPS, FOUNDER OF ATHENS.

“THE PANDROSEUM is a small but very particular building. The entablature is supported by women, called Caryatides. Their story is thus related. The Greeks, victorious in the Persian war, jointly destroyed Carya, a city of the Peloponnesus, which had favoured the common enemy. They cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their former dress and ornaments, though in a state of servitude. The architects of those times, to perpetuate the memory of their punishment, represented them, as in this instance, each with a burden on her head, one hand uplifted to it, and the other hanging down by her side. The images were six in number, all looking toward the Parthenon. Three in front, with that next to the Propylæa, still remain, but greatly mutilated. This temple was open latticed between the statues; and in it was the olive tree said to have been produced by Minerva, in her contest with Neptune for the patronage of the city.”



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by Jas. Stewart.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS,
ATHENS.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS, AT ATHENS.

“Magnificentiae vero in Deos, vel Jovis Olympii templum Athenis, unum in terris inchoatum pro magnitudine Dei, potest testis esse.”—
Liv. xli. 20.

“Of the magnificence of their Divine worship, the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, may serve as an example,—the only one in the world undertaken upon a scale commensurate with the majesty of the God.”

“Thou art not silent!—Oracles are thine
Which the wind utters, and the spirit hears,
Lingering, 'mid ruined fane, and broken shrine,
O'er many a tale and trace of other years!
—Bright as an ark o'er all the flood of tears!
That wraps thy cradle-land—thine earthly love—
Where hours of hope 'mid centuries of fears
Have gleamed, like lightnings thro' the gloom above,—
Stands, roofless to the sky, thy home, Olympian Jove!

“Thy columned aisles with whispers of the past
Are vocal! and along thine ivied walls
While Elian echoes murmur in the blast,
And wild-flowers hang, like victor-coronals,
In vain the turbaned tyrant rears his halls,
And plants the symbol of his faith and slaughters;—
Now, even now, the beam of promise falls
Bright upon Hellas, as her own bright daughters,
And a Greek Ararat is rising o'er the waters!

“Thou art not silent!—when the southern fair—
 Ionia’s moon*—looks down upon thy breast,
 Smiling, as pity smiles above despair,
 Soft as young beauty, soothing age to rest,—
 Sings the night-spirit in thy weedy crest,
 And she, the minstrel of the moonlight hours,
 Breathes—like some lone one, sighing to be blest—
 Her lay—half hope, half sorrow—from the flowers,
 And hoots the prophet-owl, amid his tangled bowers.

“And, round thine altar’s mouldering stones are borne
 Mysterious harpings, wild as ever crept
 From him who waked Aurora, every morn,
 And sad as those he sung her, till she slept!—
 A thousand, and a thousand years have swept
 O’er thee, who wert a moral from thy spring—
 A wreck in youth†!—nor vainly hast thou kept
 Thy lyre!—Olympia’s soul is on the wing,
 And a new Iphitus has waked beneath its string!”

T. K. HERVEY.

* Ionia was a name anciently given to Attica, and sometimes to the whole of Achaia.

† The Temple of Jupiter Olympius was begun by Pisistratus, upon a scale of great magnificence, but never completed.



Drawn by H. W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

VIEW LOOKING ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

Published by Longman, Reese, & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by A. Dawson.

VIEW

LOOKING ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

Ἦκω περικλυστον προλιπους

Ἀκρον Κορινθον

Ἱερον οχθον, πολιν Ἀφροδιτης.

EURIP. AP. STRAB. VIII.

“ I have left the famous shores
Where the double ocean roars ;
From Corinth’s holy hill I come,
Mountainous Corinth, Cytherea’s home.”

J. P.

“ Qualiter undas

Qui secat, et geminum gracilis mare separat Isthmus,
Nec patitur conferre fretum ; si terra recedat,
Ionium Aegaeo frangat mare.”

LUCAN. PHARS. 100.

“ A narrow earth-built isthmus proudly braves
The Ægean here, and there the Ionian waves ;
But, should it sink, with wild tempestuous gush
To conflict these imperious tides would rush.”

J. P.



Drawn by H.W. Williams

Engraved by W. Miller

CORINTH,
ACROCORINTHUS OF CORINTH.

CORINTH,

ANCIENTLY EPHYRE AND CORINTHUS, ON THE ISTHMUS WHICH
JOINS PELOPONNESUS TO GREECE PROPER.

“Urbs erat tunc præclara ante excidium, arx quoque et isthmus præbuere spectaculum: arx inter omnia in immanem altitudinem edita, scatens fontibus: Isthmus duo maria, ab occasu et ortu solis finitima, arctis faucibus dirimens.”—LIV. XLV. 28.

“Corinth was then in the height of its splendour, but his attention was particularly attracted by the Citadel, which towers to an enormous height, and abounds with springs; and by the Isthmus, a very narrow neck of land, separating two seas, which approach as it were to meet from the east and west.”—J. P.

“Many a vanished year and age,
And tempest's breath, and battle's rage,
Have swept o'er Corinth; yet she stands
A fortress formed to Freedom's hands;
The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's shock,
Have left untouched her hoary rock,
The keystone of a land; which still,
Though fallen, looks proudly on that hill,
The land-mark to the double tide
That purpling rolls on either side,
As if their waters chafed to meet,
Yet pause and crouch beneath her feet.”

BYRON'S SIEGE OF CORINTH.

“His si tunc animis acies collata fuisset,
Prodita non tantas vidisset Græcia clades:
Oppida semoto Pelopeia Marte vigerent:
Starent Arcadiæ, starent Lacedæmonis, arces:
Non mare fumasset geminum flagrante Corintho,
Nec fera Cecropias traxissent vincula matres.
Illa dies potuit nostris imponere finem
Cladibus, et sceleris caussas auferre futuri.”

CLAUDIEN. in RUF. II. 186.

“ If such a courage o’er the fatal fight
 Had breathed her spirit of resistless might,
 Greece had not wept her broken shield and sword,
 Nor Pelops’ reign the woes of war deplored :
 Fair Peace had flourish’d o’er Arcadia still,
 And Sparta sat, throned on her citadel ;
 Athens had never felt the victor’s chain,
 Nor Corinth blazed along the double main :
 That day of Græcia’s shame had seen the close,
 And crushed the embryo buds of future woes.”

J. P.

“ Tum lustrata Ephyre, Patræque, et regia Pleuron,
 Parnassusque biceps, Phœboque loquentia saxa.”

SIL. XV. 311.

“ Then passed they Ephyre, and Patræ’s walls,
 And wondering gazed on Pleuron’s princely halls,
 Parnassus’ forked mount, and vocal rocks,
 Instinct with Phœbus.”

J. P.

“ Jam pronis Gradivus equis Ephyrea premebat
 Littora, quâ summas caput Acrocorinthus in auras
 Tollit, et alternâ geminum mare protegit umbrâ.”

STAT. THEB. VII. 105.

“ Now the red steeds of war the shores assail,
 Where Corinth rears her tower-capt citadel,
 And thence on either sea hath daily laid
 The varying veil of her alternate shade.”

J. P.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

NEAR VIEW OF THE
ANCIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH.

Published by Longman, Rees, & Co. London and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1827.

Printed by M. Lacey.

REMAINS OF
AN ANCIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH,

MOUNT CITHÆRON APPEARING IN THE DISTANCE.

“ The ruin is probably of very remote antiquity, and a portion of a fabric erected not only before the Greek city was destroyed, but before the Doric order had attained to maturity. I suspect it to have been the Sisyphæum mentioned by Strabo.”—CHANDLER, Vol. II. p. 270. 271.

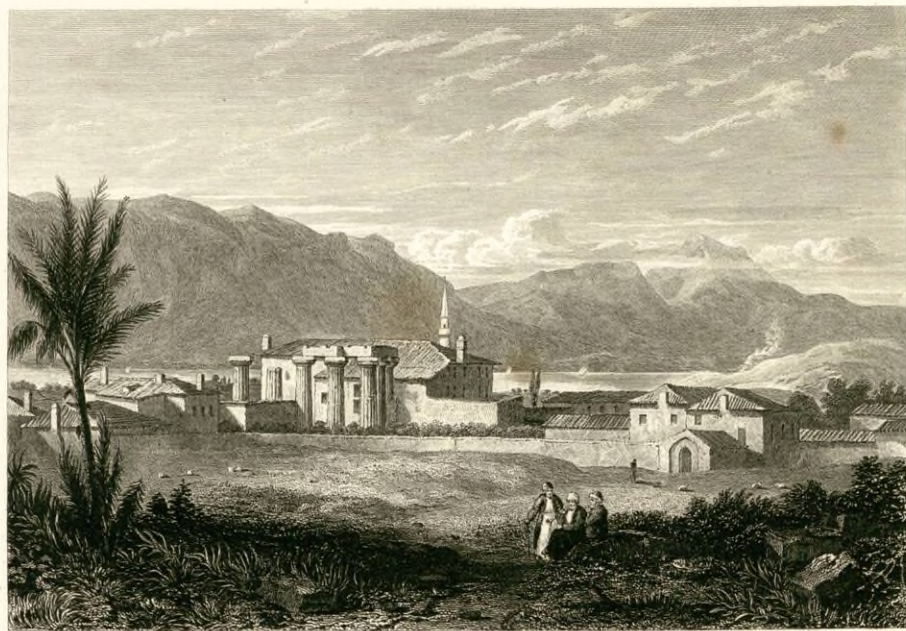
“ Ἰπὸ δὲ τῆ Πειρήνῃ τὸ Σισύφειον ἐστὶ, ἱεροῦ τινος ἢ βασιλείου λευκῶ λίθῳ πεπευσμένου διασῶζον ἑρείπια οὐκ ὀλίγα.—STRAB. VIII.

“ Beneath the fountain Pirene, lies what has formerly been either a temple or a palace, termed the Sisyphæum. It is built of white stone, and the ruins are of considerable extent.”—J. P.

“ Corinth! ———
Her name for Pallas' heavenly arts renown'd,
Spread like the foliage which her pillars crown'd;
But now in fatal desolation laid,
Oblivion o'er it draws a dreadful shade.”

FALCONER.

“ Out upon Time! he will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before;
Out upon Time! who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve!”
BYRON'S SIEGE OF CORINTH.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W.H. Lizars.

REMAINS OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH.
MOUNT CITHÆROM IN THE DISTANCE.

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Printed by M. Luce.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J. Forrest.

DELL PICH.

Published by Longman, Rees, & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by R. Smeath.

public donations of renowned states in various ages. It was the grand repository of ancient Greece, in which the labours of the sculptor and statuary, gods, heroes, and illustrious persons, were seen collected and arranged; the inequalities of the area, or acclivity, contributing to a full display of the noble assemblage.

“The sacred oracle of Phœbus there,
 High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair!
 Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile:
 August the fabric! elegant the style!
 On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors;
 And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors.
 The roofs, where story'd tablature appear'd,
 On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd:
 On shining porphyry the shafts were fram'd,
 And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd.
 Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train!
 Fram'd their oblations on the holy fane.
 To front the sun's declining ray 'twas plac'd;
 With golden harps and living laurels grac'd.
 The sciences and arts around the shrine
 Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine!
 Here Æsculapius' snake display'd its crest,
 And burning glories sparkled on his breast;
 While from his eye's insufferable light,
 Disease and Death recoil'd in headlong flight.
 Of this great temple, through all time renown'd,
 Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.

FALCONER.

“The parted bosom clings to wonted home,
 If aught that's kindred cheer the welcome hearth;
 He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
 And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
 Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth;
 But he whom sadness sootheth may abide,
 And scarce regret the region of his birth,
 When wandering slow by Delphi's sacred side,
 Or gazing o'er the plains where Greek and Persian died.”

CHILDE HAROLD.

DELPHI.

“ Τὴν ἐς τὸ ἱερόν ἀνιόντι ἐστὶν ἐν δεξιᾷ τῆς ὁδοῦ τὸ ὕδωρ τῆς Κασταλίας, καὶ πίνειν ἤδου· κατὰ τὰ αὐτὰ δὲ τῆ πόλει τῆ ἀλλῆ καὶ ὁ ἱερός περιβόλος τοῦ Ἀπολλωνος· ὁυτός δὲ μεγεθεὶ μέγας, καὶ ἀνωτάτω τοῦ ἀστεως ἐστίν.” — PAUSAN. X.

“ As you ascend towards the temple, you observe, on the right of the path, the fountain of Castalia, of which the water is sweet even to the palate. Higher up the mountain than the town, is the sacred inclosure of Apollo, which is of great extent, and almost equal to the rest of the city.”

“ Parnassia rupes
Hinc atque hinc patulâ præpandit cornua fronte,
Castaliæque sonans liquido pede labetur unda.”

VIRGIL. CALEX.

“ On either side sublime
Broad-browed Parnassus rears his horned hill ;
And with soft tinkling chime,
And liquid foot, glides on Castalia's rill.”

J. P.

DELPHI was the chief and most illustrious city in Phocis. Its sanctity was deduced through a long succession of ages, from a period involved in fable and obscurity. The influence of its god has controlled the councils of states, directed the course of armies, and decided the fate of kingdoms. The ancient history of Greece is full of energy, and an early register of his authority. The city was seated on a high rock, with the oracle above it; and was in circuit sixteen stadia, or two miles. The natural strength of the place excited admiration as much as the majesty of the God. The Temple of Apollo is described by Pausanias. The pediments were adorned with Diana, and Apollo, and the Muses; the setting of Phœbus, or the sun; with Bacchus, and the women called Thyades. The architraves were decorated with golden armour, bucklers suspended by the Athenians after the battle of Marathon, and shields taken from the Gauls under Brennus. In the portico were inscribed the celebrated maxims of the seven sages of Greece. There was an image of Homer, and in the cell was an altar of Neptune, with statues of the Fates, and of Jupiter and Apollo, who were surnamed Leaders of the Fates. Near the hearth before the altar at which Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, was slain by a priest, stood the iron chair of Pindar. In the sanctuary was an image of Apollo gilded. The inclosure was of great extent, and filled with treasuries, in which many cities had consecrated tenths of spoil taken in war, and with the

public donations of renowned states in various ages. It was the grand repository of ancient Greece, in which the labours of the sculptor and statuary, gods, heroes, and illustrious persons, were seen collected and arranged; the inequalities of the area, or acclivity, contributing to a full display of the noble assemblage.

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 To front the sun's declining ray 'twas plac'd;
 With golden harps and living laurels grac'd.
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 If aught that's kindred cheer the welcome hearth;
 He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
 And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
 Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth;
 But he whom sadness sootheth may abide,
 And scarce regret the region of his birth,
 When wandering slow by Delphi's sacred side,
 Or gazing o'er the plains where Greek and Persian died.”

CHILDE HAROLD.



H.W. Williams del. from a Sketch by C.R. Cockerell Esq^r

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

PLAIN OF MARATHON.

Published by Longman, Nees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1827.

Printed by McEuen.

PLAIN OF MARATHON,

AND DISTANT VIEW OF EUBŒA.

“The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might yet be free.
For, standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave.”

BYRON.

“There is a dangerous stillness in that hour,
A stillness which leaves room for the full soul
To open all itself, without the power
Of calling wholly back its self-controll;
The silver light which, hallowing tree and tower,
Sheds beauty and deep softness o'er the whole,
Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws
A soothing languor which is not repose.”

BYRON.

*Ἄλλ' οὐκ ἐστίν, οὐκ ἐστίν ὅπως ἡμαρτηκατε, ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀπαν-
των ἐλευθερίας καὶ σωτηρίας κινδύνον ἀραμενοὶ, Ὅυ, μα τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι προκιν-
δυνευσαντας τῶν προγόνων, καὶ τοὺς ἐν Πλαταιαῖς παραταξαμένους, καὶ τοὺς ἐν
Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχῆσαντας, καὶ τοὺς ἐπ' Ἀρτεμισίῳ, καὶ πολλοὺς ἕτεροὺς τοὺς ἐν τοῖς
δημοσίοις μνημασὶ κείμενους ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας· ὄντες ἀπαντας ὁμοίως ἢ πόλις τῆς ἀντὶς
ἀξιώσασα τιμῆς ἔθαψεν,” &c. — DEMOSTHENES.*

“But it cannot be, it cannot be, O Athenians, that ye acted wrong
in perilling your safety for the common freedom and salvation. No!
by your forefathers who jeoparded their lives at Marathon; by those
who were marshalled on the plains of Plataea, and the waters of Sala-
mis; by the heroes of Artemisium, and all the other brave who sleep
in public sepulchres,—it cannot be! These all received the same testi-
mony of honour, a tomb from the hands of the state,” &c.—J. P.

“The barrow of the Athenians is in the plain, and on it are pillars
containing the names of the dead. There is another of the Plataeans
and slaves, and a distinct monument of Miltiades the commander.”—
PAUSANIAS.



H.W. Williams. del.

Engraved by W. Miller.

ELEUSIS, & PART OF THE ISLAND OF SALAMIS.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.

Printed by M. Dumas.

LEFSINA, THE ANCIENT ELEUSIS,

WITH THE SEA AND PART OF THE ISLAND OF SALAMIS.

“ Ρεῖ δὲ Κηφισὸς πρὸς Ἐλευσίῃ βιαίτερον παρεχόμενος τοῦ προτέρου ρεῦμα· οἱ ἀρχαιότεροι τῶν Ἑλλήνων τελετὴν τὴν Ἐλευσινίαν πάντων, ὅποσα ἐς ἐνσέβειαν ἦκει, τοσούτῳ ἦγον ἐντιμότεραν, ὅσῳ καὶ θεοὺς ἐπιπροσθεν ἡρώων.”

PAUSAN. I. 10.

“Eleusis is a town situated on the Cephisus, about the place where that river begins to flow in a stream of greater power than before. The mysteries celebrated at this town were considered by the more ancient Greeks as much more venerable than all other acts of religious worship, as the gods are thought superior to the heroes.”

“——— Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum
Vulgârit arcanae, sub îsdem
Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum
Solvat phaselum.”

HOR. OD. III. 2.

“ Let not the wretch, who dare unveil
The secrets of Eleusis' shrine,
Unfurl with me the doubtful sail,
Nor one roof shield his head and mine.”

J. P.

“ A king sat on the lofty brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis ;
And ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations—all were his ;
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set, where were they ?”

BYRON.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

TEMPLES OF JUPITER PANHELLENIUS,
ÆGINA.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER PANHELLENIUS.

“Ex Asia rediens, cum ab Ægina Megaram versus navigarem, cœpi regiones circumcirca prospicere. Post me erat Ægina, ante Megara, dextra Piræeus, sinistra Corinthus: quæ oppida quodam tempore florentissima fuerunt, nunc prostrata et diruta ante oculos jacent. Cœpi egomet mecum sic cogitare: Hem, nos homunculi indignamur, si quis nostrum interiit, aut occisus est, quorum vita brevior esse debet, cum uno loco tot oppidûm cadavera projecta jaceant?”—CICERO, FAM. IV.

“On my return out of Asia, as I was sailing from Ægina toward Megara, I amused myself with contemplating the countries around. Behind me lay Ægina, before me Megara; on my right Piræeus, on my left Corinth. These cities, once so flourishing and magnificent, now presented nothing to my view but a sad spectacle of desolation. ‘Alas!’ I said to myself, ‘shall so short-lived a creature as man complain when a fellow-mortal falls either by the hand of violence, or by the common course of nature; while in this narrow compass, so many great and glorious cities, formed for a much longer duration, lie thus extended in ruins?’”—MELMOTH.

“ ——— φίλαν ξένων ἄρουραν,
Τάν ποτ' ἔνανδρον τε καὶ ναυ-
σὶ κλυτὰν θέσσαντο, παρ βω-
μὸν πατέρος Ἑλλανίου
Στάντες, πίπταν τ' εἰς ἀθήρα χεῖρας ἀμᾶ
'Ἐνδαίδος ἀρίγνωτες ἰοί.”

PINDAR, NEM. V.

“O island of the stranger's love,
Ægina, favourite of Jove!
When, bowed before his sea-girt shrine,
Old heroes raised their hands to heaven,
To thee this destiny divine
By the Hellenian Sire was given,
To nurse heroic men, and crown
Thy masts unnumbered with renown.”

J. P.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by Will^m Miller.

NEMEA.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black Edinburgh, 1829.

Printed by M. Spence.

NEMEA.

“THERE is a temple of Nemean Jupiter in this place well worthy of inspection, though the roof of it has fallen off, and no statue is left. About the temple there is a grove of cypresses; and they report, that Opheltes, being placed here on the grass by his nurse, was destroyed by a dragon. The Argives sacrifice to Jupiter in Nemea, and choose a priest for Nemean Jupiter. They propose, besides this, a contest of the course to armed men, which is celebrated in the winter. The sepulchre of Opheltes too is in this place, about which there is an inclosure of stones; and there are certain altars within the inclosure, There is also a tomb raised from turf, of Lycurgus the father of Opheltes. The fountain Adrastia is so called, because Adrastus discovered it, or for some other reason. The region, it is said, was denominated from Nemea, the daughter of Asopus. Above Nemea, the mountain Apesas presents itself to the view, in which they report Perseus first sacrificed to Jupiter Apesantius.”

PAUS. Vol. I. 176, 177.

“Nemea is more characterised by gloom than most of the places I have seen. The splendour of religious pomp, and the busy animation of Gymnastic and Equestrian exercises, have been succeeded by the dreary vacancy of a death-like solitude.”

“Illum nec calido latravit Sirius astro,
Nec gravis aspexit Nemees frondentis alumnus.”

STAT. SILV. I. 3.

“Him neither Sirius, with his sultry sign,
Nor leafy Nemea’s nursling, smote malign.”

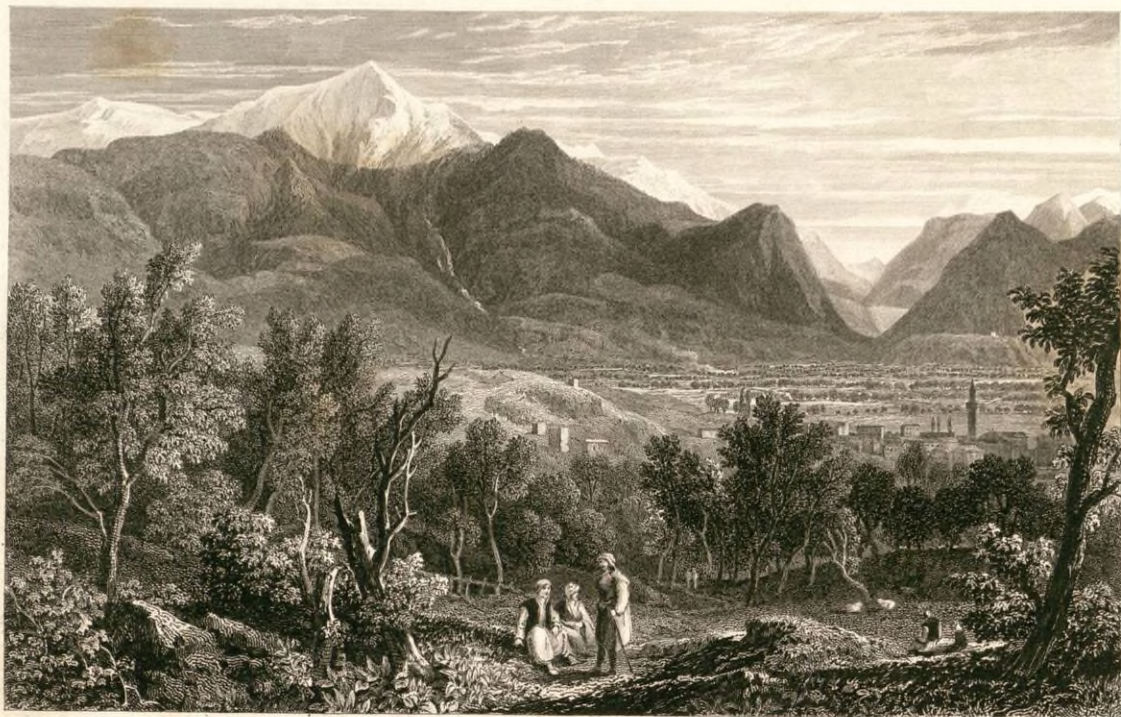
J. P.

“—Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres
Helæumque Pholumque manu, tu Cressia mactas
Prodigia, et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe Conem.” *Leonem*

VIRG. ÆN. VIII.

“The cloud-born monsters of the double form,
Thee, hero, felt, and thy resistless arm;
The Cretan portents sank beneath its shock,
And that dread lion, couched ’neath Nemea’s rock.”

J. P.



Drawn by H. W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Forrest.

MOUNT VODIA.

ANCIENTLY MOUNT PANACHAICUS, ACHAIA.

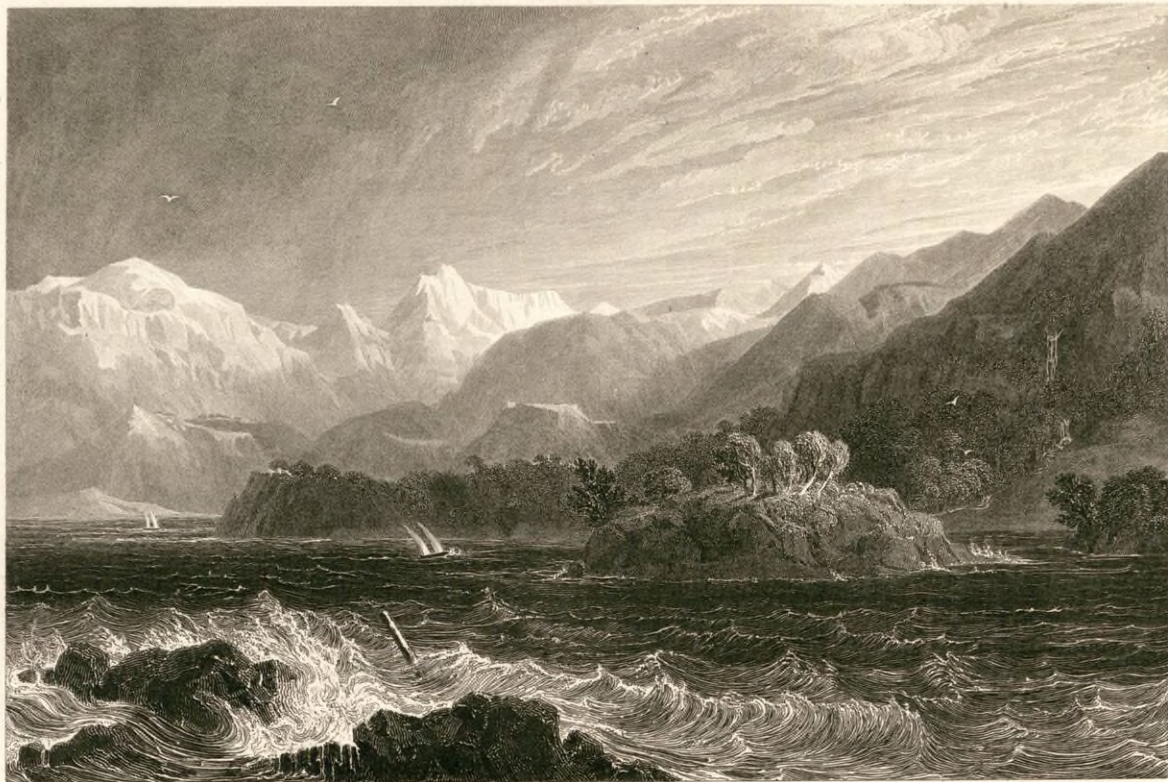
Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh.

Printed by M. Deane.

MOUNT VODIA,

ANCIENTLY MOUNT PANACHAICUS, ACHAIA.

THE Plain of Patras appears in the view, and the pass to Tripolitza is seen on the right.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J. Horsburgh.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY,
GULF OF AULON.

Published by Longman, Rees, & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by M. Queen.

MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN ALBANIA,

NEAR THE GULF OF AULON, LOOKING TOWARDS ANTIGONEA.

“ Land of Albania! where Iskander rose,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he, his name-sake, whose oft-baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprise;
Land of Albania! let me bend mine eyes
On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage men!
The cross descends, thy minarets arise,
And the pale crescent sparkles in the glen,
Through many a cypress grove within each city's ken.”

BYRON.

“ Bear witness, Greece, thy living page,—
Attest it many a deathless age!
While kings, in dusky darkness hid,
Have left a nameless pyramid,
Thy heroes, though the general doom
Hath swept the column from their tomb,
A mightier monument command,
The mountains of their native land!”

ID.

“ The sun's last rays are on the hill,
And sparkle in the fountain rill,
Whose welcome waters, cool and clear,
Draw blessings from the mountaineer:
Here may the loitering merchant Greek,
Find that repose 'twere vain to seek
In cities lodged too near his lord,
And trembling for his secret hoard.”

ID.

“ Dusky and huge, enlarging on the sight,
Nature's volcanic amphitheatre,
Chimaera's Alps extend from left to right.”

ID.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

MOUNTAINS OF LOCRI OZOLÆ.
LOOKING TOWARDS NAUPACTUS.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1827.

Printed by H. Lucas.

MOUNTAINS OF LOCRI OZOLÆ,

LOOKING TOWARDS NAUPACTUS FROM THE HEIGHTS ABOVE ROUMILIA,
GULPH OF CORINTH.

“Naupactus, the name of which is derived from the circumstance that there the Heraclidæ built the first ship for their expedition against the Peloponnesus, originally belonged to the Locri Ozolæ. Having afterwards fallen under the power of the Athenians, it was bestowed by them on the Messenian refugees who had been driven from the Peloponnesus by the Spartan conquest; but after the battle of Ægospotamus, was restored by the Lacedæmonians to the Locri, its original possessors.”—PAUSAN. IV.

“ Λοκρῶν δ' ἠγεμόνευεν Ὀϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας
Ἐγχείη δ' ἐέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιοῦς,
Οἱ Κύνον τ' ἐπέμοντο, καὶ Ἀυγιάς ἱερατῆν
Βησσάν τε, Θρόνιον τε, Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ εἴθερα.”

HOMER. ILLAD. II.

“ Brave Ajax led the Locrian squadron on,
Ajax the less, Oileus' valiant son,
Skilled to direct the flying dart aright,
Swift in pursuit, and active in the fight;
Him, as their chief, the chosen troops attend,
Which Bessa, Thronius, and rich Cynos send,
And those who dwell where lovely Augia stands,
And where Boagrius floats the lowly lands.”

POPE.



H.W. Williams, del. from a Sketch by C. Jones Esq.

Engraved by Will^m Miller.

ROCKS OF THE STROPHADES.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.

Printed by H. B. ...

ROCKS OF THE STROPHADES.

“ Servatum ex undis Strophadum me littora primum
Accipiunt. Strophades Grajo stant nomine dictæ
Insulæ Ionio in magno : quas dira Celæno,
Harpyæque colunt aliæ : Phineia postquam
Clausæ domus, mensasque metu liquere priores.
Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla
Pestis et ira Deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis.”

VIRGIL, *Æneid.* III. 209.

“ I reached at last, safe from the threatening seas,
The islets, named of Greece the Strophades,
Clustering amid the Ionian deep they stood,
Haunts of Celæno and her Harpy-brood ;
They, driven by terror from their ancient feasts,
From Phineus' dwelling came, abhorred guests !
Than them did never Stygian darkness nurse,
Nor heaven let loose on earth a loathlier curse.”

J. P.

“ Yet one remained—the Messenger of Fate,
High on a craggy cliff Celæno sate.”

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL, *Æneid* III.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W.H. Lizars.

PART OF THE TOWN OF LIVADIA ON THE RIVER HERCYNIA.

ANCIENT LEBADIA.

PART OF THE TOWN OF LIVADIA,
ON THE RIVER HERCYNIA, ANCIENT LEBADIA.

“Λεβαδία δ' ἐστὶν ὅπου Δίος Τροφονίου μαντεῖον ἴδρυται χάσματος ὑπονόμου κατά-
βασιν ἔχον· καταβαίνει δ' αὐτὸς ὁ χρηστηριάζόμενος.” — STRABO, X.

“At Lebadia is the Oracle of Jupiter Trophonius, constructed over the mouth of a subterranean chasm, into which the person who seeks the response descends.”—J. P.

“Autumni fere tempus erat, cujus temporis initio circumeundam Græciam visendaque quæ nobilitata famâ magis auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, Lebadiaë templum Jovis Trophonii adiit. Ibi quum vidisset os specus per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum Deos descendunt, sacrificium fecit Jovi Hercynnæque, quorum ibi templum est.”—LIVY, XLV.

“About the commencement of autumn he determined to make the tour of Greece, and to visit the places, which, consecrated by ancient fame, derive their interest not so much from what is seen by the eye, as from what the ear has heard concerning them. At Lebadia, accordingly, he visited the temple of Jupiter Trophonius, and inspected the mouth of the chasm into which those who consult the oracle descend to interrogate the Gods. There, too, he offered sacrifice to Jupiter and Hercyna, who have a common temple in the city.”—J. P.

“Ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus
Divinam spirare fidem, ventosque loquaces
Exhalare solum, sacris se condidit antris,
Incubuitque adyto vates.”

LUCAN. PHARS. V.

“The prophet, marvelling, heard low winds beneath
That wondrous soil oracular voices breathe,
Then plunged into the sacred chasm, and there
Saw mystic sights, and drank inspiring air.”

J. P.



H.W. Williams, del.

Engraved by W^m Forrest.

RIVER SCENERY,
APPROACHING PELLENE, IN ACHAIA.

Published by Longman, Ross & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.

Printed by M^r Duncanson.

RIVER SCENERY,

APPROACHING ANCIENT PELLENE, IN ACHAIA.

“Juvat integros accedere fontes,
Atque haurire.”

LUCRETIUS.

“Be mine to roam untrodden paths, and drink
Unviolated springs.”

J. P.

“As we left Pellene, we saw a Temple of Bacchus, in which the nocturnal festival of the lamps is annually celebrated; great numbers are lighted up, and wine is copiously distributed to the multitude. Opposite to it is the sacred wood of Diana Conservatrix, into which none but the priests are allowed to enter. We next saw, in a Temple of Minerva, a statue of that goddess, of gold and ivory, of such beautiful workmanship, that it is ascribed to Phidias.”—ANACHARSIS, Vol. III. P. 403.



H.W. Williams, del.

Engraved by Will^m Miller.

PATRAS (ANCIENT PATRÆ) ACHÆIA.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.

Printed by M. Lucas.

PATRAS, (ANCIENT PATRÆ.)

“ Τῷ Πρευγένει καὶ τῷ υἱῷ, ὄνομα δὲ οἱ ἦν Πατρέως, ὑπὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἐδόθη κτήσασθαι πόλιν ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἀπὸ τοῦ Πατρέως ἐτίθη τῇ πόλει.”——PAUSAN. VII. 6.

“ The Achæans granted permission to Preuges and his son Patreus to build a city in their territory, which, after the name of the latter, was called Patræ.”

“ Fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfuit Rhion incolæ vocant.”——LIV. XXVII. 29.

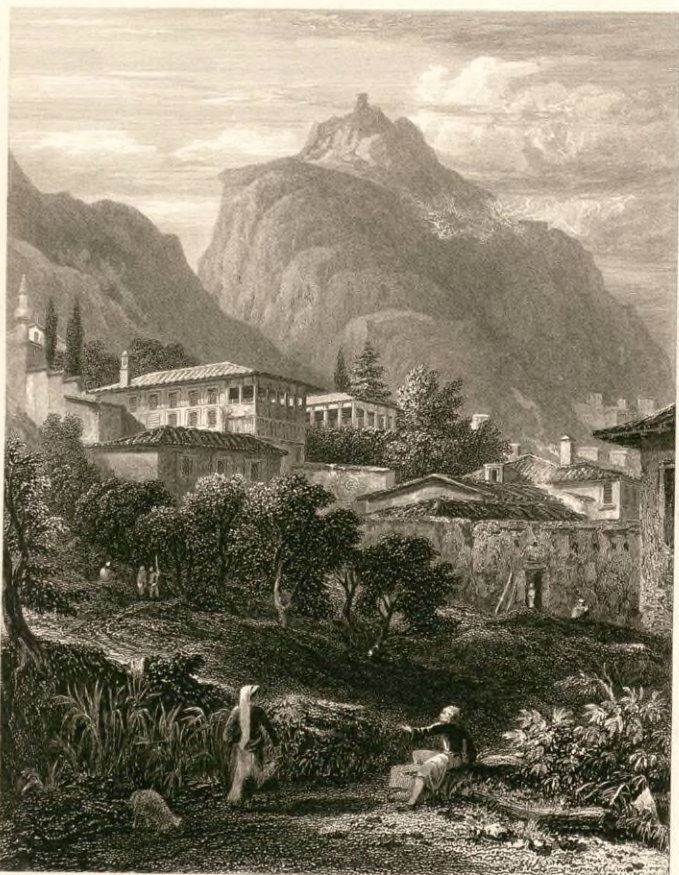
“ The straits which separate Naupactus (Lepanto) from Patræ are called by the inhabitants of that district Rhion.”

“ Tum lustrata Ephyre, Patræque, et regia Pleuron.”

STAT. THEB. I.

“ Then Ephyre we passed, and Patræ's walls,
And wondering gazed on Pleuron's princely halls.”

J. P.



Drawn by H. W. Williams, from a sketch by C. R. Cockrell, Esq.

Engraved by W. Miller.

PART OF MISITRA.
THE ANCIENT SPARTA.

Published by Longman, Rees, & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by McEuen.

PART OF MISITRA,*

THE ANCIENT SPARTA.

“Patiens Lacedæmon.”

HOR. Od. I. 7.

“Proud Lacedæmon, in endurance strong.”

J. P.

“Et modo Taygeti, crines adpersa pruinâ,
Sectatur patrios per juga longa canes.”

PROPERT. III. 14.

“Full oft, amidst thy wilderness of rocks,
Taygetus,—with frost-besprinkled locks,
The daughters of that high heroic race
Follow their country’s beagles in the chase.”

J. P.

* Looking towards the situation which was formerly the seat of government of John Palæologos, Prince of the Morea.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by Jas. Stewart.

ACROCERAUNIAN PROMONTORY.

ACROCERAUNIA.

“ Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia ! ” — HOR. OD. I. 3.

“ *Infamous rocks, whose top the lightnings scathe.* ”

“ Provehimur pelago, vicina Ceraunia juxta,
Unde iter Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis.”

VIRG. ÆN. III.

“ Near the Ceraunian rocks our course we bore,
The shortest passage to the Italian shore.” — DRYDEN.

“ Ipse pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruscâ
Fulmina molitur dextrâ ; quo maxima motu
Terra tremit, fugère feræ ; et mortalia corda
Per gentes humilis stravit pavour : ille flagranti
Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
Dejicit.” — VIRG. GEORG. I. 328.

“ The Thunderer, thron'd in clouds, with darkness crown'd,
Bares his red arm, and flashes lightnings round.
The beasts are fled ; earth rocks from pole to pole ;
Fear walks the world, and bows the astonish'd soul :
Jove rives with fiery bolt Ceraunia's brow,
Or Athos blazing 'mid eternal snow.” — SOTHEY.



H.W. Williams, del.

Engraved by W^m Forrest.

THE SCHISTE—ON PARNASSUS.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh 1826.

Printed by M. Swan.

THE SCHISTE,

IN THE MOUNTAIN OF PARNASSUS.

“ We suddenly came upon the road anciently called Schiste, or the Rent, lying between the lofty mountains of Cirphis and Parnassus, and once doomed to be polluted with the blood of Laius, who was killed there by Œdipus, a principal event in his renowned and tragical story.”

“ Φωκίς ἤν ἡ γῆ κλήζεται· σκιστὴ δ' ὁδὸς
Ἐς ταυτὸ Δελφῶν κατὰ Δαυλίας ἄγει.”

SOPH. ŒD. TYR.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

PLAIN OF PLATAEA,
FROM MOUNT CITHAERON.

PLAIN OF PLATÆA,
FROM MOUNT CITHÆRON.

“ Ἦσαν διὰ τῆς ὑπωρείης τοῦ Κιθαιρῶνος παρὰ Ὑσιᾶς ἐς τὴν Πλαταΐδα γῆν ἀπικόμενοι δὲ ἐτάσσοντο κατὰ ἔθνεα, πλησίον τῆς τε κρήνης τῆς Γαργαφίης, δια ὄχθων τε οὐκ ὑψηλῶν, καὶ ἀπέδου χωρίου * * * * τὰ μὲν Βακιδι ἐστὶ ἐς τάντην τὴν μάχην πεποιημένα.

“ Τὴν δ' ἐπὶ Θερμῳδόντι καὶ Ἀσωτῷ λεχεπύη
Ἑλλήνων σύνοδον, καὶ βαρβαρόφωνον ἴγην,
Τῇ πολλοὶ πεσέονται ὑπὲρ Λάχεσιντε, μόρον τε
Τοξοφόρων Μήδων, ὅταν ἄσιμον ἡμᾶρ ἐπελθῇ.

HERODOT. IX.

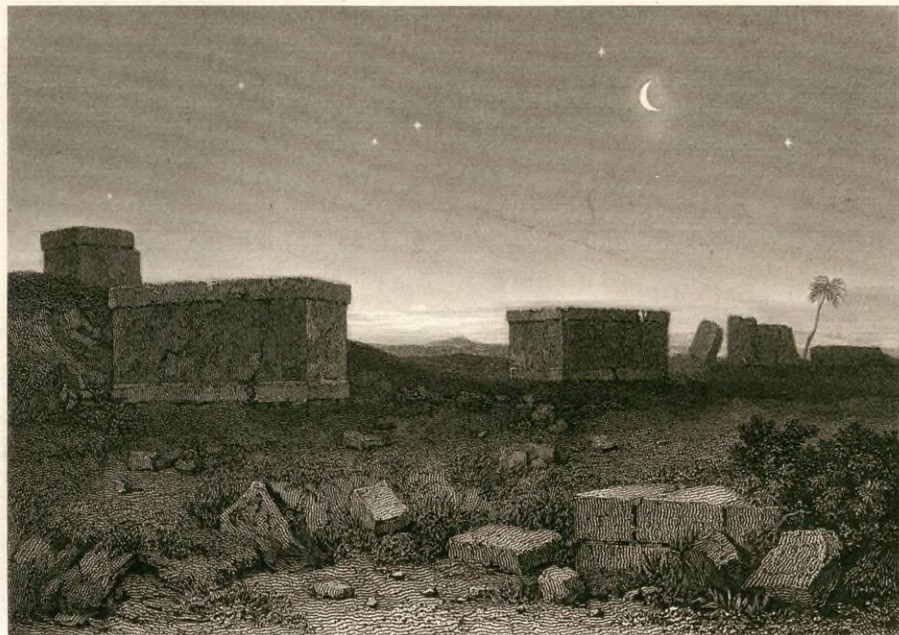
“ The Greeks marched along the base of Mount Cithæron, by Hysia, into the PLAIN of PLATÆA; and there they formed their array near the Gargaphian Fountain, arranging themselves according to their tribes along an expanse of rugged ground, diversified with hillocks of considerable height * * * *. The following lines of Bacis refer to this engagement.

“ By green Asopus' and Thermodon's banks,
Shall Hellas muster her unconquered ranks,
When, with Barbarian shriek, the quivered Mede
Shall in the ire of Fate and Freedom bleed.”

J. P.

“ ———Here the Persian tyrant, foiled and stung
With shame and desperation, gnashed his teeth,
To see thee rend the pageants of his throne,
And at the lightning of thy lifted spear
Crouched like a slave.”

BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD.



Drawn by H.W. Williams

Engraved by W. Miller.

ANCIENT SARCOPHAGI,
PLATEA.

ANCIENT SARCOPHAGI PLATEÆ.

“Κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἔσοδον μάλιστα τὴν εἰς Πλάταιαν τάφοι τῶν πρὸς Μηδούς μαχεσαμένων εἰσὶ. Τοῖς μὲν οὖν λοιποῖς ἔστιν Ἑλληνιστὶ μνημα κοινόν. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίων τοῖς πεσοῦσιν ἰδίᾳ τέ εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι, καὶ ἐλεγείᾳ ἔστι Σιμωνίδου γεγραμμένα ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς.”—PAUS. IX. 2.

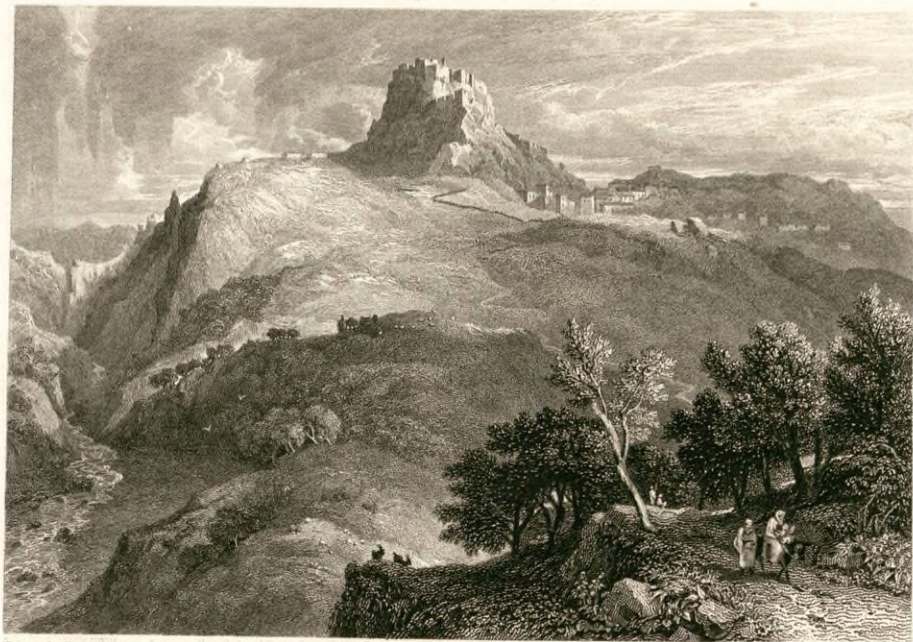
“Near the entrance to Plataea, you may perceive the sepulchres of those who fought against the Medes. The other Greeks indeed have one common sepulchre; but the Lacedæmonians and Athenians that fell in that battle have separate tombs; and upon them there are elegies composed by Simonides.”—TRANSL. OF PAUS.

“Ἀποβλέψατε γὰρ εἰς πατέρων τῶν ἡμετέρων θήκας, οὓς ἀποθανόντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, καὶ ταφέντας ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, ἐτιμῶμεν κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον δημοσίᾳ.”—THUC. II. 3. 58.

“Looke upon the *sepulchres of your fathers*, whom slain by the Medes, and buried in this territory of ours, we have yeerely honoured at the publike charge.”—HOBBS.

“Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ, non tam operibus magnificis, exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant, quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, et disputare sit solitus; studioseque eorum etiam *sepulcra* contemplor.”—CICERO, LEG. II. 2.

“For our feelings are put into a state of indescribable excitation, by the view even of the places where the footsteps of those whom we love or admire are to be traced. For my own part, the delight which our beloved Athens communicates, is derived not so much from the contemplation of her magnificent edifices, and exquisite works of ancient art, as from the recollection of her illustrious children, and the sight of the places where they used to dwell, to sit, and to impart instruction; and even their sepulchres I regard with a pleasing melancholy.”—J. P.



Drawn by H. W. Williams from a Sketch by C. R. Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by W. Miller.

CARINTENA. ANCIENT EREN'THE,
ON THE ALPHEUS, ARCADIA.

BRENTHE, (CARITENA),
ON THE ALPHEUS, ARCADIA.

“THE Valley represented in this Print, is the supposed scene of the battle between the Gods and the Giants. To preserve the memory of that dreadful contest, the inhabitants, on certain occasions, sacrificed to tempests, to lightning, and the thunder.”

PAUSAN. Chap. 28. 29.

“Nor were the Gods themselves more safe above,
Against beleaguer'd heav'n the Giants move.
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge, with thunder, their audacious crime ;
Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their demolish'd works to pieces rent.
Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfixt,
With native earth, their blood the monsters mixt.”

OVID, Book I. l. 103.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J.G. Stewart.

VALLEY OF THE PLIESTUS,
FROM DELPHI.

THE VALLEY OF THE PLEISTUS,

FROM DELPHI, MOUNT PARNASSUS.

“ Above, the mountain rears a peak,
Where vultures whet the thirsty beak,
And their's may be a feast to-night,
Shall tempt them down ere morrow's light.
Beneath a river's wintry stream
Has shrunk before the summer beam,
And left a channel bleak and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there.
Each side the midway path there lay
Small broken crags of granite gray,
By time or mountain lightning riven,
From summits clad in mists of heaven ;
For where is he that hath beheld
The peak of Liakura* unveiled ?”

GIAOUR, 553.

There have been bright and glorious pageants here,
Where now grey stones and moss-grown columns lie ;
There have been words, which earth grew pale to hear,
Breath'd from the cavern's misty chambers nigh :—
There have been voices, through the sunny sky,
And the pine woods, their choral hymn-notes sending,
And reeds and lyres, their Dorian melody,
With incense-clouds around the temple blending,
And throngs, with laurel boughs, before the altar bending.

* Parnassus.

There have been treasures of the seas and isles
 Brought to the day-god's now forsaken throne;
 Thunders have peal'd along the rock-defiles,
 When the far-echoing battle-horn made known
 That foes were on their way! the deep-wind's moan
 Hath chill'd the invader's heart with secret fear,
 And from the Sibyl-grottoes, wild and lone,
 Storms have gone forth, which, in their fierce career,
 From his bold hand have struck the banner and the spear!

The shrine hath sunk! but thou unchang'd art there!
 Mount of the voice and vision, rob'd with dreams!
 Unchang'd, and rushing through the radiant air,
 With thy dark waving pines, and flashing streams,
 And all thy founts of song! their bright course teems
 With inspiration yet; and each dim haze,
 Or golden cloud which floats around thee, seems
 As with its mantle veiling from our gaze
 The mysteries of the past, the gods of elder days!

Away, vain phantasies! doth less of power
 Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest,
 Though in deep stillness now, the ruin's flower
 Wave o'er the pillars mouldering on thy breast?
 Lift through the free blue heavens thine arrowy crest!
 Let the great rocks their solitude regain!
 No Delphian lyres now break thy noontide rest
 With their full chords!—But silent be the strain!
 Thou hast a mightier voice to speak th' Eternal's reign!

THE above beautiful verses, I have much pride in saying, were written by that accomplished poet MRS. HEMANS, expressly in relation to the picture from which this engraving is made. The lines are published in the appendix to MRS. HEMAN'S splendid dramatic poem, the *Siege of Valencia*.—H. W. W.



Lizars sculp.

CARDAMOULA.
THE ANCIENT CARDAMYLE.

Published by Longman, Rees & Co. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by M. Lazenby.

CARDAMOULA,

THE ANCIENT CARDAMYLE * IN PELOPONNESUS, GULF OF CORON,
SITUATED AT THE FOOT OF THE RANGE OF
MOUNT TAYGETUS.

“ Behind the town is a small rocky eminence, on whose summit are a few vestiges of the ancient Acropolis of Cardamyle. Just enough remains to point out the situation; the rock itself is split by a deep chasm, ascribed by tradition to an earthquake. Below the Acropolis are several caves, and the remains of ancient sepulchres.”

“ Taygetique phalanx, et oliviferi Eurotæ
Dura manus. Deus ipse viros in pulvere crudo
Arcas alit; nudæque modos virtutis, et iras
Ingenerat: vigor inde animis, et mortis honoræ
Dulce sacrum; gaudent natorum in fata parentes,
Hortanturque mori; deflet jamque omnis ephebum
Turba, coronato contenta est funere mater.”

STAT. THEB.

“ Next of Taygetus the warrior ranks
Advance from olive-crowned Eurotas' banks;
Where, nursed to valour by the Arcadian god,
A hardy people have their proud abode;
And daily draw, from use of martial arts,
Strength to their arms, and courage to their hearts.
Sires lead their children to the battle plain,
And bid them earn the honours of the slain;
They, at the word, to arms exulting fly,
As 'twere a sweet and sacred thing to die.
And even the mother, while the youthful dead
Is wept by thousands, proudly lifts her head;
And, for he lies upon a laurelled bier,
Beholds his gory corse without a tear.”

J. P.

* A city as ancient as the days of Homer. It was taken by Augustus from the Messenians, and annexed to the dominion of Sparta.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W.H. Lizars.

GULF OF LEPANTO,
FROM ABOVE PATRAS — ANCIENT PATRÆ.

THE GULF OF LEPANTO,

ANCIENTLY SINUS CORINTHIACUS.

“ Tumque Corinthiaci carpebam litora ponti,
Quum mare surrexit, cumulusque immanis aquarum
In montis speciem curvari et crescere visus,” &c.
Ov. MET. XV. 507.

“ I trod the shore of Corinth’s winding bay,
And watched the blue waves at their summer play,
When, swelling like a mountain, from his bed
The ocean reared his froth-becurled head,” &c.
J. P.

“ Congeminat signum terris, unde omnis Achæi
Ora maris late, Pelopeiaque regna resultant;
Audiit et medius cæli Parnassus, et asper
Eurotas, dubiamque jugo fragor impulit CËten
In latus, et geminis vix fluctibus obstitit Isthmos.
Ipsa suum genetrix, curvo delphine vagantem,
Arripuit frenis, gremioque Palæmona pressit.”
STAT. THEB. I.

“ In doubling thunder from her airy height
She pealed to earth the signal of the fight;
Along the wide Achaian gulf it thrilled,
And Pelops’ realm with dreadful clangor filled;
In middle sky Parnassus heard the blast,
Old CËta bowed astonished, as it past;
And scarce could Corinth’s Isthmian barrier brave
The startled rush of either ocean’s wave;
Checking her dolphin, Ino trembling pressed
Palæmon, though immortal, to her breast.”
J. P.

“Imminet æquoribus scopulus Pars ima cavatur
 Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbris undas.
 Summa viget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor.
 Occupat hunc, voces insania fecerat, Ino;
 Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore,
 Mittit onusque suum. Percussa reconduit unda.”

Ov. MET. IV. 524.

“Inosque sinus.”

IB. 496.

“Above the water frowns a rocky steep,
 Scooped into caverns by the mining deep;
 Proudly it shoots its forehead o'er the main,
 That sleeps beneath undimpled by the rain;
 Stung Ino sought the peak with frantic course,
 (For madness gave her more than human force),
 Thence headlong with her burden fearless dashed,
 And to her fall the stricken waters flashed.
 She lives a goddess now, and since the day
 That saw her mortal fate, her name has graced the bay.”

J. P.



