

was formerly found there in great numbers: or because to sailors who see it from afar on the side of Fontana Amorosa its mountains seemed to have two horns. Then Aspellia, and Cripton, that is underground, because it is not visible to mariners until they come close under it, while other islands, on the contrary, are seen from afar. Next Collinia, from its hills, for its mountains, except Olympus, seem but hills. *Arosa*, from its veins of copper: *Amathusia* (according to *Strabo*), from the city *Amathus*, where copper was extracted of the best quality and in the greatest abundance. *Paphia*, from the god *Paphos*, and the city called by his name. *Salaminia*, from the city which, in the days of the nine kings, surpassed all the rest. *Cytherea*, an epithet for the island as the home of *Venus*, rather than a name: *Macaria*, or the blessed, for its great fertility and many delights: and lastly *Cyprus*, either because this Greek word means *Venus*, who was there held in great veneration, or because *Cyrus* had restored the ancient city *Aphrodisia*, and would have it bear his name, or from the tree *Cypress*, which is found in this island only, and of which I shall say more hereafter.

It is of oblong shape and has a circuit of five hundred and fifty miles, according to modern reckoning, although it is also confidently asserted that this should be six hundred and fifty. On the west it has three promontories or capes, *C. San Pifani* (I use the common name), anciently called *Acanas*, *Trapano*, *Cilidonio* or *Punta Melonta*, of old *C. Zephyrion*: these three look partly towards the Egyptian, partly towards the Pamphylian Sea. After *Cilidonio* on the south comes *Drepanon*, now *C. Bianco*; then *Phoururion*, now *C. delle Gatte*: *C. della Grotte*, *Masoto*, *Chiti*, the point of *Salines*, *C. Dades* or *Pyla*, and *Pedalion* or *C. della Grea*. Note that from *Cilidonio* to *C. delle Gatte* the sea is that of Egypt, and thence to *C. della Grea* that of Palestine or Judæa. Eastward the sea circles round from *C. della Grea* in the Syrian Sea to *C. S. Andrea*, or *C. del Carpasso*, opposite the gulf of *Laiazzo*. From *C. S. Andrea* on the north you come to the point called *Aphrodision*, or (after the village) *Acatu*, then to those of *Cerannia* and *Lapitho*. *C. Cormachiti* is next, and then *Alexandretta*, formerly *Calinusæ*. The bay between these two is called *Pendaia*; that between *Alexandretta* and *San Pifani* is *Crusoco* or *Fontana Amorosa*, and between *Cormachiti* and *San Pifani* comes the gulf of *Settalia*, anciently the Pamphylian Sea. This is the beginning of that gulf of *Settalia* which used to be so formidable to mariners; it stretches for three hundred miles till it joins the Sea of Rhodes. In ancient times it was exceedingly perilous, especially from the feast of the Nativity of our Lord until the Epiphany; but *S. Helena*, the mother of *Constantine*, came, as we shall see below, to *Cyprus*, and seeing the terror generally inspired by this gulf threw into it one of the blessed nails with which the Author of our Salvation was crucified, which she had brought from Jerusalem, and the frightful fury ceased. So that the gulf is no longer dreaded as before. The length of the island from east to west is two hundred and twenty miles—another writer adds ten more—measuring from *C. San Pifani* straight across to *C. S. Andrea*, and its breadth, from *C. della Gatta* across the mountains to *Cormachiti* on the north, is sixty-six miles.

The whole island is divided into eleven districts, thus arranged—On the west *Buffo*, anciently *Paphos*, *Audimo*, *Lamisso*, *Masoto*, *Saline* and *Mesarea*: these look to the south, and lie along the coast, divided from the other districts by a long line of hills. The others look to the north; *Crusoco*, *Pendaia*, *Cerines*, *Carpasso*, formerly *Carpasia*. The last is the *Viscontado*, lying between those of *Saline* and *Cerines*. That of *Cerines* is itself divided by a chain of hills standing from a mile and a half to three miles from the northern sea: if the mountains in the other parts of the island had been similarly placed, the kingdom of *Cyprus* would perchance have had less need of the many works constructed for its defence, for this range begins at *C. Cormachiti*, and runs on in one unbroken line to *C. S. Andrea*; and the