

same of *Baffa*, anciently called *Paphos*; when rising from the sea which gave her birth she touched land, that land was *Cyprus*; hence her name *Cypris*.

*Chiti* long held the rank of a *Barony*. There still remains part of some great ancient building, and near it a well, very old and very deep: there is water in it now. Its beauty gives one an idea of the grandeur of the edifice to which it belonged. The surroundings are pleasant, thickly planted with orange and lemon trees; but the land is uncultivated and overgrown. Anyone who took a little interest in the place and made his home there could easily create an earthly *Paradise*. The shade and scent of the trees allured us to stay and dine there. Then we rode back over a pleasant plain a league and a half to *Larnica*, passing the *Salines* or *Saltpans*. The collection was in hand, and we saw little water and several heaps of salt, daily won from the lake.

Near the *Salines* is a mosque which the *Turks* state to be the grave of *Mina*, mother of their prophet *Mahomet*. The sepulchre is enclosed by three huge stones, two of them upright, and the third resting on them above. The first two are thirteen palms broad, and at least as high again. But the stone is covered with lime, and can no longer be seen. Nothing else occurs worthy of note till we get to *Larnica*, of which we must say something.

It is just an ordinary village with an old church and tower, and some remains of an ancient town. The European merchants, all of them *Frenchmen*, live there. Now and then you might find a stranger among them: an *Englishman* came to settle during my stay. They have their stores near the *Salines* or *Saltpans* by the seaside, just where vessels anchor. There too is a small church dedicated to *S. Lazarus*. The saint's tomb is shown underground, but the sepulchre itself has been long since broken up by visitors who wished to carry away some relic. The monks on the spot say that after *S. Lazarus* was delivered from the hands of the *Jews* he came to *Cyprus*, where he was made a bishop by the apostles who came there later, and that after the zealous labours of thirty years, he died and was buried here, but that his body was transported later to *Constantinople* and then to *Marseille*, where it is said still to rest.

I could not make the tour of the island, nor visit every part of it, but I must not fail to set down what *Cypriots* and others who have resided long in it told me. Let antiquaries judge if their accounts agree or no with the teachings of geography.

It is clear that if we consult the ancient geographers, as *Strabo*, *Scylax*, *Ptolemaus*, touching the ancient cities of *Cyprus* we shall find that their names and number differ widely from those given by the present inhabitants. But we must allow for what often happens, that with the change in the language of the people the names of cities and places change too, or at least receive a termination which is in itself a disguise, as for instance, *Sarignia*, *Baffa*, *Lapida*, *Chiti* are the names borne to-day by the ancient cities of *Ceraunia*, *Paphos*, *Lapathus* and *Citium*.

*Cyprus*, it is said, had formerly thirteen walled cities, *Nicosia*, *Famagusta*, *Agianappa*, *Larnica*, *Chiti*, *Lemisco*, *Bisschopia*, *Abdunn*, *Conglia*, *Baffa*, *Lefcara*, *Lapida* and *Sarignia*. Two only remain, *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*, which we have described above.

*Agianappa*, or *S. Nappa*, is near *Cape della Greca*: there is nothing to see but a church made in a grotto, and dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. In the surrounding country are caught every year a large number of the little birds called "*Becquefigues*," which are preserved in vinegar to send abroad. They are taken with bird-lime just as we catch small birds at home.

*Larnica* is, as I have said, just a moderate-sized village.

*Chiti* too is only a ruined village.

*Bisschopia* is a fine level plain with many ancient ruins. It is watered by a river, and