

the same kind two leagues to the east of it, near a village called *Galliporno*, it is a gallery with four apartments on each side, in most of which there are holes cut down like sepulchres, which are now filled up. On the hills above it, are some small ruins of an antient place, which might be *Urania*, taken by *Diogenes Poliorcetes*, and I saw near the grot a great number of sepulchres cut into the rock, many of them being in the manner of graves, which seem to have had stone covers over them. Towards the west end of this promontory the mountains are very high, and the foot of them stretches out in such a manner towards the north sea, that there is no passage on the north side of them; and, I suppose, that these hills were the bounds of the kingdom of *Carpasia* on the north west side; those to the south west being probably the low mountains, by which there is a narrow pass to the sea. *Aphrodisium* was situated near the west part of the promontory, and probably on the shoar to the north; it was about nine miles from the territory of *Salamis*. From this grotto we returned again to *Jalouza*. On the eighteenth we travelled to the north west and came to *Andronica*, where part of the village are *Turks*, who are sometimes under such apprehensions of the *Corsairs*, that for security they go and lie on the mountains, and they told me, that some of them have even perished with cold in those retreats. We afterwards came to a village of *Turks*, where one of them holds his lands on the condition of entertaining strangers, and his people came and drew water for our mules; this was in the road from the northern parts to *Famagusta*. From this place we went out of the road northwards, near an hour to the mountains called *Eshbereve*; on the highest summit of which is the strong castle of the hundred chambers before mentioned, which is almost entire. We lay at a Christian village on the north side of the hill.

Chap. IV.

OF NICOSIA, GERINES, LAFTA, AND SOLL

On the nineteenth we travelled westward on the north side of the island, and came to a very pleasant village called *Agathou*, situated at the beginning of the plain on the sea: there are a great number of cypress and orange trees about it, and it is probable that *Macaria* was situated near this place. The plain is a very narrow strip of land not above a mile broad, but extends westward for about thirty miles, almost to the bay where these mountains end; I take this to have been the kingdom of *Lapithia*, and shall have occasion to make some observations on the supposed capital of it. On the 20th we pursued our journey, and ascending the hills to the south, visited two small convents, and afterwards the monastery of *Antiphonesæ*; it is famous for the *Lignum Cyprinum*, of which there are seven trees, there being no others of that kind in the island. It is the oriental plane tree, and is engraved in this volume among the plants which I brought from the east. We crossed over the hill to the south, and came into the great plain between *Famagusta* and *Nicosia*, and lay at a Christian village *Marashoulou*. On the twenty-first we travelled northwest to a village called *Chyterea* by the Franks, of which I have already given an account, and of the river there, which supplied the aqueduct at *Salamis*.

From this place we travelled to the south west to *Nicosia*. I went to the house of the consul's broker, and was also recommended to the dragoman of the mosolem; both of them assisted me in seeing that city, which is towards the west end of the plain, and is supposed to be the old *Tremitus*; it is the capital of *Cyprus*, where the mosolem or governor resides; it is fortified with very large ramparts, but has no fosse, and consequently is a very indifferent fortification: the ramparts are faced with the hewn stone of the old walls; the circumference