

reason to be of that opinion. I rather suppose it to have been the grand commanderie of the island, for it is built in the palatial stile of those days; and its Italian name, Della-Paese, though a little corrupted, seems to confirm my conjecture. I could find nothing that resembled the cells of the monks; the apartments are all a little more knightly: the court is a square of an hundred feet; the corridor round it fifteen feet within, vaulted, and supported by clustered corinthian pillars: on the right is the refectory, an hundred feet by thirty; and on the left, the church, which is by no means equal to a monastic edifice of such a superb form: behind, on the ground-floor, are two spacious rooms; but, immediately above, is the grand salé, of an hundred feet by thirty, and thirty feet high, arched in clusters, from six pilasters on each side. Over the gate of the refectory are three coats on a marble architrave; that of Jerusalem in the centre, Jerusalem and Cyprus quartered on the dexter, and Cyprus on the sinister. The same bearings are likewise in other parts; and just by the gate of that dining-room stands a beautiful marble fountain, from whence the company have been supplied with water: on each side of it is a boy bearing up festoons of fruitage; and in the bendings thereof are lions heads, and bulls heads on the angles, all well executed. Just by the church door is an inscription on a tomb-stone, in old French of the thirteenth century, which however I cannot understand. [*It should probably be read thus,*

DOYMARIN . QVI . TRESPASSA .

A . XXIX . IORS . DE . DECEMBRE .

A . LAN . DE . MCCCXVIII . DE . CHRIST . ]

From this delightful retirement I went to Agios Phanentis, the rocks of which are washed by the sea, and there I found several human bones and teeth petrified. The country people, who, you know, abound in legends, say that a vast number of foreigners, called Allani, who came from a savage country to subdue and seize their fruitful lands, were here shipwrecked and perished; their bones, as a punishment, and monument of their crimes, were turned into stone as we now see them; though some of them, being converted to the christian faith, lived happily in the island and became saints. Of this number was Saint Mamas, of whom such honourable mention hath been made; yet some say he was a native of the island, while others affirm he was born upon the main. Ridiculous as this fable may appear, there is certainly some foundation for it. We know the Goths invaded Greece, and visited some of the islands; and though I do not remember the circumstance in history, some of them may have made an attempt upon Cyprus; else how should the inhabitants become acquainted with the word Allani, and transmit it from father to son? I never saw a vegetation of stone-bones, stone-teeth, &c. yet I have such petrifications in my possession; and heads, fingers, and toes have been found; whence I conclude that a great many people, in the early or distant ages of the world, have been wrecked upon this little point, and their bodies, when washed on shore, indurated by the natural means of petrification.

On my road from this place nothing occurred worth mentioning until I re-crossed the hills and came to Citrea, which is one continued chain of gardens and summer-houses of vast extent; everything was in the highest bloom and gayest verdure, being watered by living streams, conveyed to every field through little channels.

In my way to Saint Chrysostomos I crossed a field where perpendicular strata of stones run along the surface like so many foundations of walls. The convent of which this saint is protector, I found a large though mean building; some parts are of good marble, well wrought, and tolerable mosaic of variegated stones, with a great deal of gilding and painting; but nothing is of a piece.

The superior had no records, which indeed none of them have, but he told me it was