

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### JOURNEY FROM PAFO TO LAPITO.

THERE are a good many villages scattered here and there about the eastern end of the island, none of them are of any consequence, and some are abandoned and in ruins, so I will not attempt to enumerate them. Those that I shall describe, though their present prosperity may be small, at least made some figure in the works of ancient writers.

Beyond Pafos lies Cape St Epifanio, anciently called Cape Acama, and near it a large village. More to the north is the Gulf of Crusocco, so called from the village Crusocco, the ancient Acamantis, one of the nine royal cities. In the neighbourhood were veins and mines of gold, and here too they made vitriol. The lands about this bay produce the best wheat in the island. Near it is the so-called Fontana Amorosa [Ariosto, *Orl. Fur.* XVIII. 136] and the city of Calinusa, known also as Alexandretta, now a hamlet.

Next comes the Gulf of Pentaia, and a large village called Lefca, rich in cotton plants and mulberry trees. The abundance of water here encouraged the cultivation of the sugar cane, which is now abandoned throughout the island. One of the four cities called Arsinoe stood on this site.

Solia, in a pretty situation, 24 miles from Pafos, is a large village, producing excellent cotton, silk, barley and wheat. St Eusebius, who was baptised by St Mark the Evangelist, was