













SELECT VIEWS

IN

GREECE.

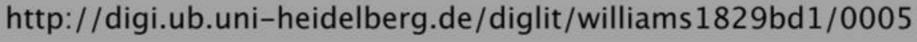


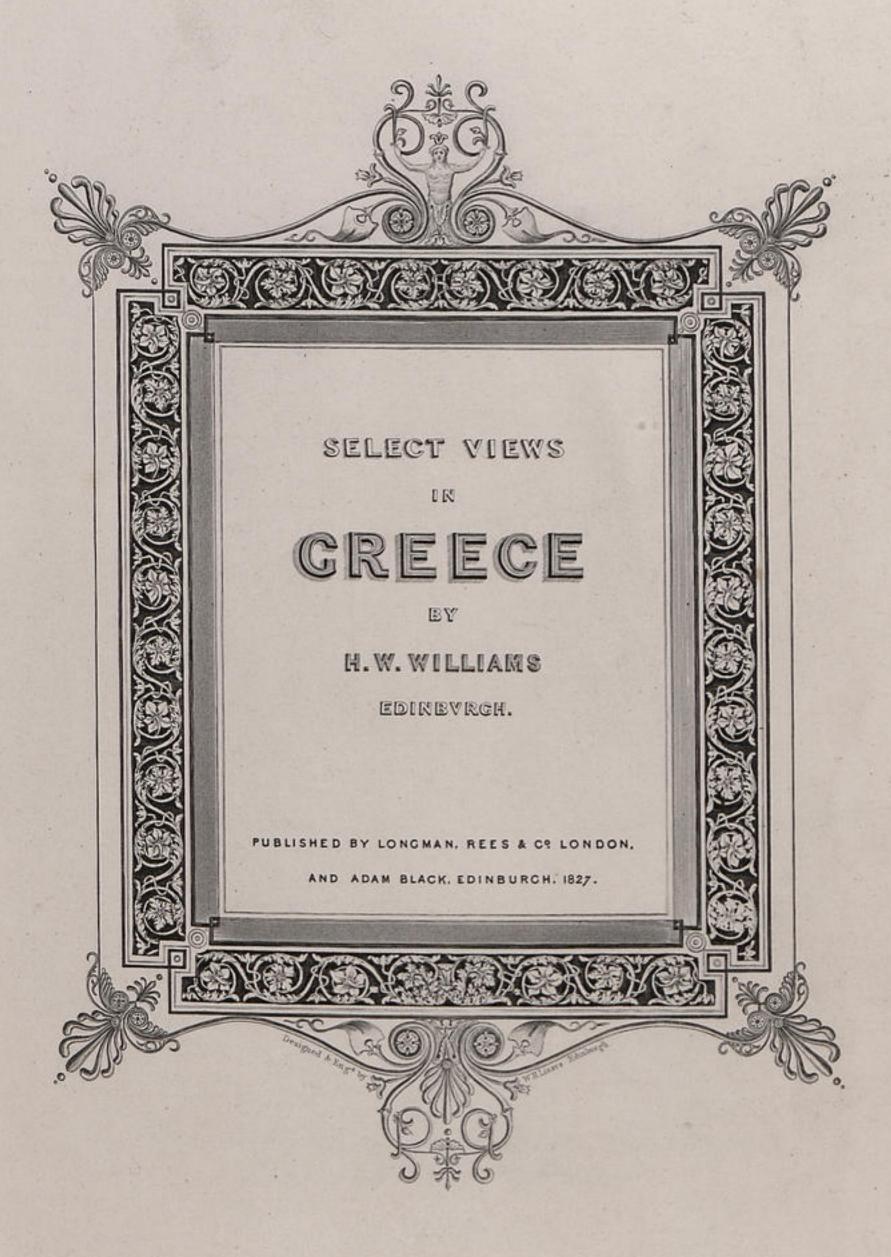














SELECT VIEWS

IN

GREECE

WITH CLASSICAL ILLUSTRATIONS.

H. W. WILLIAMS, Esq.

VOLUME FIRST.

LONDON:

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN; AND ADAM BLACK, EDINBURGH.

M.DCCC.XXIX.

1829





TO HER GRACE

THE DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE,

By whose enlightened Patronage

The Fine Arts have been so essentially promoted,

THE FOLLOWING VIEWS IN GREECE

Are most respectfully inscribed,

By Her Grace's

Very obedient and obliged Servant,

H. W. WILLIAMS.





The Public are aware of the great talents of Mr Cockerell as a classical Artist and accomplished Draftsman. To him Mr Williams is indebted for the Design with which this Work opens,—the Restoration of the Parthenon. And he is happy to announce, that he has the promise of Mr Cockerell's aid in various other subjects which will appear in the course of the Publication.

Mr Williams has likewise to acknowledge his obligations to Mr John Patterson of Edinburgh, for his judicious selection of Greek and Latin quotations, and for the elegant translations with which he has accompanied them.



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THE ACADEMIC GROVE, ATHENS.





THE ACADEMIC GROVE,—ATHENS.

- "See there the olive grove of Academe,
 Plato's retirement, where the Attic bird
 Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long."

 MILTON, PAR. REG.
- "Hæc adeo penitus curâ videre sagaci,
 Otia qui studiis læti tenuere decoris,
 Inque Academiâ umbriferâ, nitidoque Lyceo
 Fuderunt claras fœcundi pectoris artes."

CICERO DE DIVIN.

"Such were the truths those godlike sages taught,
Who traced of old the tracks of studious thought,
While through Lyceum's brilliant walks they stray'd,
Or fondly mused 'neath Plato's olive shade;
And thence, with lips inspired, and glowing hearts,
Poured from their fruitful breasts immortal arts.

J. P.

Through fair Lyceum's walk, the green retreats
Of Academus, and the thymy vale,
Where oft enchanted with Socratic sounds,
Ilissus pure devolv'd his tuneful stream
In gentle murmurs."———

AKENSIDE, BOOK I. LINE 590.

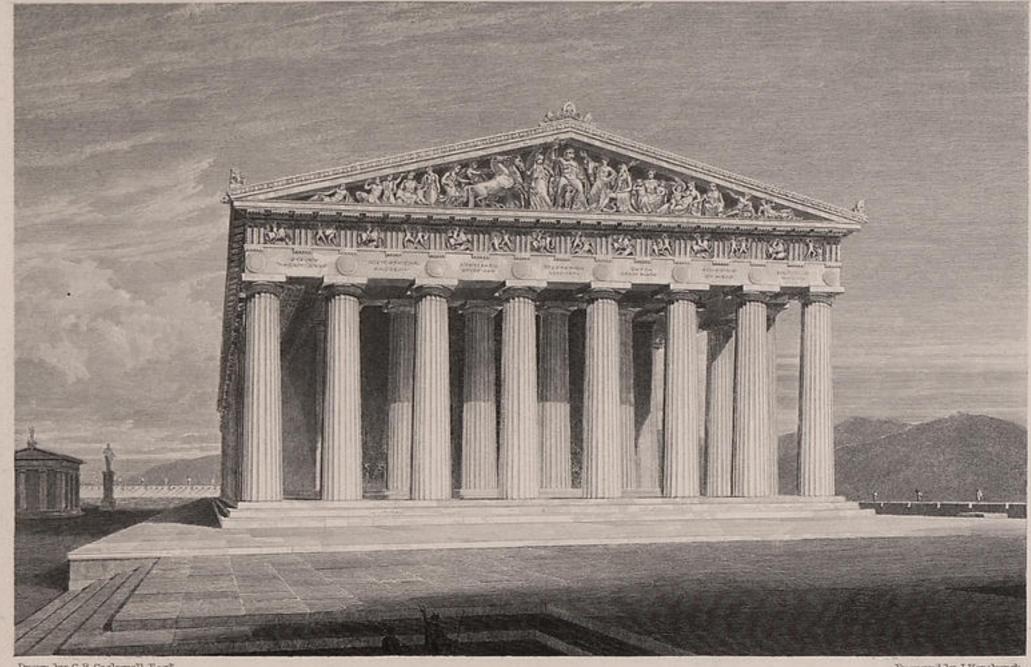




"Naturâne nobis hoc datum dicam, an errore quodam ut, cum ea loca videamus, in quibus memoriâ dignos viros acceperimus multum esse versatos, magis moveamur quam siquando ipsorum aut facta audiamus, aut scriptum aliquod legamus? Velut nunc ego moveor. Venit enim mihi Platonis in mentem, quem accepimus primum hic disputare solitum; cujus etiam illi hortuli propinqui non memoriam solum mihi afferunt, sed ipsum videntur in conspectu meo ponere. Hic Speusippus, hic Xenocrates, hic ejus auditor Polemo, cujus illa ipsa sessio fuit, quam videmus."——Cicero de Finib. V.

"Shall I ascribe it to a law of our nature, or to a delusive habit of mind, that when we look upon the scenes which illustrious men of old frequented, our feelings are more deeply excited than even by hearing the record of their deeds, or perusing the works of their genius? Such is the emotion I now experience, when I think, that here Plato was accustomed to discourse; these gardens around us not merely recal the idea of the sage to my memory, but place, as it were, his very form before my eyes. Here, too, Speusippus taught,—here Xenocrates,—here his disciple, Polemo;—this is the very seat he used to occupy."

J. P.



Drawn by C.R.Coclorrell Esq?

Engraved by J.Horaburgh.

RESTORATION OF THE WEST PRONT OF THE PARTHERON OF ATHENS.





WEST FRONT

OF THE

TEMPLE OF MINERVA, ATHENS.

RESTORED BY C. R. COCKERELL, ESQ.

This Temple was built during the administration of Pericles, who employed Callicrates and Ictinus as architects, under Phidias, to whom he committed the direction of all works of elegance and magnificence *.

It has been celebrated by some of the most eminent writers of antiquity, whose accounts are confirmed and illustrated in the descriptions given by those travellers, who saw it almost entire in the last century. Even in its present state, the spectator, on approaching it, will find himself not a little affected by so solemn an appearance of ruined grandeur. Accustomed as we were to the ancient and modern magnificence of Rome, and by what we had heard and read, impressed with an advantageous opinion of what we were to come to see, we found the image our fancy had pre-conceived, greatly inferior to the real object. When Sir George Wheeler and Dr Spon visited Athens, in the year 1676, this Temple was entire, and the former has given the following description of it:—

- "The portico beareth up a front and frieze round about the Temple, charged with historical figures of admirable beauty and work. The figures of the front, which the ancients called the eagle, appear, though from that height, of the natural bigness; being in entire relievo, and wonderfully well carved. Pausanias saith no more of them, than that they concern the birth of the goddess Minerva. What I observed, and remembered of them, is this:—
- "There is a figure that stands in the middle of it, having its right arm broken, which probably held the thunder. Its legs are separated at some distance from each other, where, without doubt, was placed the eagle: for its beard, and the majesty which the sculptor hath expressed in his countenance, although those usual characters be wanting here, do sufficiently shew it to have been made for Jupiter. He stands





Plutarch's Life of Pericles.

"naked, for so he was usually represented, especially by the Greeks. At his right hand is another figure, with its hands and arms broken off, covered half way, the legs in a posture as coming towards Jupiter; which perhaps was a Victory, leading the horses of the triumphant chariot of Minerva, which follows it. The horses are made with such great art, that the sculptor seems to have outdone himself, by giving them a more than seeming life, such a vigour is expressed in each posture of their prancing and stamping, natural to generous horses. Minerva is next represented in the chariot, rather as the goddess of learning than of war, without helmet, buckler, or a Medusa's head, on her breast. Next behind her, is another figure of a woman sitting, with her head broken off: who it was is not certain. But my companion made me observe the next two figures, sitting in the corner, to be of the Emperor Adrian and his Empress Sabina, whom I easily knew to be so, by the many medals and statues I have seen of them.

"At the left hand of Jupiter, are five or six other figures. My companion taketh them to be an Assembly of the Gods, where Jupiter introduceth Minerva, and owneth her for his daughter. The hind-front*
was adorned with figures, expressing Minerva's contest with Neptune,
about naming the city of Athens. The architrave is also charged with
a basso-relievo, at several distances, divided into squares of about two
or three feet broad, and three or four feet high. Within the portico
on high, and on the outside of the cella of the Temple itself, is another
basso-relievo round about it, of admirable work; but not so high a relievo as the other. Thereon are represented sacrifices, processions, and
other ceremonies of the heathen worship †."

STEWART'S ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS.



See the restoration of the east front, restored by Mr Cockerell, No. 1. of this work.

⁺ The ingenious Mr Henning has modelled, on a small scale, a beautiful restoration of this frieze, well deserving a place in the cabinets of persons of taste.



Drown by H.W.Williams

Engraved by W. Miller

PARTHENON OF ATHENS.
IN ITS PRESENT STATE.





PARTHENON OF ATHENS,

IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

"Eheu! Camenæ non amant diutius Ripas Ilissi; liquit, ah! templum suum Numen Minervæ, vota quo quondam tulit Gens artium bellique præsidi Deæ, Præclara bello, literis præclarior.

Abiit sacerdos, virginesque Palladis,
Cunctique, sacrum qui frequentabant locum,
Ipsius atrum præter alitem Deæ.
Haud perfidus qui vitat infortunium,
Longas querelas ille nocti concinit,
Fractas columnas inter atque imagines,
Stratasque turpiter trabes Hymettias.

Heu! Phidiæ labor, domusque cælitum, Miraculum mundi, Atticæque gloria! Jaces cadaver, attamen sic pulchrior, Quam postera ætas quod struit pulcherrimum."

"Alas! the Muses love no more
Ilissus' sweet and classic shore!
Minerva's awful power hath fled,
And left her fane untenanted;
Where vows and prayers were duly paid
Before the wise and warlike Maid,
By a proud people, great in war,
In wisdom's trophies greater far.

The virgin and the priest are gone,
And all that lov'd the place—save one!
No fickle friend that turns away
From greatness sinking in decay,
Minerva's sage and holy bird
Still through the nightly watch is heard,
Pouring his melancholy song,
Of dreary note and echo long,
'Mid fragments of Pentelic stone,
And columns fall'n, and altars strown!

Alas! thou perfect form of grace,
Once deem'd of Gods meet dwelling-place!
Thou master-work of Phidias' hands,
Thou boast and marvel of all lands!
Perish'd thou art, yet fairer so,
Than all that later art can show!"

J. P.







PART OF THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA.





PART OF

THE TEMPLE OF MINERVA,

IN THE ACROPOLIS OF ATHENS.

"Fuit in tectis de marmore templum, Unde exaudiri voces et verba vocantis Visa viri, nox quum terras obscura teneret; Solaque culminibus ferali carmine bubo Sæpi queri, et longas in fletum ducere voces."

VIRG. Æn. IV.

"There stood, of purest marble reared, a fane,
Whence, through the stillness of night's shadowy reign,
The voices of the dead, in accents drear,
Oft seem'd to burst upon the listening ear,
While ever from the moonlit summit pale
The owl prolonged her lonely funeral wail."

J. P.







Brawn by H.W Williams.





TEMPLES

OF

ERECHTHEUS AND MINERVA POLIAS,

THE PARTHENON APPEARING IN THE DISTANCE.

"Έστι δὲ καὶ οἴκημα Ερέχθειον καλόυμενον καὶ γὰρ διπλουν ἐστι τὸ ὅικημα. Τῷ ναῷ δὲ τῆς Αθηνᾶς Πανδροσου ναὸς συνεχὴς ἐστι καὶ ἔστι Πὰνδροσος ἐς τὴν παρακαταθὴκην ἀνάιτιος τῶν αδελφῶν μόνη."——Pausan. I. 26, 27.

There is also a Temple called the Erechtheum, and this Temple is connected with another, that of Minerva Polias, i. e. Protectress of the City. The Temple of Minerva is continuous with that of Pandrosus, who alone remained faithful in a charge which had been entrusted to her and her sisters, by the Goddess.







H.W.Williams, del.

Engraved by Ja! Stewart,

TEMPLE OF PANDROSUS, ACROROLIS OF ATMENS.



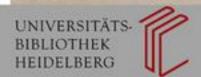
Distinhed by Langman, heart C. Lendon, and Adom Black Edinburgh 1876.



TEMPLE OF PANDROSUS,

DEDICATED TO THE NYMPH PANDROSUS, ONE OF THE DAUGHTERS · OF CECROPS, FOUNDER OF ATHENS.

"The Pandroseum is a small but very particular building. The entablature is supported by women, called Caryatides. Their story is thus related. The Greeks, victorious in the Persian war, jointly destroyed Carya, a city of the Peloponnesus, which had favoured the common enemy. They cut off the males, and carried into captivity the women, whom they compelled to retain their former dress and ornaments, though in a state of servitude. The architects of those times, to perpetuate the memory of their punishment, represented them, as in this instance, each with a burden on her head, one hand uplifted to it, and the other hanging down by her side. The images were six in number, all looking toward the Parthenon. Three in front, with that next to the Propylèa, still remain, but greatly mutilated. This temple was open latticed between the statues; and in it was the olive tree said to have been produced by Minerva, in her contest with Neptune for the patronage of the city."







OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS. ATHENS.





TEMPLE OF JUPITER OLYMPIUS,

AT ATHENS.

"Magnificentiæ vero in Deos, vel Jovis Olympii templum Athenis, unum in terris inchoatum pro magnitudine Dei, potest testis esse."—Liv. xli. 20.

"Of the magnificence of their Divine worship, the Temple of Jupiter Olympius, at Athens, may serve as an example,—the only one in the world undertaken upon a scale commensurate with the majesty of the God."

"Thou art not silent!—Oracles are thine
Which the wind utters, and the spirit hears,
Lingering, 'mid ruined fane, and broken shrine,
O'er many a tale and trace of other years!
—Bright as an ark o'er all the flood of tears!
That wraps thy cradle-land—thine earthly love—
Where hours of hope 'mid centuries of fears
Have gleamed, like lightnings thro' the gloom above,—
Stands, roofless to the sky, thy home, Olympian Jove!

"Thy columned aisles with whispers of the past
Are vocal! and along thine ivied walls
While Elian echoes murmur in the blast,
And wild-flowers hang, like victor-coronals,
In vain the turbaned tyrant rears his halls,
And plants the symbol of his faith and slaughters;
Now, even now, the beam of promise falls
Bright upon Hellas, as her own bright daughters,
And a Greek Ararat is rising o'er the waters!





- "Thou art not silent!—when the southern fair —
 Ionia's moon*—looks down upon thy breast,
 Smiling, as pity smiles above despair,
 Soft as young beauty, soothing age to rest,—
 Sings the night-spirit in thy weedy crest,
 And she, the minstrel of the moonlight hours,
 Breathes—like some lone one, sighing to be blest—
 Her lay—half hope, half sorrow—from the flowers,
 And hoots the prophet-owl, amid his tangled bowers.
- "And, round thine altar's mouldering stones are borne Mysterious harpings, wild as ever crept
 From him who waked Aurora, every morn,
 And sad as those he sung her, till she slept!—
 A thousand, and a thousand years have swept
 O'er thee, who wert a moral from thy spring—
 A wreck in youth+!—nor vainly hast thou kept
 Thy lyre!—Olympia's soul is on the wing,
 And a new Iphitus has waked beneath its string!"

T. K. HERVEY.

^{*} Ionia was a name anciently given to Attica, and sometimes to the whole of Achaia.

⁺ The Temple of Jupiter Olympius was begun by Pisistratus, upon a scale of great magnificence, but never completed.



Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by W. Miller.

VIEW LOOKING ACROSS THE ISTEMUS OF CORUNTH.

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VIEW

LOOKING ACROSS THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

Ήκω περικλυστον προλιπους Ακρον Κορινθον Ίερον οχθον, πολιν Αφροδιτης. Ευπιρ. ΑΡ. Strab. VIII.

"I have left the famous shores
Where the double ocean roars;
From Corinth's holy hill I come,
Mountainous Corinth, Cytherea's home."

J. P.

"Qualiter undas
Qui secat, et geminum gracilis mare separat Isthmus,
Nec patitur conferre fretum; si terra recedat,
Ionium Aegaeo frangat mare."

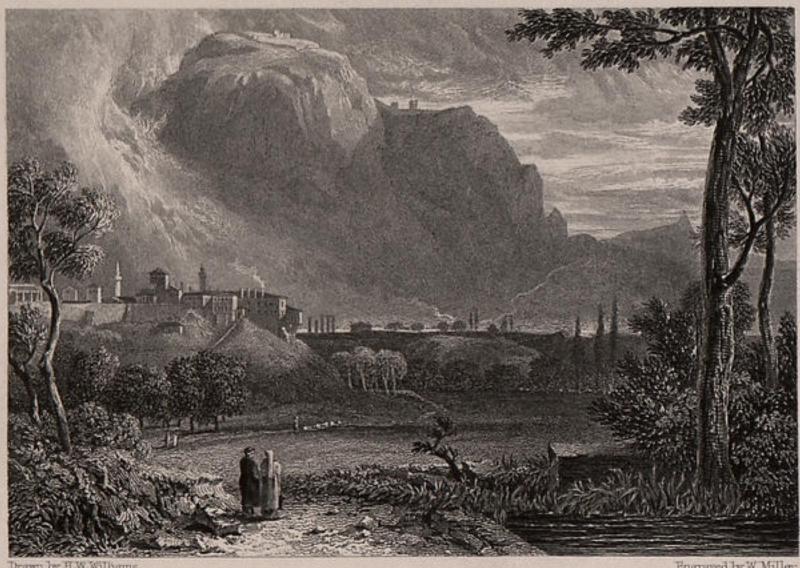
Lucan. Phars. 100.

"A narrow earth-built isthmus proudly braves
The Ægean here, and there the Ionian waves;
But, should it sink, with wild tempestuous gush
To conflict these imperious tides would rush."

J. P.





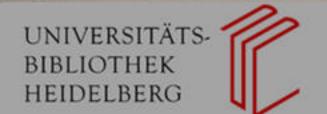


Drawn by H.W.Williams

Engraved by W. Miller

CORINTH.

ACROCORINTHUS OF CORINTH.







Engraved by W. Miller.

NEAR VIEW OF THE

ANCIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH.





CORINTH,

ANCIENTLY EPHYRE AND CORINTHUS, ON THE ISTHMUS WHICH JOINS PELOPONNESUS TO GREECE PROPER.

"Urbs erat tunc præclara ante excidium, arx quoque et isthmus præbuere spectaculum: arx inter omnia in immanem altitudinem edita, scatens fontibus: Isthmus duo maria, ab occasu et ortu solis finitima, arctis faucibus dirimens."——Liv. XLV. 28.

"Corinth was then in the height of its splendour, but his attention was particularly attracted by the Citadel, which towers to an enormous height, and abounds with springs; and by the Isthmus, a very narrow neck of land, separating two seas, which approach as it were to meet from the east and west."—J. P.

"Many a vanished year and age,
And tempest's breath, and battle's rage,
Have swept o'er Corinth; yet she stands
A fortress formed to Freedom's hands;
The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's shock,
Have left untouched her hoary rock,
The keystone of a land; which still,
Though fallen, looks proudly on that hill,
The land-mark to the double tide
That purpling rolls on either side,
As if their waters chafed to meet,
Yet pause and crouch beneath her feet."

Byron's Siege of Corinth.

"His si tunc animis acies collata fuisset,
Prodita non tantas vidisset Græcia clades:
Oppida semoto Pelopeia Marte vigerent:
Starent Arcadiæ, starent Lacedæmonis, arces:
Non mare fumasset geminum flagrante Corintho,
Nec fera Cecropias traxissent vincula matres.
Illa dies potuit nostris imponere finem
Cladibus, et sceleris caussas auferre futuri."
CLAUDIAN. in RUF. II. 186.





"If such a courage o'er the fatal fight
Had breathed her spirit of resistless might,
Greece had not wept her broken shield and sword,
Nor Pelops' reign the woes of war deplored:
Fair Peace had flourished o'er Arcadia still,
And Sparta sat, throned on her citadel;
Athens had never felt the victor's chain,
Nor Corinth blazed along the double main:
That day of Græcia's shame had seen the close,
And crushed the embryo buds of future woes."

J. P.

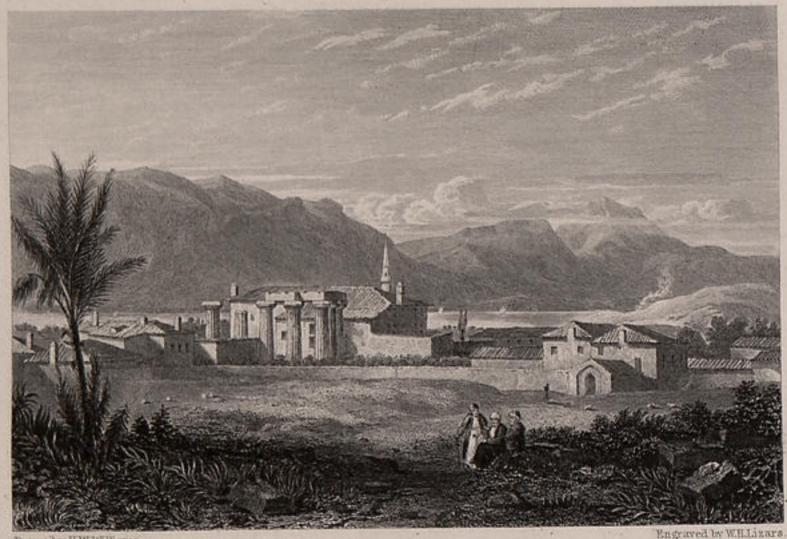
- "Tum lustrata Ephyre, Patræque, et regia Pleuron, Parnassusque biceps, Phœboque loquentia saxa." Sil. XV. 311.
- "Then passed they Ephyre, and Patræ's walls,
 And wondering gazed on Pleuron's princely halls,
 Parnassus' forked mount, and vocal rocks,
 Instinct with Phœbus."

J. P.

- "Jam pronis Gradivus equis Ephyrea premebat Littora, quà summas caput Acrocorinthus in auras Tollit, et alternâ geminum mare protegit umbrâ." Stat. Theb. VII. 105.
- "Now the red steeds of war the shores assail, Where Corinth rears her tower-capt citadel, And thence on either sea hath daily laid The varying veil of her alternate shade."

J. P.





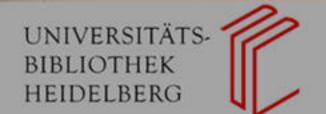
Drawn by H.W.Williams.

REMAINS OF AN ANGIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH.

MOUNT CITHERON IN THE DISTANCE.

Published by Longman. Rees. & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1827.

Printed by M. Lawn.





REMAINS OF

AN ANCIENT TEMPLE AT CORINTH,

MOUNT CITHÆRON APPEARING IN THE DISTANCE.

"The ruin is probably of very remote antiquity, and a portion of a fabric erected not only before the Greek city was destroyed, but before the Doric order had attained to maturity. I suspect it to have been the Sisypheum mentioned by Strabo."—Chandler, Vol. II. p. 270. 271.

" Υπό δὲ τἦ Πειζήνη τὸ ΣισὺΦειον εστὶ, ἰεζοῦ τινος ἢ βασιλέιου λευκῷ λίθω πεπεισμένου διασώζον ἐζειπια ὀυκ ὀλίγα.—STRAB. VIII.

"Beneath the fountain Pirene, lies what has formerly been either a temple or a palace, termed the Sisypheum. It is built of white stone, and the ruins are of considerable extent."—J. P.

"Corinth!——

Her name for Pallas' heavenly arts renown'd,

Spread like the foliage which her pillars crown'd;

But now in fatal desolation laid,

Oblivion o'er it draws a dreadful shade."

FALCONER.

"Out upon Time! he will leave no more
Of the things to come than the things before;
Out upon Time! who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve!"

Byron's Siege of Corinth.







DELTHIEL

Published by Longman, Rees, & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.





DELPHI.

" Την ες το ίερον ανιοντι εστιν εν δεξιά της όδου το ύδωρ της Κασταλιας, και πιειν ήδυ κατα τα αυτα δε τη πολει τη αλλη και ὁ ίερος περιβολος του Απολλωνος όυτος δε μεγεθει μεγας, και ανωτατω του αστεος εστιν."——ΡΑυδΑΝ. Χ.

"As you ascend towards the temple, you observe, on the right of the path, the fountain of Castalia, of which the water is sweet even to the palate. Higher up the mountain than the town, is the sacred inclosure of Apollo, which is of great extent, and almost equal to the rest of the city."

"Parnassia rupes

Hinc atque hinc patulâ præpandit cornua fronte,
Castaliæque sonans liquido pede labetur unda."

VIRGIL. CALEX.

"On either side sublime
Broad-browed Parnassus rears his horned hill;
And with soft tinkling chime,
And liquid foot, glides on Castalia's rill."

J.P.

Delphi was the chief and most illustrious city in Phocis. Its sanctity was deduced through a long succession of ages, from a period involved in fable and obscurity. The influence of its god has controlled the councils of states, directed the course of armies, and decided the fate of kingdoms. The ancient history of Greece is full of energy, and an early register of his authority. The city was seated on a high rock, with the oracle above it; and was in circuit sixteen stadia, or two miles. The natural strength of the place excited admiration as much as the majesty of the God. The Temple of Apollo is described by Pausanias. The pediments were adorned with Diana, and Apollo, and the Muses; the setting of Phœbus, or the sun; with Bacchus, and the women called Thyades. The architraves were decorated with golden armour, bucklers suspended by the Athenians after the battle of Marathon, and shields taken from the Gauls under Brennus. In the portico were inscribed the celebrated maxims of the seven sages of Greece. There was an image of Homer, and in the cell was an altar of Neptune, with statues of the Fates, and of Jupiter and Apollo, who were surnamed Leaders of the Fates. Near the hearth before the altar at which Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles, was slain by a Priest, stood the iron chair of Pindar. In the sanctuary was an image of Apollo gilded. The inclosure was of great extent, and filled with treasuries, in which many cities had consecrated tenths of spoil taken in war, and with the





public donations of renowned states in various ages. It was the grand repository of ancient Greece, in which the labours of the sculptor and statuary, gods, heroes, and illustrious persons, were seen collected and arranged; the inequalities of the area, or acclivity, contributing to a full display of the noble assemblage.

> "The sacred oracle of Phœbus there, High o'er the mount arose, divinely fair! Achaian marble form'd the gorgeous pile: August the fabric! elegant the style! On brazen hinges turn'd the silver doors; And chequer'd marble pav'd the polish'd floors. The roofs, where story'd tablature appear'd, On columns of Corinthian mould were rear'd: On shining porphyry the shafts were fram'd, And round the hollow dome bright jewels flam'd. Apollo's suppliant priests, a blameless train! Fram'd their oblations on the holy fane. To front the sun's declining ray 'twas plac'd; With golden harps and living laurels grac'd. The sciences and arts around the shrine Conspicuous shone, engrav'd by hands divine! Here Æsculapius' snake display'd its crest, And burning glories sparkled on his breast; While from his eye's insufferable light, Disease and Death recoil'd in headlong flight. Of this great temple, through all time renown'd, Sunk in oblivion, no remains are found.

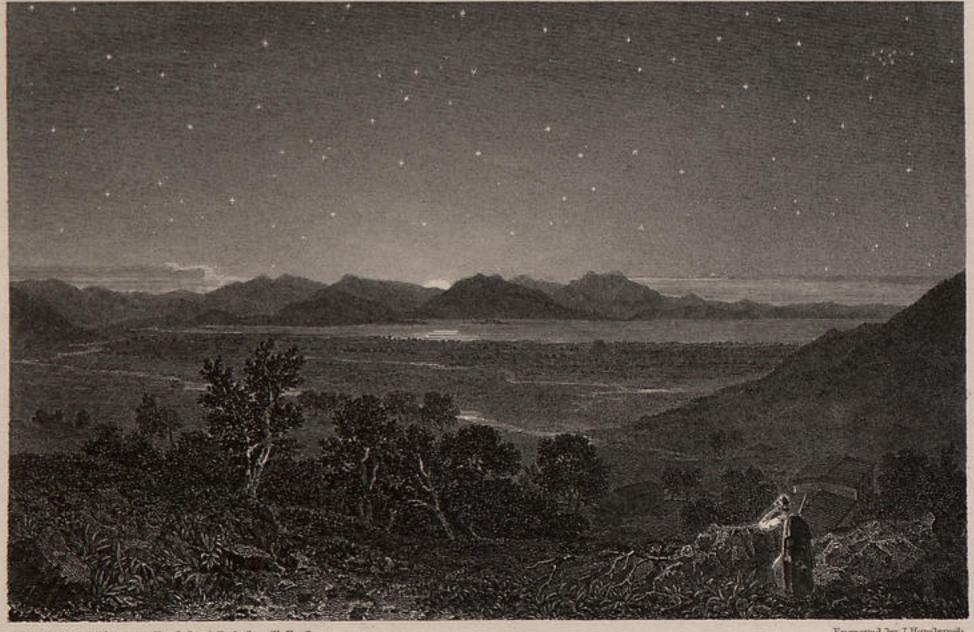
FALCONER.

"The parted bosom clings to wonted home,
If aught that's kindred cheer the welcome hearth;
He that is lonely, hither let him roam,
And gaze complacent on congenial earth.
Greece is no lightsome land of social mirth;
But he whom sadness sootheth may abide,
And scarce regret the region of his birth,
When wandering slow by Delphi's sacred side,
Or gazing o'er the plains where Greek and Persian died."

CHILDE HAROLD.





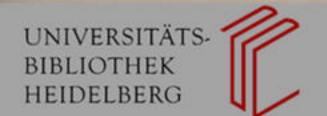


H.W. Williams dell'from a Sketch by C.R. Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by J.Horsburgh.

PLAIN OF MARATHON.

Published by Longman Rees & C. London and Adam Dlack Edinburgh 1827.





PLAIN OF MARATHON,

AND DISTANT VIEW OF EUBŒA.

"The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea;
And musing there an hour alone,
I dreamed that Greece might yet be free.
For, standing on the Persian's grave,
I could not deem myself a slave."

Byron.

"There is a dangerous stillness in that hour,

A stillness which leaves room for the full soul
To open all itself, without the power
Of calling wholly back its self-controul;
The silver light which, hallowing tree and tower,
Sheds beauty and deep softness o'er the whole,
Breathes also to the heart, and o'er it throws
A soothing languor which is not repose."

Byron.

'Αλλ' δυκ εστιν, δυκ έστιν δπως ήμαρτηκατε, ἀνδρες 'Αθηναιοι, τον ὑπερ της ἀπαντων ἐλευθεριας και σωτηριας κινδυνον ἀραμενοι, 'Θυ, μα τους ἐν Μαραθωνι προκινδυνευσαντας των προγονων, και τους ἐν Πλαταιαις παραταξαμενους, και τους ἐν Σαλαμινι ναυμαχησαντας, και τους επ' 'Αρτεμισιω, και πολλους ἐτερους τους ἐν τοις δημοσιοις μνημασι κειμενους ἀγαθους ἀνδρας' ὁυς ἀπαντας ὁμοιως ἡ πολις της ἀυτης ἀξιωσασα τιμης ἐθαψεν," &c.—— Demosthen.

"But it cannot be, it cannot be, O Athenians, that ye acted wrong in perilling your safety for the common freedom and salvation. No! by your forefathers who jeoparded their lives at Marathon; by those who were marshalled on the plains of Platæa, and the waters of Salamis; by the heroes of Artemisium, and all the other brave who sleep in public sepulchres,—it cannot be! These all received the same testimony of honour, a tomb from the hands of the state," &c.—J. P.

"The barrow of the Athenians is in the plain, and on it are pillars containing the names of the dead. There is another of the Platæans and slaves, and a distinct monument of Miltiades the commander."—PAUSANIAS.







H.W.Williams dell'

Engraved by W.Miller.

ELEUSIS, & PART OF THE ESLAND OF SALAMES.

Published by Longman, Rev. & C. Lendon, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.





LEFSINA, THE ANCIENT ELEUSIS,

WITH THE SEA AND PART OF THE ISLAND OF SALAMIS.

" Ρει δε ΚηΦισσός πρός "Ελευσίνι βιαιότερον παρεχόμενος του προτέρου 'ρεύμα' όι αρχαιότεροι των Ελλήνων τελετήν την 'Ελευσινίαν πάντων, όπόσα ες ευσέδειαν ήχει, τοσόυτα ηγον εντιμοτέραν, όσω και θεούς επιπροσθεν ηρώων."

PAUSAN. I. 10.

"Eleusis is a town situated on the Cephisus, about the place where that river begins to flow in a stream of greater power than before. The mysteries celebrated at this town were considered by the more ancient Greeks as much more venerable than all other acts of religious worship, as the gods are thought superior to the heroes."

> " — Vetabo, qui Cereris sacrum Vulgârit arcanæ, sub îsdem Sit trabibus, fragilemve mecum Solvat phaselum."

> > Hor. Od. III. 2.

"Let not the wretch, who dare unveil
The secrets of Eleusis' shrine,
Unfurl with me the doubtful sail,
Nor one roof shield his head and mine."

J. P.

"A king sat on the lofty brow
That looks o'er sea-born Salamis;
And ships by thousands lay below,
And men in nations—all were his;
He counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set, where were they?"

BYRON.







TEMPLES OF JUPITER PANHELLENIUS. ÆGINA.





TEMPLE OF JUPITER PANHELLENIUS.

ISLAND OF ÆGINA.*

"Slow sinks, more lovely ere his race be run,
Along Morea's hills the setting sun;
Not as in northern climes obscurely bright,
But one unclouded blaze of living light!
O'er the hush'd deep the yellow beam he throws,
Gilds the green wave, that trembles as it glows.
On old Ægina's rock, and Idra's Isle,
The God of gladness sheds his parting smile;
O'er his own regions lingering loves to shine,
Though there his altars are no more divine."

CORSAIR, CANTO III.





^{*} See No. II. Plate 4.



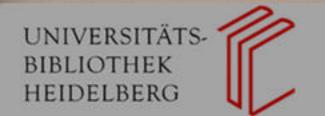
Drawn by H.W.Williams.

Engraved by Will. Miller.

NIE MIE A.

Published by Longman, Rees & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1829.

Printed by Mc Quen.





NEMEA.

"There is a temple of Nemean Jupiter in this place well worthy of inspection, though the roof of it has fallen off, and no statue is left. About the temple there is a grove of cypresses; and they report, that Opheltes, being placed here on the grass by his nurse, was destroyed by a dragon. The Argives sacrifice to Jupiter in Nemea, and choose a priest for Nemean Jupiter. They propose, besides this, a contest of the course to armed men, which is celebrated in the winter. The sepulchre of Opheltes too is in this place, about which there is an inclosure of stones; and there are certain alters within the inclosure, There is also a tomb raised from turf, of Lycurgus the father of Opheltes. The fountain Adrastia is so called, because Adrastus discovered it, or for some other reason. The region, it is said, was denominated from Nemea, the daughter of Asopus. Above Nemea, the mountain Apesas presents itself to the view, in which they report Perseus first sacrificed to Jupiter Apesantius."

Paus. Vol. I. 176, 177.

"Nemea is more characterised by gloom than most of the places I have seen. The splendour of religious pomp, and the busy animation of Gymnastic and Equestrian exercises, have been succeeded by the dreary vacancy of a death-like solitude."

"Illum nec calido latravit Sirius astro, Nec gravis aspexit Nemees frondentis alumnus."

STAT. SILV. I. 3.

"Him neither Sirius, with his sultry sign, Nor leafy Nemea's nursling, smote malign."

J. P.

"—Tu nubigenas, invicte, bimembres Helæumque Pholumque manu, tu Cressia mactas Prodigia, et vastum Nemeæ sub rupe Conem."

VIRG. ÆN. VIII.

"The cloud-born monsters of the double form,
Thee, hero, felt, and thy resistless arm;
The Cretan portents sank beneath its shock,
And that dread lion, couched 'neath Nemea's rock."

J. P.



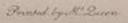




MOUNT VODIA.

ANCIENTLY MOUNT PANACHAICUS, ACHAIA.

Published by Longman, Rees & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh.







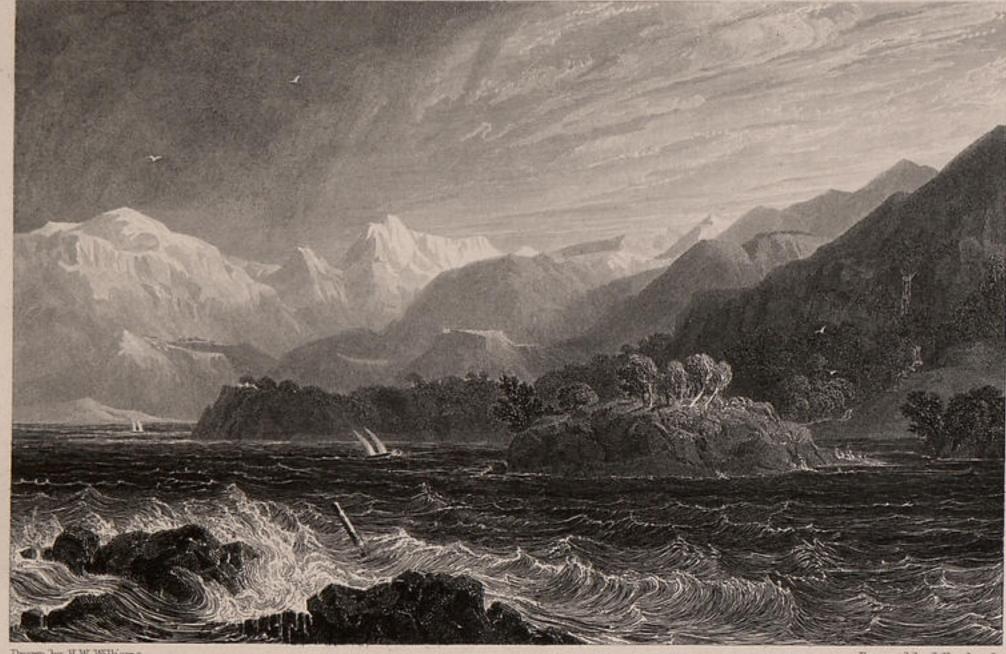
MOUNT VODIA,

ANCIENTLY MOUNT PANACHAICUS, ACHAIA.

The Plain of Patras appears in the view, and the pass to Tripolitza is seen on the right.







Drawn by H.W. Williams.

Engraved by J. Horeburgh

MOUNTAIN SCENERY, GULF OF AULON.

Published by Longman, Rees, & C. Landon; and Adam Black, Edinburgh; 1828.

Printed by M. Queen.





MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN ALBANIA,

NEAR THE GULF OF AULON, LOOKING TOWARDS ANTIGONEA.

"Land of Albania! where Iskander rose,
Theme of the young, and beacon of the wise,
And he, his name-sake, whose oft-baffled foes
Shrunk from his deeds of chivalrous emprize;
Land of Albania! let me bend mine eyes
On thee, thou rugged nurse of savage men!
The cross descends, thy minarets arise,
And the pale crescent sparkles in the glen,
Through many a cypress grove within each city's ken."

BYRON.

"Bear witness, Greece, thy living page,—
Attest it many a deathless age!
While kings, in dusky darkness hid,
Have left a nameless pyramid,
Thy heroes, though the general doom
Hath swept the column from their tomb,
A mightier monument command,
The mountains of their native land!"

ID.

"The sun's last rays are on the hill,
And sparkle in the fountain rill,
Whose welcome waters, cool and clear,
Draw blessings from the mountaineer:
Here may the loitering merchant Greek,
Find that repose 'twere vain to seek
In cities lodged too near his lord,
And trembling for his secret hoard."

ID.

"Dusky and huge, enlarging on the sight, Nature's volcanic amphitheatre, Chimaera's Alps extend from left to right."

ID.





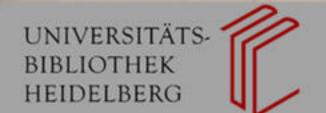


Drawn by H.W. Williams

Engraved by W. Miller.

MOUNTAINS OF LOCKI OZOLAS.

Published by Longman Rees & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1827.





MOUNTAINS OF LOCRI OZOLÆ,

LOOKING TOWARDS NAUPACTUS FROM THE HEIGHTS ABOVE ROUMILIA,
GULPH OF CORINTH.

"Naupactus, the name of which is derived from the circumstance that there the Heraclidæ built the first ship for their expedition against the Peloponnesus, originally belonged to the Locri Ozolæ. Having afterwards fallen under the power of the Athenians, it was bestowed by them on the Messenian refugees who had been driven from the Peloponnesus by the Spartan conquest; but after the battle of Ægospotamus, was restored by the Lacedemonians to the Locri, its original possessors."—Pausan. IV.

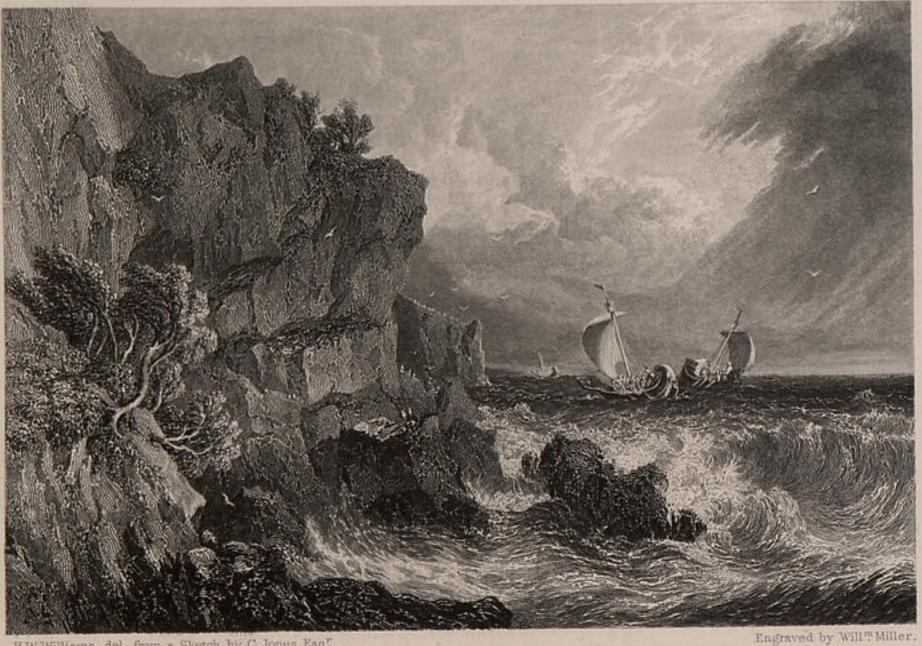
" Λοχεων δ' ήγεμόνευεν 'Οιλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας
Ε'γχείη δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ 'Αχαιούς,
Οἱ Κῦνον τ' ἐνέμοντο, καὶ 'Αυγειὰς ἐξατεινὰς
Βησσάν τε, Θζόνιον τε, Βοαγζίου ἀμφὶ ξέεθζα."
Ηομεκ. Ιιιαρ. ΙΙ.

"Brave Ajax led the Locrian squadron on,
Ajax the less, Oileus' valiant son,
Skilled to direct the flying dart aright,
Swift in pursuit, and active in the fight;
Him, as their chief, the chosen troops attend,
Which Bessa, Thronius, and rich Cynos send,
And those who dwell where lovely Augia stands,
And where Boagrius floats the lowly lands."

POPE.



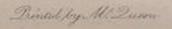




H.W.Williams, del. from a Sketch by C.Jones Esq.

ROCKS OF THE STROPHADES.

Published by Longman Rees & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1826.







ROCKS OF THE STROPHADES.

- "Servatum ex undis Strophadum me littora primum Accipiunt. Strophades Grajo stant nomine dictæ Insulæ Ionio in magno: quas dira Celæno, Harpyæque colunt aliæ: Phineia postquam Clausa domus, mensasque metu liquere priores. Tristius haud illis monstrum, nec sævior ulla Pestis et ira Deûm Stygiis sese extulit undis."

 VIRGIL, Æneid. III. 209.
- "I reached at last, safe from the threatening seas,
 The islets, named of Greece the Strophades,
 Clustering amid the Ionian deep they stood,
 Haunts of Celæno and her Harpy-brood;
 They, driven by terror from their ancient feasts,
 From Phineus' dwelling came, abhorred guests!
 Than them did never Stygian darkness nurse,
 Nor Heaven let loose on earth a loathlier curse."

J. P.

"Yet one remained—the Messenger of Fate,
High on a craggy cliff Celæno sate."

DRYDEN'S VIRGIL, Æneid III.







PAIRT OF THE TOWN OF LIVAIDIA ON THE RIVER HERCYNA.

ANCIENT LEBADIA.





PART OF THE TOWN OF LIVADIA,

ON THE RIVER HERCYNA, ANCIENT LEBADIA.

" Λεδαδία δ'έστιν όπου Δίος Τροφωνίου μαντεῖον ίδρυται χάσματος ὑπονόμου κατάδασιν έχον καταδάινει δ' ἀυτὸς ὁ χρηστηριαζόμενος."——STRABO, X.

- "At Lebadia is the Oracle of Jupiter Trophonius, constructed over the mouth of a subterranean chasm, into which the person who seeks the response descends."—J. P.
- "Autumni fere tempus erat, cujus temporis initio circumeundam Græciam visendaque quæ nobilitata famâ magis auribus accepta sunt quam oculis noscuntur, Lebadiæ templum Jovis Trophonii adiit. Ibi quum vidisset os specus per quod oraculo utentes sciscitatum Deos descendunt, sacrificium fecit Jovi Hercynnæque, quorum ibi templum est."—Livy, XLV.
- "About the commencement of autumn he determined to make the tour of Greece, and to visit the places, which, consecrated by ancient fame, derive their interest not so much from what is seen by the eye, as from what the ear has heard concerning them. At Lebadia, accordingly, he visited the temple of Jupiter Trophonius, and inspected the mouth of the chasm into which those who consult the oracle descend to interrogate the Gods. There, too, he offered sacrifice to Jupiter and Hercyna, who have a common temple in the city."—J. P.

"Ut vidit vastos telluris hiatus Divinam spirare fidem, ventosque loquaces Exhalare solum, sacris se condidit antris, Incubuitque adyto vates."

LUCAN. PHARS. V.

"The prophet, marvelling, heard low winds beneath That wondrous soil oracular voices breathe, Then plunged into the sacred chasm, and there Saw mystic sights, and drank inspiring air."

J. P.





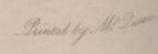


H.W.Williams, del.

Engraved by W. Forrest.

RIVER SCHNERY. APPROACHING PELLENE, IN ACHAIA.

Published by Longman, Roes & C. London, and Adom Black, Edinburgh 1828.



RIVER SCENERY,

APPROACHING ANCIENT PELLENE, IN ACHAIA.

"Juvat integros accedere fontes, Atque haurire."

Lucretius.

"Be mine to roam untrodden paths, and drink Unviolated springs."

J. P.

"As we left Pellene, we saw a Temple of Bacchus, in which the nocturnal festival of the lamps is annually celebrated; great numbers are lighted up, and wine is copiously distributed to the multitude. Opposite to it is the sacred wood of Diana Conservatrix, into which none but the priests are allowed to enter. We next saw, in a Temple of Minerva, a statue of that goddess, of gold and ivory, of such beautiful workmanship, that it is ascribed to Phidias."—Anacharsis, Vol. III. P. 403.







Engraved by Will" Miller.

PATRAS (ANCHENT PATRÆ) ACHAHA.

Published by Longman, Revi 2 C. London, and Adam Black Edinburgh, 1826.



Printed by M. Que gefördert durch die

PATRAS, (ANCIENT PATRÆ.)

" Τῷ Πρευγένει κὰι τῷ ὑιῷ, ὄνομα δέ ὁι ἦν Πατρέυς, ὑπὸ Αχαιῶν ἐδόθη κτήσασθαι πόλιν ἐν τῆ χώρα, καὶ τὸ ὄνομα ἀπὸ του Πατρέως ἐτέθη τῆ πόλει."—Pausan. VII. 6.

"The Achæans granted permission to Preugenes and his son Patreus to build a city in their territory, which, after the name of the latter, was called Patræ."

"Fretum quod Naupactum et Patras interfluit Rhion incolæ vocant."—Liv. XXVII. 29.

"The straits which separate Naupactus (Lepanto) from Patræ are called by the inhabitants of that district Rhion."

"Tum lustrata Ephyre, Patræque, et regia Pleuron."

STAT. THEB. I.

"Then Ephyre we passed, and Patræ's walls,
And wondering gazed on Pleuron's princely halls."

J. P.







brawn by H.W.Williams, from a slouch by C.R.Cockerell. Esq?

Engraved by W. Miller.

PART OF MISHTRA.

Published by Longman, Ress. & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh, 1828.

Printed by Mc Queen

PART OF MISITRA*,

THE ANCIENT SPARTA.

" Patiens Lacedæmon."

Hon. Od. I. 7.

" Proud Lacedæmon, in endurance strong."

J. P.

"Et modo Taygeti, crines adspersa pruinâ, Sectatur patrios per juga longa canes." Propert. III. 14.

"Full oft, amidst thy wilderness of rocks,
Taygetus,—with frost-besprinkled locks,
The daughters of that high heroic race
Follow their country's beagles in the chase."

J. P.





Looking towards the situation which was formerly the seat of government of John Palæologos,
 Prince of the Morea.



Down by H.W.Williams

Engraved by Jaf Stewart.

ACROCIERATIVIAN PROMONTORY.

ACROCERAUNIA.

- "Infames scopulos, Acroceraunia!"----Hor. Op. I. 3.
- "Infamous rocks, whose top the lightnings scathe."
- "Provehimur pelago, vicina Ceraunia juxta,
 Unde iter Italiam, cursusque brevissimus undis."
 Virg. Æn. III.
- "Near the Ceraunian rocks our course we bore,
 The shortest passage to the Italian shore."—DRYDEN.
- "Ipse pater, mediâ nimborum in nocte, coruscâ
 Fulmina molitur dextrâ; quo maxima motu
 Terra tremit, fugêre feræ; et mortalia corda
 Per gentes humilis stravit pavour: ille flagranti
 Aut Atho, aut Rhodopen, aut alta Ceraunia telo
 Dejicit."——Virg. Georg. I. 328.
- "The Thunderer, thron'd in clouds, with darkness crown'd, Bares his red arm, and flashes lightnings round.

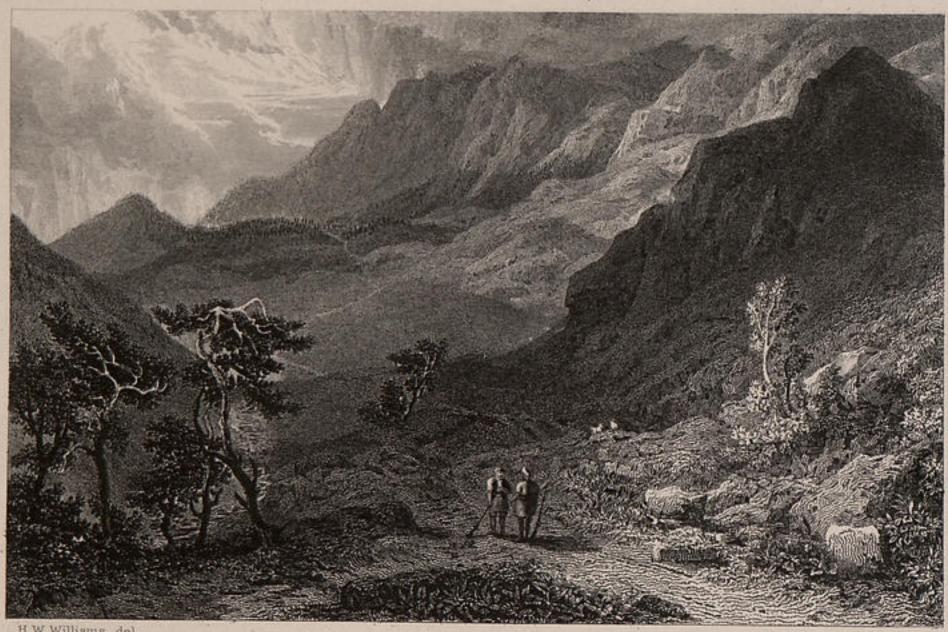
 The beasts are fled; earth rocks from pole to pole; Fear walks the world, and bows the astonish'd soul:

 Jove rives with fiery bolt Ceraunia's brow,

 Or Athos blazing 'mid eternal snow."——Sotheby.







H.W.Williams, del.

Engraved by W" Forrest.

THE SCHISTE ON PARMASSUS.

Published by Longman Rees & C. London, and Adam Black Edinburgh 1826.





THE SCHISTE,

IN THE MOUNTAIN OF PARNASSUS.

"We suddenly came upon the road anciently called Schiste, or the Rent, lying between the lofty mountains of Cirphis and Parnassus, and once doomed to be polluted with the blood of Laius, who was killed there by Œdipus, a principal event in his renowned and tragical story."

"Ες ταυτό Δελφων κάπο Δαυλίας άγει."

Soph. ŒD. ΤΥR.







FROM MOUNT CITHERON.





PLAIN OF PLATÆA,

FROM MOUNT CITHÆRON.

" Η τσαν δια της υπωρέιης του Κιθαιρωνος παρα Υσιας ές την Πλαταίιδα γην απικόμενοι δε ετάσσοντο κατα έθνεα, πλησίον της τε κρήνης της Γαργαφίης, δια ὅχθων τε ουκ υψηλων, και απέδου χωρίου * * * * τα μεν Βακιδι έστι ές τάυτην την μάχην πεποιημένα.

> " Τὴν δ' ἐπὶ Θερμώδοντι κὰι 'Ασωτῷ λεχεπόιη 'Ελλήνων σύνοδον, κὰι βαρβαρόφωνον τυγην, Τῆ πολλοὶ πεσέονται ὑπὲρ Λάχεσιντε, μόρον τε Τοξοφόρων Μήδων, ὅταν ἄισιμον ἦμαρ ἐπελθη.

> > HERODOT. IX.

"The Greeks marched along the base of Mount Cithæron, by Hysia, into the Plain of Platæa; and there they formed their array near the Gargaphian Fountain, arranging themselves according to their tribes along an expanse of rugged ground, diversified with hillocks of considerable height * * * *. The following lines of Bacis refer to this engagement.

"By green Asopus' and Thermodon's banks, Shall Hellas muster her unconquered ranks, When, with Barbarian shriek, the quivered Mede Shall in the ire of Fate and Freedom bleed."

J. P.

"——Here the Persian tyrant, foiled and stung
With shame and desperation, gnashed his teeth,
To see thee rend the pageants of his throne,
And at the lightning of thy lifted spear
Crouched like a slave."

Byron's Childe Harold.







ANCHENT SARCOPHAGE,





ANCIENT SARCOPHAGI PLATÆA.

- "Κατὰ δὲ τὴν ἔσοδον μάλιστα τὴν ἐς Πλάταιαν τάφοι τῶν πρὸς Μὴδους μαχεσαμένων εἰσὶ. Τοῖς μὲν ουν λοιποῖς ἐστιν "Σλλησι μνῆμα κοινόν. Λακεδαιμονίων δὲ καὶ 'Αθηναίων τοῖς πεσοῦσιν ἰδία τέ εἰσιν οἱ τάφοι, καὶ ἐλεγεῖά ἐστι Σιμωνίδου γεγραμμένα ἐπ ἀυτοῖς."——Paus. IX. 2.
- "Near the entrance to Platæa, you may perceive the sepulchres of those who fought against the Medes. The other Greeks indeed have one common sepulchre; but the Lacedæmonians and Athenians that fell in that battle have separate tombs; and upon them there are elegies composed by Simonides."—Transl. of Paus.
- " 'Αποβλέψατε γὰρ ἐς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, οὖς ἀποθανόντας ὑπὸ Μήδων, καὶ ταφέντας ἐν τῆ ἡμετέρα, ἐτιμῶμεν κατὰ ἔτος ἔκαστον δημοσία."—— Τηυς. ΙΙ. 3. 58.
- "Looke upon the sepulchres of your fathers, whom slain by the Medes, and buried in this territory of ours, we have yeerely honoured at the publike charge."—Hobbes.
- "Movemur enim nescio quo pacto locis ipsis in quibus eorum quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia. Me quidem ipsæ illæ nostræ Athenæ, non tam operibus magnificis, exquisitisque antiquorum artibus delectant, quam recordatione summorum virorum, ubi quisque habitare, ubi sedere, et disputare sit solitus; studioseque eorum etiam sepulcra contemplor."——Cicero, Leg. II. 2.
- "For our feelings are put into a state of indescribable excitation, by the view even of the places where the footsteps of those whom we love or admire are to be traced. For my own part, the delight which our beloved Athens communicates, is derived not so much from the contemplation of her magnificent edifices, and exquisite works of ancient art, as from the recollection of her illustrious children, and the sight of the places where they used to dwell, to sit, and to impart instruction; and even their sepulchres I regard with a pleasing melancholy."—J. P.







Deawn by H.W Williams, from a Sketch by C.R.Cockerell Esq.

Engraved by W. Miller

CARINTENA, ANGLENT BRIENTHIE, ON THE ALPHEUS, ARCADIA.





BRENTHE, (CARITENA),

ON THE ALPHEUS, ARCADIA.

"The Valley represented in this Print, is the supposed scene of the battle between the Gods and the Giants. To preserve the memory of that dreadful contest, the inhabitants, on certain occasions, sacrificed to tempests, to lightning, and the thunder."

PAUSAN. Chap. 28. 29.

"Nor were the Gods themselves more safe above,
Against beleaguer'd heav'n the Giants move.
Hills pil'd on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T'avenge, with thunder, their audacious crime;
Red lightning play'd along the firmament,
And their demolish'd works to pieces rent.
Sing'd with the flames, and with the bolts transfixt,
With native earth, their blood the monsters mixt."

Ovid, Book I. 1, 103.







Engraved by Jat Stewart.

VALLEY OF THE PLIESTUS, FROM DELPHI.





THE VALLEY OF THE PLEISTUS,

FROM DELPHI, MOUNT PARNASSUS.

"Above, the mountain rears a peak,
Where vultures whet the thirsty beak,
And their's may be a feast to-night,
Shall tempt them down ere morrow's light.
Beneath, a river's wintry stream
Has shrunk before the summer beam,
And left a channel bleak and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there.
Each side the midway path there lay
Small broken crags of granite gray,
By time or mountain lightning riven,
From summits clad in mists of heaven;
For where is he that hath beheld
The peak of Liakura* unveiled?"

GIAOUR, 553.

There have been bright and glorious pageants here,
Where now gray stones and moss-grown columns lie;
There have been words, which earth grew pale to hear,
Breath'd from the cavern's misty chambers nigh:—
There have been voices, through the sunny sky,
And the pine woods, their choral hymn-notes, sending,
And reeds and lyres, their Dorian melody,
With incense-clouds around the temple blending,
And throngs, with laurel boughs, before the altar bending.

* Parnassus.





There have been treasures of the seas and isles
Brought to the day-god's now forsaken throne;
Thunders have peal'd along the rock-defiles,
When the far-echoing battle-horn made known
That foes were on their way! the deep-wind's moan
Hath chill'd the invader's heart with secret fear,
And from the Sibyl-grottoes, wild and lone,
Storms have gone forth, which, in their fierce career,
From his bold hand have struck the banner and the spear!

The shrine hath sunk! but thou unchang'd art there!

Mount of the voice and vision, rob'd with dreams!

Unchang'd, and rushing through the radiant air,

With thy dark waving pines, and flashing streams,

And all thy founts of song! their bright course teems

With inspiration yet; and each dim haze,

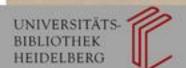
Or golden cloud which floats around thee, seems

As with its mantle veiling from our gaze

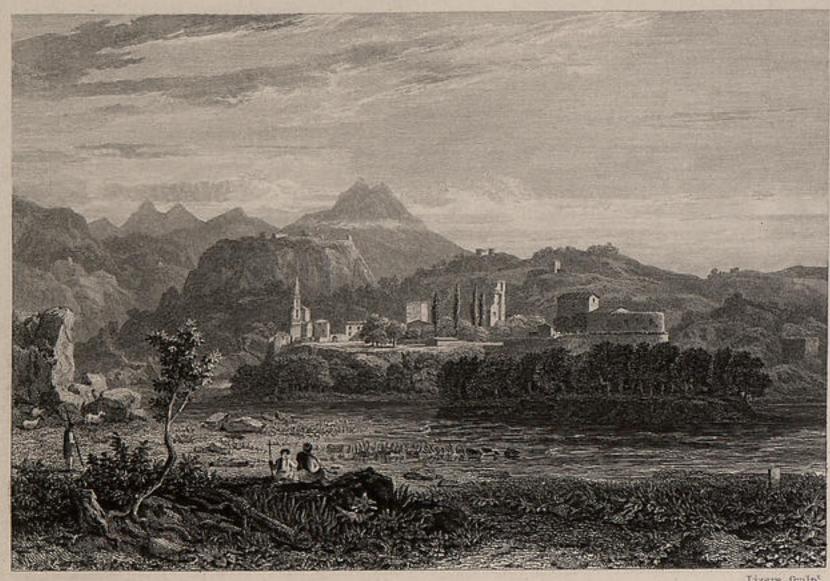
The mysteries of the past, the gods of elder days!

Away, vain phantasies!—doth less of power
Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest,
Though in deep stillness now, the ruin's flower
Wave o'er the pillars mouldering on thy breast?
Lift through the free blue heavens thine arrowy crest?
Let the great rocks their solitude regain!
No Delphian lyres now break thy noontide rest
With their full chords!—But silent be the strain!
Thou hast a mightier voice to speak th' Eternal's reign!

The above beautiful verses, I have much pride in saying, were written by that accomplished poet Mrs. Hemans, expressly in relation to the picture from which this engraving is made. The lines are published in the appendix to Mrs. Hemans's splendid dramatic poem, the Siege of Valencia.—H. W. W.







CARDAMOULA. THE ANCIENT CARDAMYLE .

Published by Longman Roes & C. London, and Adam Black, Edinburgh 1828.

Printed by M. Line





CARDAMOULA,

THE ANCIENT CARDAMYLE* IN PELOPONNESUS, GULF OF CORON,
SITUATED AT THE FOOT OF THE RANGE OF
MOUNT TAYGETUS.

"Behind the town is a small rocky eminence, on whose summit are a few vestiges of the ancient Acropolis of Cardamyle. Just enough remains to point out the situation; the rock itself is split by a deep chasm, ascribed by tradition to an earthquake. Below the Acropolis are several caves, and the remains of ancient sepulchres."

"Taygetique phalanx, et oliviferi Eurotæ
Dura manus. Deus ipse viros in pulvere crudo
Arcas alit: nudæque modos virtutis, et iras
Ingenerat: vigor inde animis, et mortis honoræ
Dulce sacrum; gaudent natorum in fata parentes,
Hortanturque mori; deflet jamque omnis ephebum
Turba, coronato contenta est funere matere."

phantasics! -- doth less of nower

STAT. THEB.

"Next of Taygetus the warrior ranks
Advance from olive-crowned Eurotas' banks;
Where nursed to valour by the Arcadian god,
A hardy people have their proud abode:
And daily draw, from use of martial arts,
Strength to their arms, and courage to their hearts.
Sires lead their children to the battle plain,
And bid them earn the honours of the slain;
They, at the word, to arms exulting fly,
As 'twere a sweet and sacred thing to die.
And even the mother, while the youthful dead
Is wept by thousands, proudly lifts her head;
And, for he lies upon a laurelled bier,
Beholds his gory corse without tear."

J. P.





^{*} A city as ancient as the days of Homer. It was taken by Augustus from the Messenians, and annexed to the dominions of Sparta.



Drewn by HW.Williams

Engraved by W.H.Lizars.

GULF OF LEPANTO.

FROM ABOVE PATRAS __ ANCIENT PATRAS.





THE GULF OF LEPANTO,

ANCIENTLY SINUS CORINTHIACUS.

"Tumque Corinthiaci carpebam litora ponti, Quum mare surrexit, cumulusque immanis aquarum In montis speciem curvari et crescere visus," &c.

Ov. Met. XV. 507.

"I trod the shore of Corinth's winding bay, And watched the blue waves at their summer play, When, swelling like a mountain, from his bed The ocean reared his froth-becurled head," &c.

J. P.

" Congeminat signum terris, unde omnis Achæi Ora maris late, Pelopeiaque regna resultant; Audiit et medius cæli Parnassus, et asper Eurotas, dubiamque jugo fragor impulit Œten In latus, et geminis vix fluctibus obstitit Isthmos. Ipsa suum genetrix, curvo delphine vagantem, Arripuit frenis, gremioque Palæmona pressit."

STAT. THEB. I.

"In doubling thunder from her airy height She pealed to earth the signal of the fight; Along the wide Achaian gulf it thrilled, And Pelops' realm with dreadful clangor filled; In middle sky Parnassus heard the blast, Old Œta bowed astonished, as it past; And scarce could Corinth's Isthmian barrier brave The startled rush of either ocean's wave; Checking her dolphin, Ino trembling pressed Palæmon, though immortal, to her breast."

J. P.





"Imminet æquoribus scopulus Pars ima cavatur Fluctibus, et tectas defendit ab imbribus undas. Summa viget, frontemque in apertum porrigit æquor. Occupat hunc, voces insania fecerat, Ino, Seque super pontum, nullo tardata timore, Mittit onusque suum. Percussa reconduit unda."

Ov. Met. IV. 524.

"Inoosque sinus."

Ів. 496.

"Above the water frowns a rocky steep,
Scooped into caverns by the mining deep;
Proudly it shoots its forehead o'er the main,
That sleeps beneath undimpled by the rain;
Stung Ino sought the peak with frantic course,
(For madness gave he gore than human force),
Thence headlong with her burden fearless dashed,
And to her fall the stricken waters flashed.
She lives a goddess now, and since he day
That saw her mortal fate, her name has graced the bay."

J. P.

