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## TRIPS IN EUBOEA.

Benjamin Powell,  
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

October 31, 1899. Tuesday.

Rode to Chalcis from Thebes (35 kilometres) with party (bicycle).

Rode down to Aulis in the afternoon in a sail-boat.

Nov. 1, 1899. Wednesday.

Visited Eretria in the morning, 23 kilós from Chalcis. After lunch we started to climb Delph. Prof. Richardson, Prof. Smyth, Mr. Tucker went via Vromousa, Chapel of Hag. Elias, and reached Pissonas after dark. Took Mr. Jannokako for guide to Hagios Athanasi. This man has a pre-Mycenaean idol, headless, steatopygous, picked up on hill-side above the village.

Nov. 2, 1899. Thursday.

We had three hours sleep and climbed Delph at early morning, starting up a deep gorge cleft in the mountains. Four hours from Hag. Athanasi to summit. No view except toward Chalcis through rifts in the flying mist. Returned to Psachna and by *συνόρα* to Chalcis (8 drach).

March 29, 1900. Thursday.

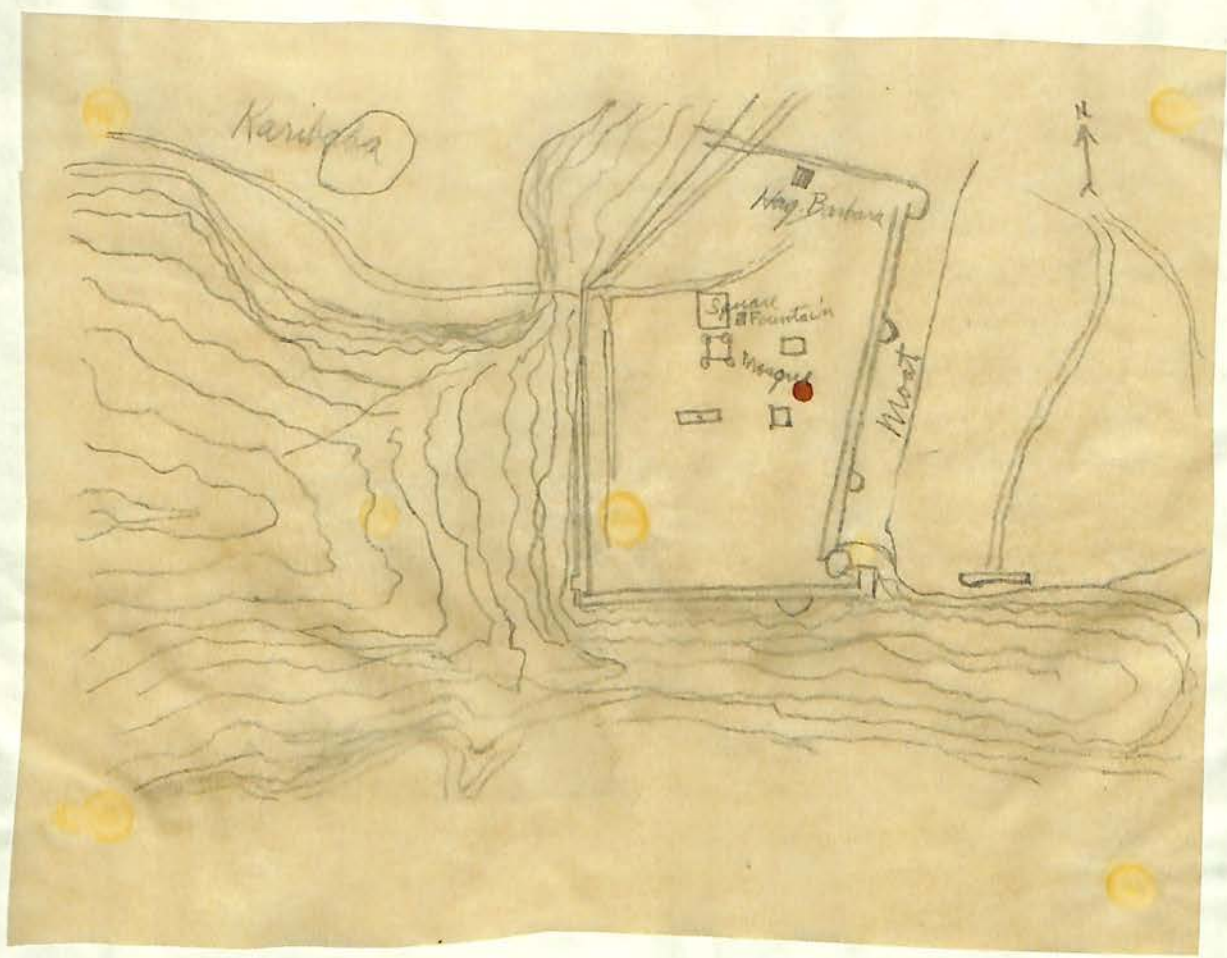
Rode in carriage from Thebes to Chalcis. Looked at Venetian walls and Karababa. (Inscrip. No. 324 in Thebes Museum speaks of Kumaeans).

March 30, 1900. Friday.

Went out to the steamer in the morning south of the bridge, accompanying friends. The current was running strong to the south with the wind coming straight against it down over Messapion from the west.

Went out along the road toward Eretria and just past the first kilometre post turned up to the left to the church of St. John (*πρόδρομος*) on the hill, which is surrounded by a grave-yard (in the front of the church is a curious underground chapel, built in what was probably an ancient cistern, cemented, dome-shaped. A small *helvedere* is built over the opening on the surface. cf. Murray's Handbook.); a new structure is in course of erection by the wall of the temenos to the south of the church. About a quarter of a mile east of this church are the remains of the old Venetian aqueduct built up on arches at this spot to carry the water over the intervening dip in the land between two hills. There are four + twelve + two arches remaining with a gap of two arches lost between the sections. (An old photograph in the restaurant kept by two brothers near the electric light station shows that not many years ago the aqueduct was complete across this valley and the walls of the citadel were in good preservation, especially at the bridge). The direction of the line of arches is nearly N. W. by S. E. with a slight curve midway, so that the line is not quite straight. At the south end there must be lacking about six (6) arches and then the remains of the channel

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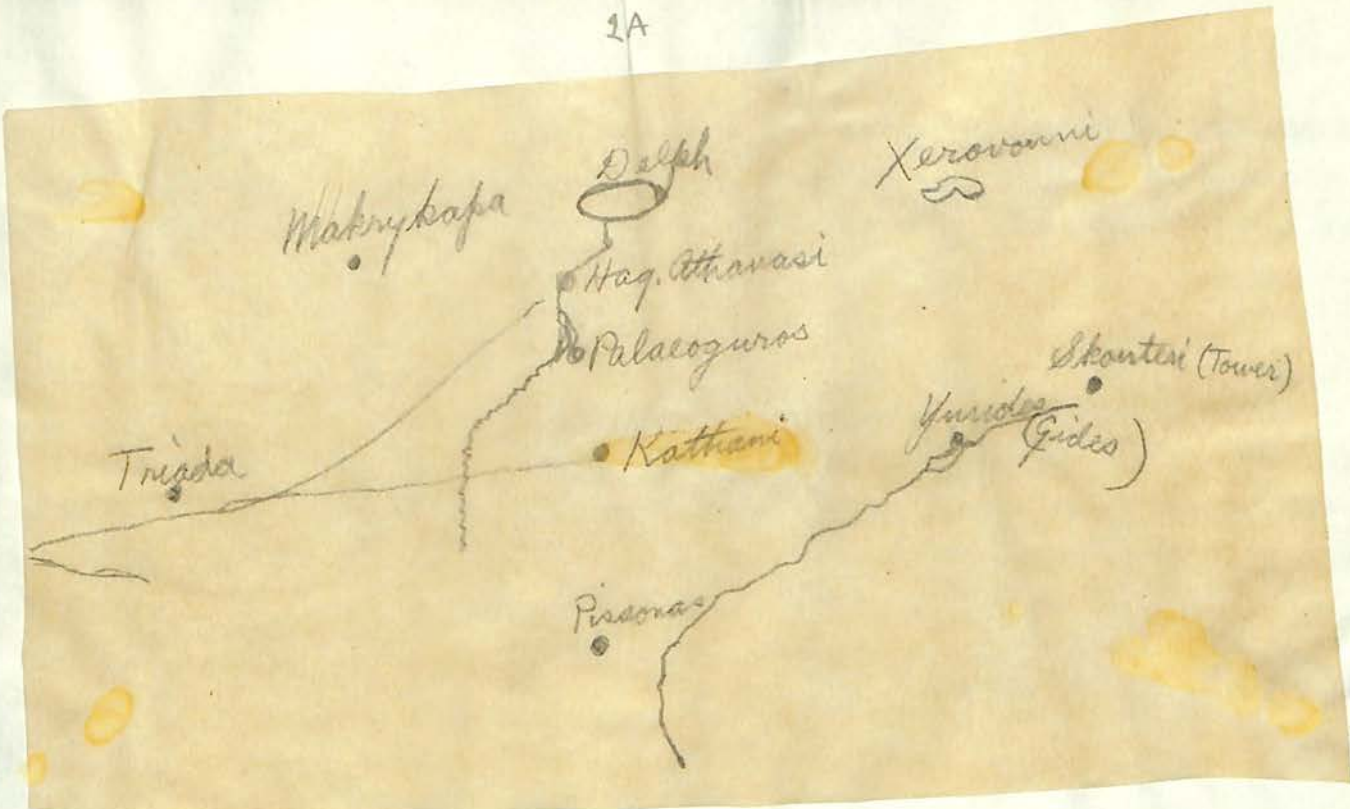
may be seen where the arches met the natural rock. The channel then bends sharply to the east and winds around the edge of the low hills and disappears around a shoulder in the direction of the little valley leading toward Delphi which is in plain sight now and covered with snow. On the rock a few paces from the sharp bend in the channels and toward the east are two steps cut in the rock which has been leveled -- old(?) probably.

Visited Arethusa about 200 yards beyond the second kilo. post on road to Eretria. The chapel is Hagios Stephanos and the water, just beyond, gushes out on the beach below the road. There are steps cut in the rock on the upper side of the road.

Walked around the Venetian walls of Chalcis, which come down to a point at the south and then run back into the land toward the north -- on the outside is a rock cut moat. (Probably filled from Euripus.) Another tower ends this north corner, then the walls evidently ran to the Euripus which lies to the N. W. In the line of this wall, a short distance from this town are the ruins of a church of St. Barbara, which was built of ancient blocks and fragments. Numerous stones are lying about seemingly from old walls -- also Byzantine fragments. In the wall of the church I saw an old Doric column drum of poros stone. The font was a round limestone block, old. On a marble slab was [##]ΚΛΕΟΝ 3rd century letters. From the bridge toward the S. E. may be seen an old Turkish mosque, now used as an *καθολικη*. A lion of St. Mark was lying in front of the steps and across the road is an old Turkish fountain. Also saw a ruined square tower to the east of this - Venetian - in a line with the N. corner of the battlements.

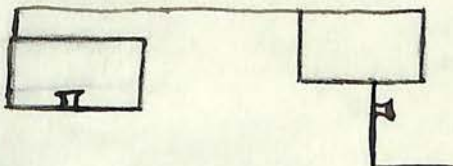

Saturday, March 31, 1900.

Rode up to Psachna (bicycle) 14 kilos. and turned off at the main church to the east. (The main road here turns northward). Followed the course of the little stream toward the square tower seen in the distance. In about 3 miles we came to a little chapel of St. George with a large fine tree at hand. On the knoll about 1/4 mile to the east is the large square tower and to the S. E. of the tower is another chapel hidden by the dip in the land. We went on and passed Triada and on the lower side of the road near the stream are the ruins of an old mill where Mr. Jannokako of Pissonas afterwards told me a circular tomb had been found. We then went on to Katheni where there is a square tower. Here we lunched. Mt. Delphi is a beautiful sight. Before reaching Katheni, we crossed a plentiful stream of water. From Katheni, we went S. W. to Pissonas where I bought the stone *παιδικι* from Jannokako for 7 dr. There is a square tower at Pissonas used as part of a house and stable. The little isolated church to the N. E. of the village is Hag. Georgios. From Pissonas we followed the stream down with an aqueduct on both sides - this shows old rock cuttings in spots - and as the plain broadened out we



turned to the right - i. e. West - through Aphrati and followed the old aqueduct through Δοκός and so to Chalcis. The fortress of Phylla was plainly seen and on the other side of the valley are two chapels. Two large square towers stand on a knoll above Vasiliko.

Sunday, April 1, 1900.

Rode out from Chalcis to Vathoudas (7 kilos), with white monument (30 yrs. old) (cf. Murray) on the hill to the right of the road. The village of Vathoudas is 1/4 mile to the right of the main road. Just before reaching the 7th kilo. post on the left are old remains, seemingly of a square basis made of large stones. I noticed two clamp marks  On the low hill to the left of the road at the 9th kilometre are some deep cuttings for old (some years ago) chromium mines, then comes a long slope down to a marshy plain at the 10th kilo. and the road bends sharply off to the right to Psachna. Between 11 and 12 kilos is the little chapel of St. George close on the left of the road. One mile to right at foot of low hills is a chapel of Hagia Paraskeve. Just before reaching the 14th kilo. outside of Psachna, on the left is church of Hag. Athanasi. In Psachna is Hag. Nikola on the right of the main road and on the road to Triada. The new church in the centre of the town  is Hag. Metamorphosis.

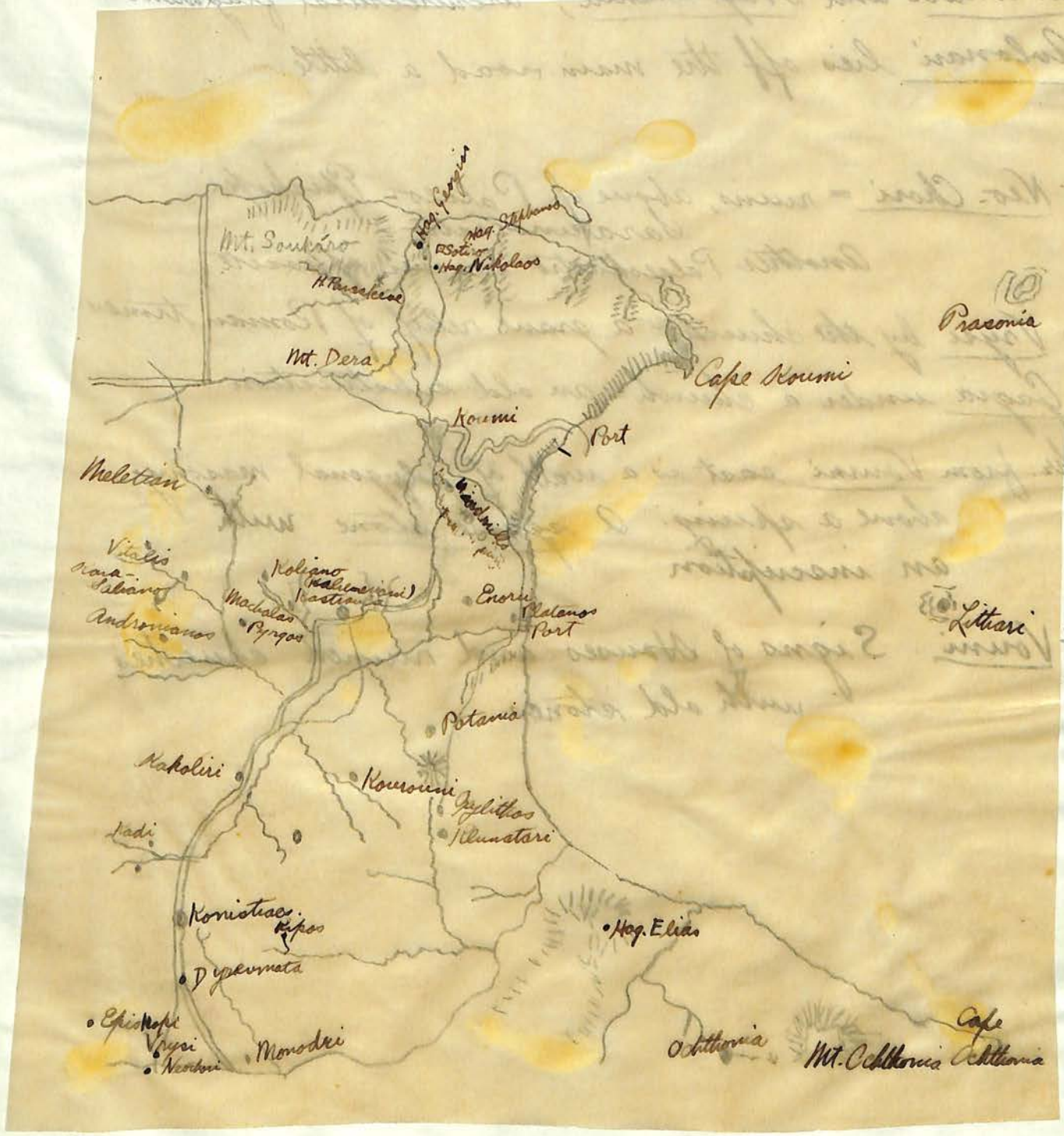
Kastella, 1/2 mi. from Psachna has a small church, as you enter the village from Psachna, called Panagia. The large new one in the middle of the town is Evangelistria. In the little church of Hag. Joannes is an old Corinthian pilastre cap. used as an altar -- the church has old frescoes. The little church in an isolated enclosure to the west is Hag. Paraskeve. One hour to the north on the hillside is a chapel of Hag. Joannes Kalavrytis, where the priest says there are old remains of columns, etc. and a spring on the inside.

Thursday, June 21, 1900.

Landed at the Port of Koumi from the steamer "Athena" of the "John" line at 10 o'clock this morning, having left the Peiraeus at 8 o'clock last night. The coast looks rough and barren as far as I could see until the bay of Koumi comes into view. The town is upon the side hill about a mile and a half from the sea. I took a horse up for a drachma. The hill rises up in terraces covered with vineyards and olives together with figs and other trees. A fine carriage

[15] Pomerania N E foot of Oxytelus = remains of a Melanian wall.  
3 A

Dr. N. W. foot of Oxytelus, not far from Oxytelus, is a ruined  
Chapel with old substructure, etc. etc.  
(is on the road to Oxytelus)



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Baumeister N. E. foot of Oxy lithos = remains of a Hellenic wall.  
(is on the road to Aliveri)  
On N. W. foot of Ochthomia, not far from Orologion is a ruined  
chapel with old substruction, tiles, etc.

- X Avlonari and Stag. Thekla, architectural fragments.
- X Avlonari lies off the main road a little.

X At Neo-Chori = ruins, above of Palaeo-Episkopi  
Sarapinocastro  
X Another Palaeokastro lies over opposite.

O In Vrysi by the church = a grave relief of Roman times.

O In Gagia under a church = an old substruction.

X  $\frac{3}{4}$  hr. from Vouni east is a wall of polygonal masonry  
above a spring. A square stone with  
an inscription

O At Vouni. Signs of Houses and ruined churches  
with old stones.



road winds in long lops down to the port. In the afternoon I went out the road south of the town and climbed the hills where there are many windmills, most of them in ruins. The ravine along which the road passes is narrow and easily defensible. Kourni seems to lie at a spot where three passes come together - one from the south, another through the mountains from the west and one to the north, through which the islands to the north-east of Euboea may be seen - on the east Kourni lies open to the sea and has a beautiful situation far above it. The bold rock of Soukaro rises abruptly to the north and the long line of Mavro Vouni extends along to the east. From Soukaro a line of jagged terraces extends up to the east culminating in the distant peak of Delphi. The ancient town if located on its present site was never walled evidently and would hardly need it. It appears that Kourni came after the Homeric period(?) and was snuffed out by Chalcis before the historical period. The natives call the place Kourni and not Kyme as do the educated Greeks. A native who talks English was telling me tonight of an Englishman who 24 years ago was looking there for a statue by a ruined mill about 1/2 hour away to the east. There was a column there and remains of an aqueduct. The graves mentioned by Bursian and Baumeister seem now to be non-existent, having been covered up in the vineyards. Anyway they were of late origin. As the shadows come down slantingly from the western hills in the evening, Kourni is indeed a beautiful spot - one of the most attractive in Greece, and its position above the sea makes it very healthy. The bay is protected from the north, but lay open on the other sides until breakwaters were built five years ago. The stone for these was brought straight down from the bluff rising above the sea. The little railroad runs only to this quarry, not to the mines of lignite at Kastrowala. The latter deliver their coal at Piatanos.


Friday, June 22, 1900.

I walked out to the cape of Kourni in the morning. The path passes out by the little church (Hag. Elias) and windmill eastward from the village and leads through vineyards over rolling land until near the point where the land is uncultivated and is overgrown with sage and scrub. Not even goats roam about to break the stillness with their bells. The hill at the cape from a distance appears as if it had been artificially levelled, for the top seems perfectly flat. On arriving at the top a beautiful view is obtained toward the north of the islands lying to the N. E. of Euboea, and Skyros is in plain view to the N. E. by E. from here. *Το Λιβάρι* is always a curiously conspicuous object in the bay. Straight to the north and close at the foot of the bluff lies a small island and a little further along the coast N. W. is the island of Kili somewhat larger - both of these are apparently deserted, at least the first. Only a few fishing boats are to be seen along close to the shore. Modern Kourni lies to the

S. W. The coast is precipitous all along from the present port of Koumi out to the cape. The approach to this acropolis on the landward side is an ascent easily climbed, but toward the sea on the north and east it drops off abruptly. At the brow of the hill as one comes up from the west are to be seen the remains of a wall, which ran around the unprotected side in a direction for the most part S. E. by N. W. for about 150 yards and then dipped sharply toward the sea at the north and south, finishing against the edge of the sheer cliff. At the south the land descends steeply in terraces to the ending of the point. Along in the lee of the point the water is calm and is completely protected from the north wind today. The wall itself is in a very disintegrated state, for it is built from the natural, soft limestone rock which seems peculiarly susceptible to weathering. This rock is worn into holes and fantastic shapes all over the top of the acropolis, which inside the wall and cliff measures about 160 ft. wide by 390 ft. long. The formation of the wall is difficult to judge, since it is so scattered and destroyed. At the southern corner its breadth seems to have been 2 metres and about two metres is the average width. In the middle (midway of the length) at a few points parts are standing to a height of 1 to 1.50 m. and here the blocks are irregular and rough. There are no traces of entrances which, however, may have been at the northern and southern ends. The whole thing could only have been a citadel, on account of its size, to which the people who occupied the land to the west could retire. No walls appear to have gone down to the sea at the south. No other traces of buildings on the top of the Acropolis. Went along with the northern shore some distance away on the right over hills and down into ravines. Oleanders are in bloom at the springs and brooks. Some yellow grain is still unharvested. Grapes are like peas in size up a long zig-zag path to a chapel near the summit overlooking the valley north of Koumi. This is in a line with the opening between Kili and the other little island and Prascura. The chapel is of Hag. Stephanos. It contains pictures of Hag. Stephanos and Hag. Nikolaas. It is on a little terrace far up above the sea. On mounting the rise the Monastery of Sotiro (possibly Sotiro has descended from an ancient epithet for a god) is seen just across a little ravine. The buildings are constructed about a court which contains a chapel of Hag. Metanorphosis. There are no ἄρΧαῖρα, but a fine spring. Monks are hospitable. The main entrance is on the south side. A path leads out through a small door on the north side and turns to the south - it is overshadowed by olives, pears, arbutus, etc. Hag. Georgios and the Kastro rise up above. The little chapel of Hag. Nikolaas lies a little south of east from Hag. Georgios and straight south of Sotiro.

I could find no signs of antiquity about Hag. Georgios or the Kastro, whose walls are immediately above it. The walls are evidently mediaeval, further for they are built of small stones with much mortar and here and there pieces

of broken tiles are used for chinking in. The wall starts at the bluff on the south in a square tower and runs north in a slight outward curve for about 200 ft., then turns west and runs to the steep shelving rock at the west which drops sheer into the ravine - hundreds of feet - on the other side of which the bold bluff of Soukari rises precipitously. The wall is 1.35 m. broad and in some places 6 or 7 metres high. The village of Koumi is shut off by a dome-shaped hill. The little chapel of Hag. Paraskeve lies across the ravine a little south of west far up on the precipitous bank. The island of Kili to the east looks like a turtle from here.



This was a magnificent Acropolis, for it slopes sheer to the sea at the north also, as it does into the ravine at the west. The ruins of a little chapel are at the top inside the walls. Sides and apse still to be distinguished. No name for it is known.

The road to Hag. Georgios from Koumi is to the east of the high hill bounding the ravine. About 10 min. from Hag. Georgios the acropolis is closed from view by a rise and Koumi is in sight to the south about 3/4 hr. distant.

Going out of Koumi to Hag. Georgios, go through the village past the large central church, Hag. Athanasi, on the right (east) bank of the little stream to the point where it is crossed by two little arched bridges, then cross the first, afterwards cross back over the stream again and follow the path to the right.

Saturday, June 23, 1900.

Walked along the road south to Kastrovala. (Kastrovala is the name of the district - the name of the first village is Kalemeriani.) Sat some time there with natives and then went off the main road down a path to the south and crossed the little railway in the valley (railway to the coal mines). The peak of Oxyolithos is to the left. Went on until near two hills - one with what is evidently a ruined windmill and beyond another with a square tower at Kourouni. I passed to the north of these, mounting up to the S. E. The peasant (Nikolaas Ath. Gounaris) who is walking with me wishes me to go on with him to Ochthonia where he lives. There is a ruined square tower on the mountain above Ochthonia and inside this is a pyramid for the survey of the country with an inscription. He says that it is not in Greek letters and so it is probably French. He says a man of his village has a vase with a red figure of a man on it. He may bring it to me secretly to Koumi tomorrow. It was found in a tomb on the slope toward the sea. The ascent of Oxyolithos is easy. A number of sharp rocks crown the summit - these are hollowed out into cave-like formations just near the little chapel of Hag. Evangelistria which is near the top. A flight of steps ends the ascent from the east. The view from Oxyolithos commands the country on all sides.

Enoria is on the slope across the valley to the north and Koumi is hidden behind the hill at its back - the harbour, however, lies in plain sight. To the S. E. rises Mt. Ochthonia with rolling country lying between. Off to the west are villages scattered about viz. Kalemeriani, Kakoliri and others and back of these are the mid-ribs of Euboea. N. W. is a high hill at no great distance with a chapel of Proph. Elias. To the south the country rolls in lower hills and valleys about the river Aulonari (a man of Koumi calls this Neleus). The village of Oxyolithos is down at the south-east foot of the peak. As one goes down to the village there are eight (8) uncut capitals and some newly quarried columns lying about, intended for a new church. \*Of ancient ruins or walls in the vicinity I could find nothing, nor could I find any person who knew of any. I walked from Oxyolithos toward the north (a little west) down the valley to Kato Potami (Platana) on the coast where the little railway from the mines ends. This little valley leading down from the south is quite luxuriant in vegetation and is well cultivated. A man tells me of an inscription which was found in digging for the new church of Hag. Sophia at Platana - it was broken up and used in the building. I saw some small vases of no particular worth or importance, which had been found in the earth. (No dogs have barked at me about Koumi and its vicinity.) The path from Platana to Koumi goes along the shore northwards and then turns up at the end of the buildings on the beach. It follows the telegraph line, which takes this route as a short cut to Aulonari, I think. Koumi is about one hour distant from Platana. The path out from Koumi leads down past the church of three blue domes (Panagia) following the telegraph. My old sailor friend in Koumi tells me that in the sea at Platana he has seen many walls of buildings.

At a point called Sidera - not far from the cape of Koumi, N. W. - are traces of cuttings where stones were quarried and some still lie about.

Sunday, June 24, 1900.

I bought two vases (lecythoi) from natives of Ochthonia. The tomb had large tiles, so they say, and was near the shore. The natives of Koumi tell me of old graves and pithoi found out near the cape of Koumi - all these seem from their descriptions to have been late or post-classical. I saw a copy of an inscription which is not here in Koumi. (cf. Oliveri.)

TL  
 ΓΗΙ ΠΑΝΔΔΟΝΝΙΙ  
 ΒΑΡΣΤΖΟΝΙΡΘΔΙΣΙΟΥΧΡΤΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ.

I went with my American sailor friend out past Hag. Elias and turned down northwards out by the first large well on the road through the vines. Among the pines on the hillside to the right (east) a large pithos was found. All the other remains were out beyond this district which is called Vytho. Nothing has been found on the side toward Koumi. At the site of an old mill in the little stream which runs north from this point nothing is to be seen. The sailor says that he assisted an Englishman here who was looking for a column of marble in which there was a statue of which he had read.

The sarcophagus (cf. Baumeister) to the north of the church of Hag. Elias at Koumi is close to the wall. It measures inside 50 cm. in breadth; 200 cm. in length and has sides 8 cm. thick. It is buried in the earth, flush with the top.

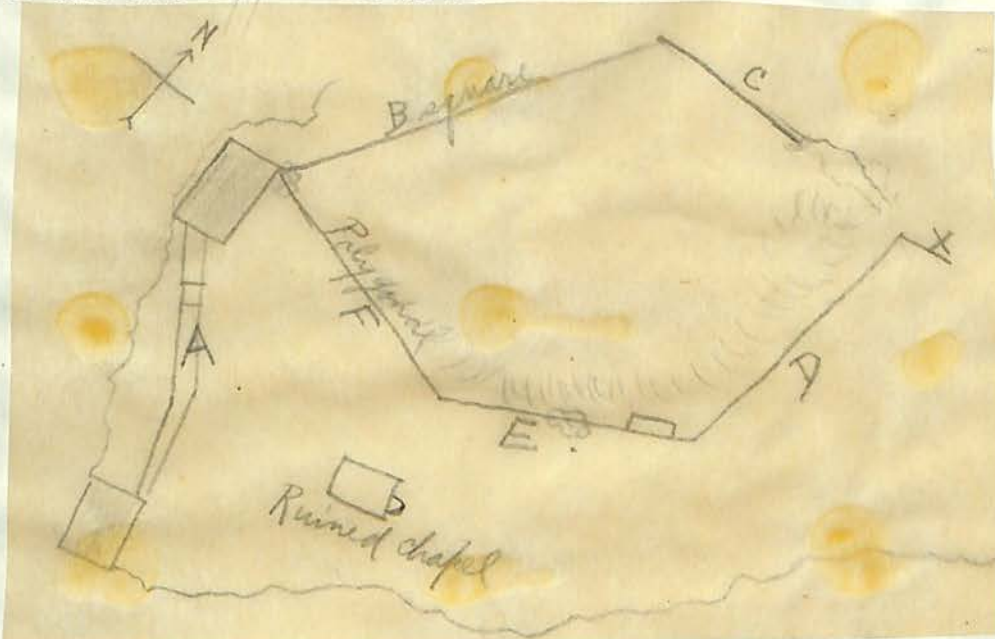
Monday, June 25, 1900.

I went out to the little chapel of Hag. Nikola a short distance N. E. of Koumi. The church has four plain columns inside of different sizes about six feet high - one with a round Ionic base and another with a rounded capital. My friend from the village says there are letters cut on the columns and also on the block on the door - these have been covered by a thick coat of whitewash and mortar - also a plaque on the N. side of the church. There are large stones of squared masonry on the north side. One at the N. W. has a counter-sinking 1 1/2 cm. deep and measures .45 m. X .29 m. The door of the church faces west and the apse east.

I went in the afternoon with Basili Nikolaon to Vrysi, passing through Kalemeriani, Kakoliri, Konistraes, Vreomata. At Konistraes I saw a little black figured vase about 3 inches high with wrestlers and other figures - found up on the mountain side to the west in graves. At Vrysis I have an inscription on a Herm from Tragoneri.

Tuesday, June 26, 1900.

Came up to the upper ruins, 3/4 hr., through the valley to the north. A mixture of old and mediaeval walls are seen.



The Venetian town on the north-west corner is 7.30 m. on south by 9.30 m. on west side. A substratum of old wall is underneath in wall A and runs south to another tower. The rock goes off steep from the south tower and to the east is a precipice. To the east of wall A is a fine polygonal wall, the old wall B running N. E. from tower is squared masonry, the old foundations under wall A are squared. Breadth of old wall = 2.30 m. 2.60 m. from tower is a door with a large lintel block 0.37 m. X 0.50 m. X 1.75m. The doorway is 6.90 m. wide. The Venetian wall on top of wall A is only 1.70 m. wide. Wall A to the bend from the N. tower is 16.90 m.; from bend to south tower is 9.00 m.

Towers are the same.  
 Wall F (outside = 21.50 m. X 2.60 m. wide) *Angle F E*  
 Wall E (outside = 24.00 m. mediaeval tower = 3/4 way) *Angles E D*  
 Midway is rock outcropping

Wall D - south part = 13.80 m.; north part = 18.40m. Width 2.48 m.  
 A small part of wall goes off from this point East (X); it is in length, 6.60 m.  
 Space C is steep rocks except a wall of 11.00 m. running from B. These walls are filled with small stones and the blocks are small and irregular.  
 Wall B is 35.30 m. in length from the steep rock about 6.00 m. from the tower. These (B and C) are evidently later flanking walls. The breadth is 2.30 m. at widest and varies smaller.

East of the citadel, down the slope below the ruin of a chapel of Hag. Athanasios is a cross-wall of good polygonal masonry, running across the ridge between the two steep slopes - at the highest point of this wall are Venetian

remains. The wall has one well-preserved doorway. (The crystalline structure of the rocks is to be noted on this whole downward slope.) The wall, coming from the south, runs up across the ridge and abuts a precipice or steep crag. On top of this again is a section of old wall and the Venetian remains mentioned above. The lower part of the wall has a length of about 200 ft.. Just a little below this wall is a large cave, which is built up with masonry around the inside and stuccoed. Out from the entrance of this cave at a distance of about 50 ft. is a large bowl cut in the rock (cf. Baumeister) - this is a mass of natural rock. The bowl is in diameter 0.56 m. and in depth about 0.50 m.

A little further below (toward the east) is an underground spring of water. Old cuttings for steps appear at the entrance. The water is clear and sweet. The walls inside as far as I could see were stuccoed and a native (he discovered this during a dry season) tells me that inside beyond is a door opening into another interior chamber, which is built up round like a chimney. This opening is now entirely covered with water.

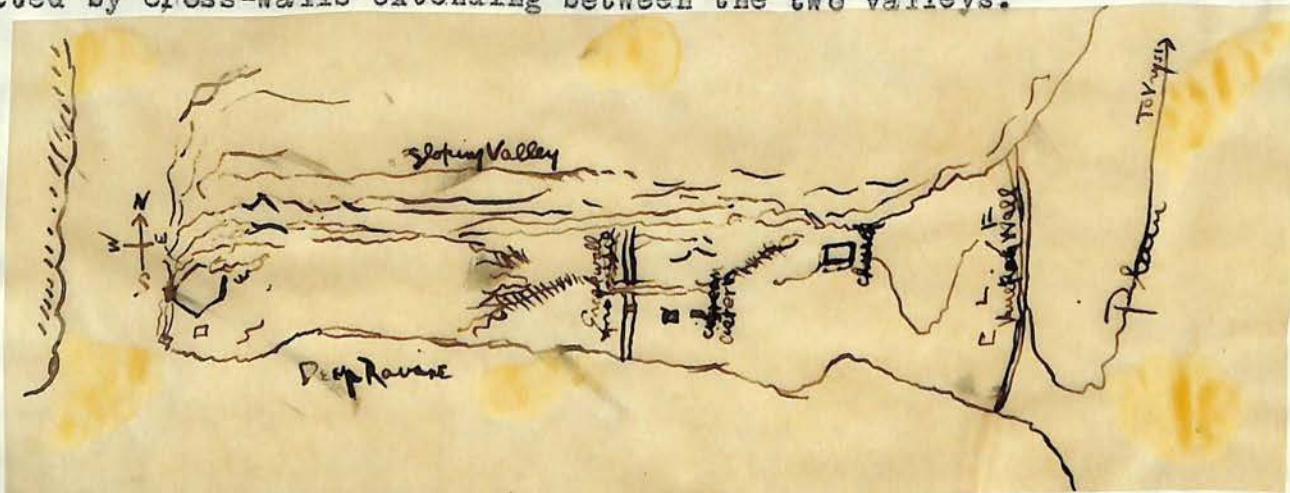
The church of the Evaggellismos (Panagia) is situated on the hillside a short distance above the plain - this church was rebuilt four years ago and the inscription noted below was found in digging at the S. E. corner. On the north side of the church is a large stone bowl. On the south and west sides is a portico made up of four unfluted columns. Some three or four Ionic column bases of marble of different sizes lie about and on the middle column on the south side is an Ionic capital with a column diameter of 0.40 m. The cap is 0.38 m. square. The three columns on the south side are of fine mottled marble (Carystian). These three columns vary in height -- Eastern = 1.75 m.; Middle = 1.72 m.; W. = 1.90 m. The two white ones at the western side are 2.00 m. and 2.15 m. in height. The circumferences are one metre at the middle.

From this point the view embraces toward the east the fertile, well-watered plain through which flows the *Μαυικιάτη* river. Mt. Okthonia rises in the distance; Skyros appears to the left of this through the valley and the Lithari also. Whatever city was located here certainly had a fine "Gebiett". Further down the hill toward the plain below this church are ruins of house walls and of a mediaeval cross-wall. There are many steps cut in the rock on the downward path in different series - they may possibly date from Venetian times <sup>as</sup> are those in the western approach to Acro-Corinth. Many graves have been found at the foot of the hill, probably dating from a late period.

In a field near Vrysis (just S. W.) were found foundations consisting of a line of wall made up of large blocks of "poros" with rough bosses left on the sides and underneath these large plaques of black-stone about 4 inches thick and 2 1/2 feet under the surface of the ground. Remains of an underground aqueduct have also been found in the plain.

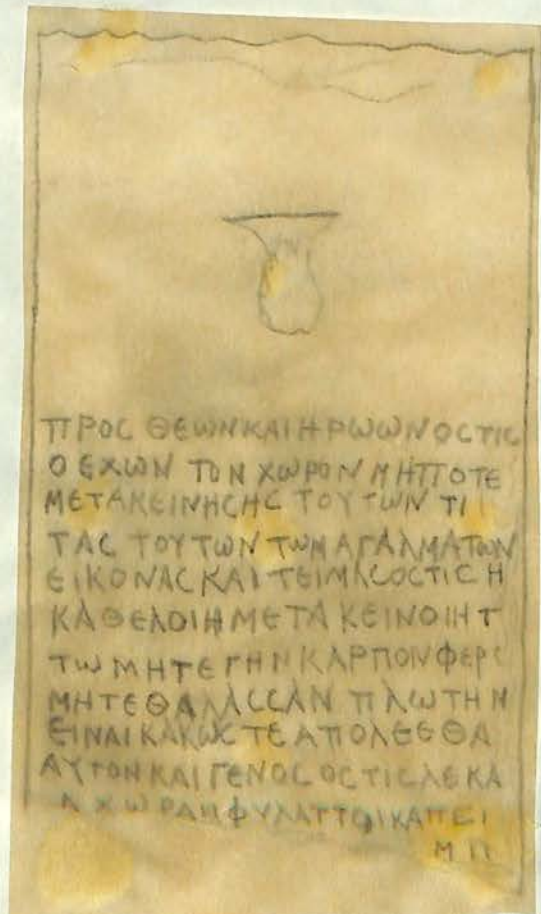
The plaque containing the relief mentioned by Baumeister was taken from the church of Vrysis by order of the ἀρχιερέυς, but in the chapel is a plaque representing a woman, with the head lacking.

The whole site of Tragonei, as the old citadel is called, appears as a spur or rib, projecting toward the plain from the mountain ridge. The valleys on either side are huge furrows running back into the hill and the sharp depression at the upper end makes a break between the main chain and this projecting finger. The highest part was made the strongest and the approach up the slope toward this was protected by cross-walls extending between the two valleys.



The inscription (cf. squeeze), now in possession of Basili Nikolaon at Vrysi, is a broken Herm. Width of stone = 0.245 m.; height = 0.42 m.; thickness = 0.21 m. There is a rough break at the bottom and the stone narrows slightly toward the top.

[= IG XII (9) 134]



ΤΡΟΣ ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΩΩΝ ΟΣΤΙΣ  
 Ο ΕΧΩΝ ΤΟΝ ΧΩΡΟΝ ΜΗΤΤΟΤΕ  
 ΜΕΤΑΚΕΙΝΗΣΕ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΙ  
 ΤΑΣ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΩΝ ΑΓΑΛΜΑΤΩΝ  
 ΕΙΚΟΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΤΕΜΝΟΣΤΙΣ Η  
 ΚΑΘΕΛΟΙΗ ΜΕΤΑ ΚΕΙΝΟΙΗ Τ  
 ΤΩ ΜΗΤΕ ΓΗΝ ΚΑΡΠΟΝ ΦΕΡΕ  
 ΜΗΤΕ ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΝ ΠΛΩΤΗΝ  
 ΕΙΝΑΙ ΚΑΚΩΣ ΤΕ ΑΠΟΛΕΘΕΘΑ  
 ΑΥΤΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΓΕΝΟΣ ΟΣΤΙΣ ΛΕΚΑ  
 Α ΧΩΡΑΝ ΦΥΛΑΤΤΟΙΚΑΠΕΙ  
 Μ II



A man at Vrysis has in his possession a fine axe of green stone (c. 0.12 m. in length) which he says was found at Metoche in Euboea.

Towards evening I went up to another "Kastro" lying to the south of the one already described. The wall encloses a large space - oval in form; the wall is totally ruined, but was constructed of large unwrought stones on the outward and inward faces with a filling of smaller stones. The breadth of the wall was about 2.10 m. Its construction is the same as that of the wall noted on Cape Koumi. The large curve of the oval is toward the east. I should judge the length of the space to be about 200 yards and the breadth at the middle about 100 yards. Small pine trees grow in the enclosure, but no trace of buildings appear. The view from this flat-topped hill is magnificent - the sea appears on both sides of Euboea toward the southern part of the island. Mt. Ocha rises in the shadowy distance and toward the south-west is Mt. Pentelikon across the straits. Off to the east lies the island of Skyros - Mt. Delphi backs up the north-west and far beneath our feet lies the plain of Vrysis and just above it the other Kastro of Tragoneiri. Midway on the south side of the enclosure there appears an opening in the ruined wall, which is clear of masonry - a gateway may have been placed there. There are also slight signs of a similar opening at the eastern side. I made the descent down the southern side of the hill and came by an easy path to the village of Gagia and so back to Vrysis.

This Kastro is called Sarakinokastro (Σαρακηνόκαστρο) and a native writes for me as follows: - Στρατηγὸς τὸ ὄνομά του Σαρακηνὸς ἦτο καὶ ἓνα ἄλλο βασιλεὺς ὀνόμαζατο Βούρχμης σύμμαχος μὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ κατόπι ἐσυμμάχησε μὲ τοὺς Ἑρετριεῖς.

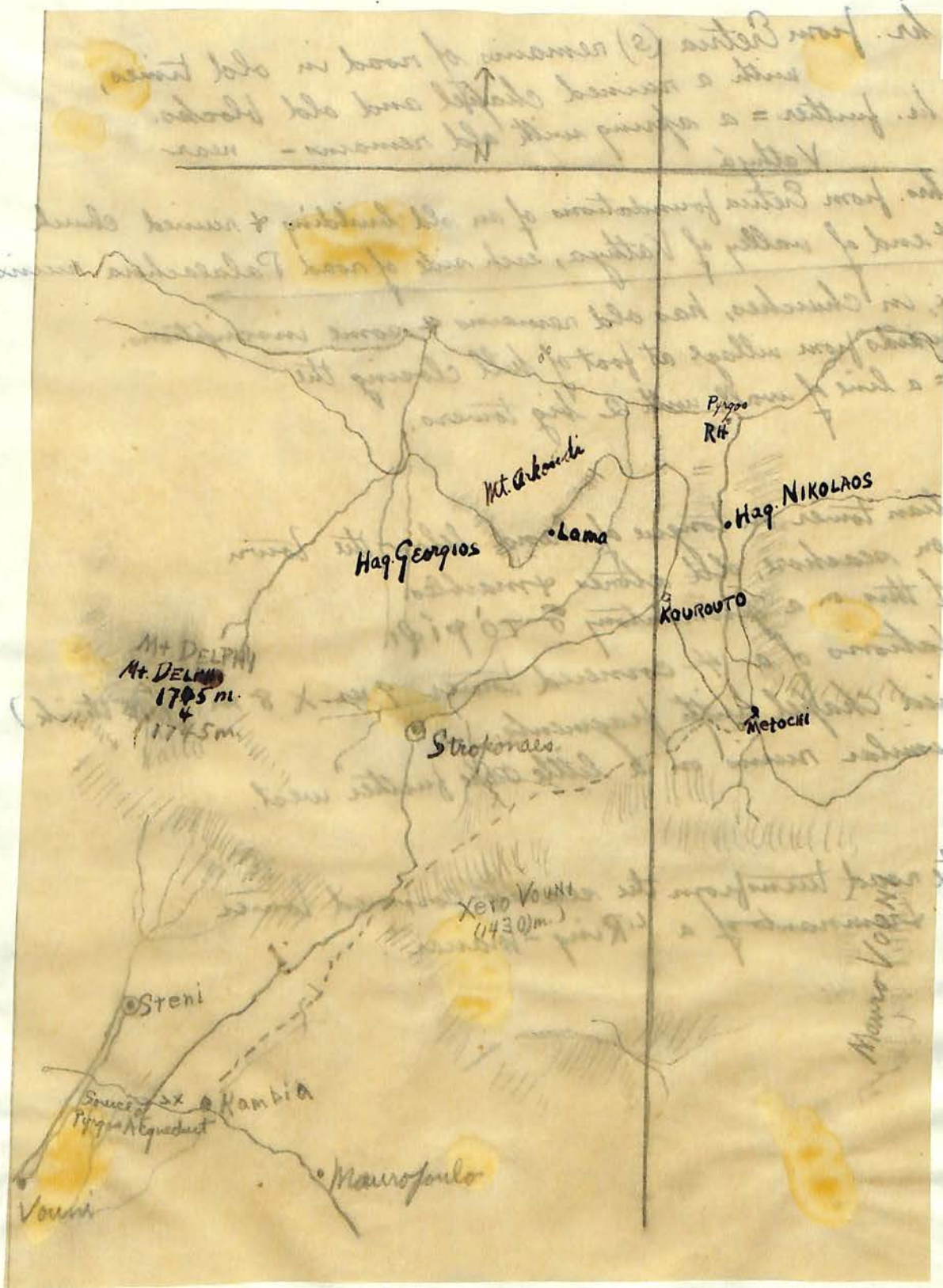
(Look up the vicinity on the old map of Euboea given in the Venetian History of Negropont.)

Wednesday, June 27, 1900.

Started from Vrysis at 4 A. M. on mule-back and went out through Gagia and turned off to the right or west and began to ascend through the hilly country up deep ravines. Kremastos lies off to the left after the turn is made westward from Gagia. After two hours a spring is passed with a Turkish inscription set above it. A village lies across the deep ravine to the right & my guide says something like Akrivori (but the French map gives Makrichori). On mounting the rise and topping the ridge a short distance beyond this spring, the straits to the west are seen and Mt. Elymos rises in front of us across intervening valleys. On the mainland opposite Pentelikon and Parnes appear. 3/4 hour from the spring, we pass a shrine - we are crossing a high ridge or table land. 1 3/4 hours more and we come to a small chapel of Hag. Nikolaos. Shortly after the descent begins and the bare cone of Mt. Delphi comes into view toward the north. At 6 hrs. from Vrysis are the Kalyvia of Mistrion lie high up on the right above the bed of the

Barometer & other, note the following

The source of the aqueduct near Kambria  
cuttings in rock.



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Baumeister & others, note the following

#  
1) The source of the aqueduct near Kambia  
Cuttings in rock.

2) 1/2 hr. from Eretria (S) remains of road in old times,  
with a ruined chapel and old blocks.  
1/2 hr. further = a spring with old remains - near  
Vathyá.

3/4 hrs. from Eretria foundations of an old building & ruined church  
East end of valley of Vathyá, each side of road Palaeochora ruins.

3) Aliveri, in churches, has old remains & some inscriptions.  
Northwards from village at foot of hill closing the  
Vale = a line of wall with 2 big towers.

# A Venetian tower on tongue of land below the town  
on seashore, old stones & marbles.  
West of this on a promontory  $\tau\omicron\pi\iota\pi\iota$ .

# foundations of a 4-cornered tower 9 m. x 8 m. (1.15 thick)  
A ruined chapel with fragments.  
Two similar ruins on a little cape further west.

Where the road turns from the sea = 4-cornered tower  
& remnants of a "Ring-wall".

valley. A square tower is seen on the left side of the stream. We stop here to rest and eat and then travel on 1 hr. to Pournos, where the valley broadens out and the water of the stream is used to irrigate the gardens of cucumbers, artichokes and other vegetables. After 1 1/4 hrs (way leads over a plain) more we reach the opening into the valley of the Lelantine river near Pissonas. 4 hrs. down to Chalcis. At Vromousa, just outside of Chalcis, I saw two big "poros" sarcophagi by the road-side, evidently recently exhumed.

Thursday, June 28, 1900.

Took steamer at 5 A. M. for Peiraeus.

Addresses.

\*Γεώργιος Αωολούδου, Ξενοδοχός, Κούμι.

Constantinos Leuloudes, Koumi.

Tuesday, November 6, 1900.

On board the steamer "Thetis" of the "John" line. We put in at Oliveri at 7 A. M.; the large square tower near the shore and the other on the hill top further back show up prominently. 2 3/4 hrs. to Chalcis. The shores of Euboea and the mainland come close together in the neighborhood of Vasiliko (possible deposit of the Lelantine river) and the point on the Euboean side ends in a ruined tower.

The sarcophagi at Vromousa (previously mentioned) are at the left of the road going east just before reaching the houses of the village and just after leaving the fork where the main road continues around toward the south-east toward Dokos. Many blocks of masonry lie about them - the man who discovered them was digging a well. 1st has a breadth (inside) 0.74 m. X 1.84 m. long and 0.61 m. deep. Its sides are 0.09 m. thick; depth outside = 0.77 m. Six plain bands appear on the outside, showing the marks of the tooling of the stone. There are traces of red colour and stucco, more especially on No. 2.

The 2nd (inside) measures 0.725 w. X 1.785 l. X 0.60 m. d. It is 0.755 m. in height outside. The inside edges are bevelled at the top as is also the case in No. 1. No. 2 has the same bands as No. 1 and its sides are 0.09 m. thick. There are two covering stones, 0.93 m. w. X 0.15 m. thick. These are painted red over stucco.



The fields in this part and along toward Dokos are fertile and rich - one continually hears the click of the buckets into the wells, raising the water for irrigating purposes. Many vegetables, olives and figs are grown. About a half mile along the right branch of this road from the fork, i. e. toward Dokos, up to the right of the road is a cutting and leveling in the rock, showing the traces of one corner of a building. A large hole appears in the inner corner. Near by is a well with two small stone troughs - old sarcophagi. Nearly one mile further on the road crosses the line of the old aqueduct, which continues along the left of the road from this point to the river. The arches are being now destroyed in places for the materials for building purposes. The road dwindles down to foot-paths through the vineyards from this point to the river. At the ruins of the church of Santa Barbara in Chalcis is the inscription mentioned on p. 5. Stone is a marble slab, 0.325 m. X 0.585 m. Letters = 0.04 m. in height. The stone is rough above the letters and the band for the letters is sunk below the level and is 0.093 m. wide.



The church is built of old pieces of masonry, i. e. small, marble, smooth columns for grave-stones, fragments of Byzantine patterns, "poros" blocks, large smooth columns. One fragment of a large Ionic volute, also poros Ionic architraves (3 bands); a poros column drum, 0.66 m. in diameter, with a square hole in the center (0.095 m. sq.), and 20 flutes; the drum is 0.77 m. long. A grave stele at Santa Barbara, showing a tympanum with acroteria and below the inscription two rosettes. The stone is 0.29 m. wide; letters = 0.015 m. high. The stone was covered with candle wax, from being used for placing offertory candles upon.



[ = IG XII (9) 1153 ]



Traveller's notes.

# N.W. from Ochthonia at its foot, not far from Orologi is a ruined church with an old substruction, broken tiles, etc.

# Hagia Thekla, near Aolonari.

o Shortly before Lala are ruins of a tower, which guarded the road.

Stagios Loukas (1 hr. from Aliveri)

Beautiful Byzantine church with old fragments - a big inscription

# Partheni = above the village on Kotylasion = under remains of a cella wall

1 hr. from Vasiliko near Eretria = a ruined church with ancient remains [18 kilo's at E. of road].  
from Chalas



Wednesday, November 7, 1900.

Visited Eretria with members of the American School and inspected the theatre, gymnasium, temple of Dionysus, the tower gateway, temple of Apollo Daphnephoros, Roman bath, and various tombs. The Ephor, Mr. Kourouniotes, showed us in the small museum statuary, vases and jewelry. We also visited the citadel - Messapion lies north-west in the distance - the plain stretches south-east to Vatheia with Mt. Kotylaeon in the background. Where the southern wall runs down to the sea from the citadel are some small islands. (One of the islands has a small church containing an inscribed block.) Mt. Elympos lies east from the citadel.

At Ambelia between Vasiliko and Chalcis by the church of Hag. Joannes are several plain columns. The holy table in the apse of this church has a relief. The table is a round basis of marble and 9 figures march in procession around it. The figures are archaic in style, but are mutilated. Athena, Artemis, and Hermes are to be distinguished.

Thursday, November 8, 1900.

At the Arethusa fountain the old steps in the rock are being destroyed by blasting away the rock. On the upper side of the road above the spring are rock cuttings. 1. At the edge of the cliff 0.77 m. X 0.47 m. X 0.29 m. deep with a border cut evenly in the rock. At either end are small square holes cut in the rock. 2. There are two more cuttings like graves a few paces further north, and also a few other irregular cuttings. Some distance northward are 5 other graves (?). Three are side by side and below them (west) are two side by side. (Baedeker says that there are remains of a Pelasgic wall and cuttings for houses, and 7 min. beyond the spring, an iambic inscription in the rock.)

Friday, November 9, 1900.

On foot from Chalcis to Pissonas (3 hrs); thence to Steni by way of Vouni (2 hrs.) through Gides and 1/2 hr. to Steni. I saw nothing at Vouni; all the marble fragments have been taken away. I was taken in for the night by a citizen of Steni. Steni lies up in a ravine and is close under the shadow of Mt. Delphi.



21

## Fight at Tanynal.

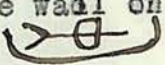
παρὰ τὸν ἵππόδρομον — μάχη  
— καὶ τινὰ λόφον χαράδρῃ βαθεῖα τῶν περὶ  
τῆς Ταμύνας ἐπιπέδων ἀποκρυπτόμενον κατὰ λαβῶν  
συνειχέν τούτῳ ~~καχῆ~~ καὶ συνεκράτει τὸ μαχίμωτάτον  
τῆς δυνάμεως.

## Traveller's notes

# At Vouni = remains of houses & ruined churches  
with old hts. One grave-stone found.  
[removed to Demarcheion at Chalcis]

#  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an hr. east on the same road above  
a spring, with a polygonal wall is a terrace,  
probably a Neolithicum on a projection of  
the hill into the vale. A square stone  
with a mutilated inscription.

Saturday, November 10, 1900.

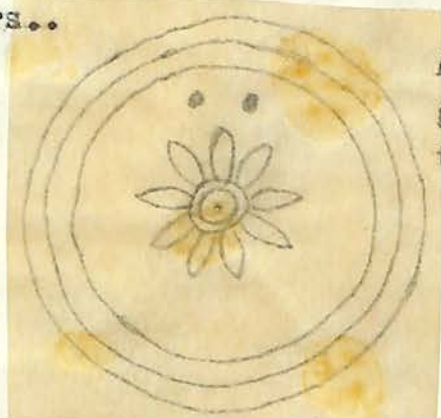
20 minutes walk from Steni southward along the foot of the slope is a spring with a wall of - not polygonal - but rather irregular Hellenic masonry. This wall is preserved for six courses in height. Wall length = 13.80m. Height = 3.50 m. There are traces of buildings above the wall on the terrace; lines of wall and columns. Tile found with the stamp,  In the small stream which descends the slope here there is a cave in the rock, small in size. Placques and foundations have been found above this wall in the earth forming the terrace. The water-course runs along the hill-side just above; this is the aqueduct by which Chalcis was supplied. Below the spring there <sup>are</sup> also traces of walls in straight lines. In the modern stone wall, across the roadway from the spring, is a large block of bluish stone; this is quite long and evidently formed part of a wall - it is broken above and at both ends. It contains an inscription in letters 0.022 m. in height. Demetrios Palaeologos owns all this land.



The cuttings in the rock for the ancient aqueduct are best seen a short distance (10 minutes) south-west of the village of Kambia, which like Steni is situated in a ravine running up into the mountains. Above the small stream which comes down this valley, along the side of the cliff shutting in the ravine on the northern side, is cut a deep channel in the natural rock. This is about two metres wide. Water was thus brought from the level of the present village of Kambia and as the descent was only gradual, the channel was after a short distance far above the bed of the stream below. The channel continues down the right side of the ravine until it is obliged to make a sharp turn to the right to cut through a projection of the cliff. The cliff is cut straight down through to the channel level and no tunnel is made; this bend brings the aqueduct out on the slope away from the ravine and it then continues along the hill-side to the plains below.

I continued with a guide up the valley from Kambia and so mounted the saddle between Delphi and Xerovouni. One hour above Kambia, the path from Steni is joined and the sea appears on both sides of the island. As we pass along the ridge

Stroponaes lies far down in a cup-shaped valley toward the north. The slopes are covered with trees -έλατα and chestnuts. This is truly a Greek Switzerland. Metochi far down in a valley on the eastern side of the mountain range is reached after four hours..



A round object found deep under ground at the foot of a tree below the spring at the wall near Steni.

Diameter = 0.10 m.

Thickness = 0.02 m.

Inner circle = 0.04 m. diam.

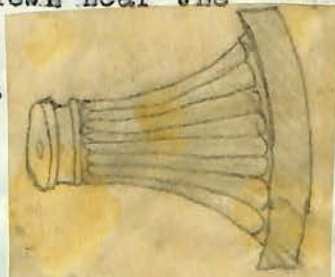
The material is a light, lava-like stone. It is pierced by two holes and appears something like a medal to hang about the neck. It is in the possession of Demetrios Papaconstantinou, Steni.

In Metochi -- (1) A stone, shaped like a little boat, 0.42 m. long X 0.17 m. broad. The top has a pattern of diamond-shaped figures; at the right of the bow on the side is this mark W.



(2) Joannes Kretikos has an archaic "Apollo". Height of the part preserved = 0.52 m.; this consists of the body from just below the breast to the knees. The left leg is advanced. One leg as far as the foot was also found, but not preserved; the head was also thrown away, being in a mutilated condition. The upper part of the body without the head and arms is now concealed down near the by the sea, where the statue was found 28 years ago.

(3) Four of these marble standards of different sizes, with square holes in the top. About 0.55 m. in height.



(4) The stone axes, mentioned by the citizen of Vrysis, are not common in Metoche. I secured only one small specimen, broken.

Sunday, November 11, 1900.

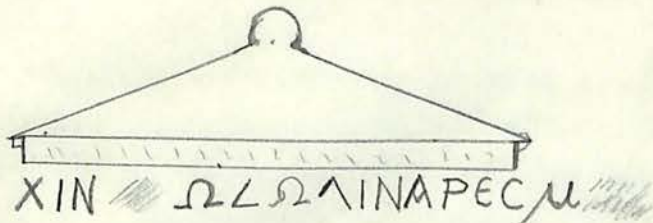
Metochi lies at the head of a little valley opening down northwards to the sea. Mt. Skoutimi lies behind it and the bare Skala closes in the valley at the east, while on the opposite side the slopes toward Mt. Delphi begin. A fine stone bridge is built across the stream at Metochi for a roadway whenever such is extended thus far. 3/4 hr. down the valley is the church of Hagios Nikolaos, which has old marble blocks around the doorway. The tomb of St. Nicholas is inside, so my guide tells me. One block lying in front of the church

has the following inscription on the end:-

+ ΓΕΡΑΣΙΜΑΧ+  
ΠΕΜΠΡ/C

The floor of the church has a mosaic ornament.

At the foot of the φρούριο is a church of Agia Triada and over the door is a marble tympanum with a badly defaced inscription on the band below it.



At the north-east foot of the φρούριο are the remains of a wall which appears like a temple stylobate - this extends back under the modern stone wall of a field and does not appear beyond it, being covered with earth. About eight metres in all are visible consisting of two and sometimes three courses. The wall of the citadel runs nearly east down from the summit of the small acropolis to the small stream coming down from Metoche. The φρούριο thus lies just above the sea to the west of this stream.

A good gateway (1.85 m. wide) and remains of a tower are seen about half way down this eastern slope. The wall consists of squared courses of Hellenic masonry both inside and out, seemingly filled between with a conglomerate mass of cement and small stones. The wall is about 3.00 m. thick.

The φρούριο is surmounted by the ruins of an old square tower built of small stones and mortar like that near the Hag. Soteira monastery.

The wall of Hellenic masonry runs up across the summit of the acropolis and down the other side in a generally north-westerly direction to the sea, making many angles in its course as it follows the contour of the land. The acropolis is thus shut off from the land side and is enclosed by the sea and the wall extending in a loop from the sea at the west to the stream on the east. The hill consists of a series of terraces in rings, narrowing toward the summit. In the rocks of the inclosure cuttings appear and ruins of foundations of buildings. However, most of the buildings are found down below in the banks of the stream and are exposed sometimes by high water washing away the banks. The view from the acropolis is clear toward the north and shows the islands north of Euboea. An old Athenian tetradrachm of the 4th cy. B. C. was found here (it is now in Kyme). On the other (eastern) bank of the stream there are also traces of buildings.

The trail to Koumi passes out of the valley and ascends eastward along the Skala and around the northern end of the ridge; the route occupies about 4 hours and is over rough mountainous country, up hill and down dale. As one comes into the high upland plain lying back (westward) of Koumi, the out-cropping of a white

limestone is noticeable. This stone has a decided cleavage and large flags of it are quarried out. The smaller pieces are used for laying up walls bounding the fields and the modern construction of these walls much resembles the "so-called" Dryopian construction of southern Euboea. My old sailor friend while chatting in the evening in front of a cafe tells me of some petrified pine-cones.

Monday, November 12, 1900.

The petrified pine-cones were brought around to me. They are perfectly preserved and were found while splitting the afore-mentioned white limestone. They are quite white and the scales and gum are as natural as a fresh cone. Walked to Kokoliri in the rain and waited there for the stage, which carried me on to a khan near the church of Hagios Demetrios, which lies by the main road to the west of Aulonari, which is situated on a knoll about half a mile back to the east. Mt. Ochthonia rises at its back. A panegyris is held yearly at Hagios Demetrios from 8th-11th of September (old style). The mosaics inside the church are badly worn and are covered with whitewash. There are some fragments of old Ionic columns within.

Formerly the panegyris was held at Hagia Thekla, but this was years ago. The only sign of antiquity about Aulonari is a square Venetian tower. I went up to the village and fell among friends - the demarch took me in for the night and treated me royally. Such hospitality as this more than repays for many of the disagreeable features of Greek life.

A curious sweet-meat called *sou-jioukia* is made by hanging strings in wine-lees; a gummy substance forms on them.

Tuesday, November 13, 1900.

The little village of Hagia Thekla lies to the west of the main road, about 1/4 hr., just a short distance northward along the main road from Hagios Demetrios. The church of Hagia Thekla consists of a simple barrel vault with an apse at one end; this long vault is cut transversely by a smaller vault at a higher level; this transverse vault has the windows at the end. The wall frescoes which originally covered the inside of the church are badly mutilated. They are best preserved over the eikonastasis. The subjects of the pictures are hard to determine - the figure of the Christ is the clearest (over the eikonastasis) and this is painted on a medallion, supported by four angels. There are no ancient fragments noticeable in the church. (This church may have been built by Catalonians, who at one time overran this region. Santa Thekla was the patron saint of Tarragonia in Spain, and she is said to have accompanied St. Paul. cf. "Cathedrals of Spain" by Epiphanius Wilson, The Churchman, May 18, 1901, p. 623.)

The old church mentioned by Baumeister as N. W. from the foot of Oethonia and not far from Orclogi is probably that of the prophet Elias. This is along the foot of the slope, only 1/2 hr. northwards from Aulonari. The church was rebuilt three years ago. The old squared blocks of masonry (yellowish-brown in color) used in the sub-structure are of a "poros" shell conglomerate. They have been used in the front of the church, at the corners and at the side windows.

Proceeding southwards from Aulonari, as the main road begins the gentle ascent from the plain of Aulonari, between the 17th and 18th kilometre posts from Oliveri, in a vineyard to the east of the road are found remains of a Doric temple. There lie about "poros" column drums with twenty flutes, covered with white stucco and having square holes in their ends. Diameter of column = 0.74 m.; height of drum = 0.59 m. There are pieces of bluish marble built in a neighboring wall; these are shaped like large tiles. The blocks of masonry and pieces of columns from this temple are in a mass only about a metre or so under the soil - some have been removed by the owner of the land. A few fragments of poros blocks are built into the wall of the vineyard. Large <sup>x</sup>λεξάνες are found in the earth near by.

Nikolaos Karapas, a barber of Aulonari, is said to have an inscription found at this place. A small sum of money would be sufficient to carry on an interesting excavation at this point and might settle some topographical questions.

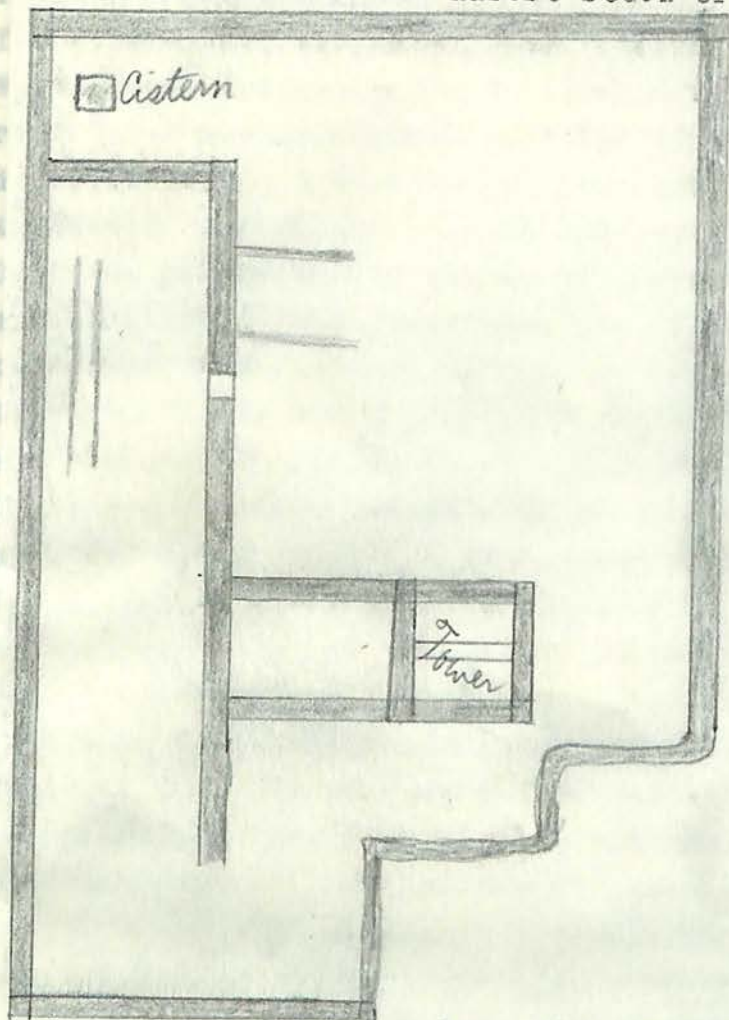
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 Distances. 38 kilo's from Aliveri to Kyme.  
 20 kilo's from Aliveri to Aulonari.  
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Lepoura, at 8 kilo's from Aliveri, lies to the west of the road. At the road-side khans are several large, stone sarcophagi, perfectly plain. These were dug up in the plain east of the road. (Many graves have been found near Lepoura, some with gable roofs. A peasant once found a golden crown of very small leaves in one of these. There are old stone quarries in the hills back of Lepoura, where hewn columns may be seen.)

A square Venetian tower rises on a hill about a kilometre and a half beyond Lepoura - this is close by the route from Aliveri to Dystos.



I climbed the old kastro south of Aliveri, called Rizopyrgos.



Tower = 8 paces.  
 From Tower to N. Wall = 18 paces.  
 North front = 26 paces.

A large, arched cemented cistern lies under the N. W. corner. A hollowed arch runs from the first cross wall on the north along under the western side. The entrance was probably at the S. E. angle.

Portmos may have been the sheltered bay at the sea-shore below. Many broken tiles lie about in the fields below. The Venetian tower on the shore south of the Skala of Aliveri has many large pieces of marble and building blocks, set into its corners, such as pieces of smooth columns and cornices. This tower was a series of barrel vaults, one above the other. Pieces of smooth columns of marble are also seen in the fields near by. I stayed over night at the Skala of Aliveri.

Wednesday, November 14, 1900.

Went in the morning up through Aliveri and up a narrow valley to the west, to the point where the plain broadens out. Hagios Loukas lies over to the right (1 hr. from Aliveri). The large church of Hagios Loukas was rebuilt in 1874. Old stones are used in its construction. The holy table is placed upon a piece of old smooth column. Some column bases and other fragments lie about outside the church, and several Byzantine fragments are built into it. In the outside wall of the apse are several Byzantine inscriptions. The church, through its reconstruction, has been deprived of all archaeological interest. I walked on up to Partheni by way of Hagios Joannes (1 1/4 hrs. from H. Joannes to Partheni).

Partheni lies in a small valley running back into the ridge of Kotylaeon. The ruin of the temple lies 1/2 hr. further on, on top of the ridge where Mt. Elympos and the plain of Eretria come into view. The path leading up to the ridge from the village of Partheni is fringed with arbutus shrubs laden with delicious fruit (κοιμάρδα). The foundations of the temple cella are of limestone, in length 9.97 m.; in breadth 6.65 m. There are no signs of a peripteral stylobate. Only one course of the stones of the cella wall remains and that is on the northern side. The under foundations, however, are well preserved and various other blocks of masonry lie scattered about. The direction of the axis of the temple is S. W. X N. E. exactly, by the compass. At the northern corner of the eastern end a still lower course of the foundation is visible (making 3 in all). The cella wall was constructed of large blocks in courses, 0.67 m. high. There are some large stones, 2.00 m. long in this wall. The lower foundation course at the N. E. corner is 0.37 m. high. The view in both directions from this site toward the north and toward the south is very fine, embracing a view of the straits. The so-called Kastron, towering up to the S. W. of Partheni, has nothing on its summit but confused heaps of stones - nothing ancient. I am told that there was formerly a little village called Kastri on top, which name would suggest an ancient site. An older Turkish village of Partheni was situated some little distance down the valley eastward from the present village.

I went back to Aliveri by way of Koustomali. The country hereabouts is rich and has many fine olive groves. Kotylaeon is a long ridge, shaped like Hymettus; it has a gap in the middle of its length and extends S. W. to the sea. The large spring or well at Aliveri is a busy scene at evening. It is at the foot of the hill on the road to the Skala and here congregate the maidens and youths drawing water for the evening or chatting on their return from work.

In the evening I made a most wonderful secret journey in the dark from the Skala of Aliveri to Aliveri and back to see some old Byzantine coins and a book, evidently of masonic ritual, which a man had found in a tomb and which he imagined archaic. He also had the grave relief in a cellar, of which I had heard mention made at Kyme. I was allowed to see it only for a moment. The whole thing was about 4 ft. high. There are letters in the tympanum as well as on the strip above the figures. I saw only enough to be certain of the last word **ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝΟΣ** in good letters of the 4th century. The reading (from the corrected copy, p. 20) seems to be **ΑΡΙΣΤΙΩΝ [Αφ]ροδισίου Αριστίωνος**. I was seriously annoyed and only allowed to look at the thing for a few seconds by flickering candle-light. The men expect about 5000 dr. for it. They found it down near the Skala in a field, I think.

\* [= IG XII (9) 101]

Thursday, November 15, 1900.

'Σ 90 Πιφι is a little knoll by the sea about 1/2 hr. south-west of Aliveri. On it are the ruins of a tower of regular Hellenic masonry. The tower is 9.00 m. square and the walls are 1.20 m. thick; they are preserved for a height of two courses in some places. There seems to be an opening between two large stones on the eastern side, which may have been a doorway (1.10 m. in width). Some of the stones of this tower were taken a little lower down (a few yards) the slope and built into a little chapel of the Panagia, now in ruins.

I went on along through the small coast plain of Aliveri to the Kake Skala, where Mt. Kotylaeon descends precipitously to the sea, and continued along the narrow path just above the sea. At the point where a last glimpse of the Bay of Aliveri is obtained, before rounding the corner and just above the path are the remains of a round tower. It was constructed of large stones, no mortar being used. Its diameter is about 6 paces. A little further on towards the north a small shrine is passed.

After the Kake Skala is passed, one comes out into the plain of Vathya. Just at the beginning of this plain, between the road and the sea, are the remains of Palaeochora. Of archaic remains, in the plain below a little hill with ruined houses, there exist in sight only a few large blocks of "poros", some sarcophagi and some limestone blocks.

I continued on through the Skala of Vathya - the village of that name lies a little back from the sea - and came to the ἀμαξιατός δρόμος, which continues to Chalcis. The well by the roadside, 1/4 hr. north of Vathya, has only some old stones built into it and some stones lying about, that have been hollowed out. I here got in a scusta in company with ἀχωροφύλαξ who was taking a prisoner to Chalcis and finished my trip in that way.

Near Eretria, very recent excavations along the road-side have been made, for tombs, both south and north of the present village, as far north as the windmill on the point, one kilometre from the village.

Reached Chalcis about six o'clock in the dark.

An inscription at the Skala of Aliveri, now in the house of Παντέλη Νικολάου Ρεμπέλη (c/o Nikolaon Skardi, who keeps the cafe). This inscription was found 4 or 5 years ago in a field near the Skala, but I was unable to copy all of it on account of the suspicions of the people, who think I am getting something for nothing. The stone is white marble, 0.375 m. wide. 27 lines of an inscription appear in letters of the 4th century style. When found all the letters

were perfect, but now the whole left side has been worn smooth by women grinding salt upon it.

..... ΧΙΣ ΕΔΟΞΕΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΑΙ  
ΡΑΓΗΝ ΑΡΓΑ  
ΧΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΣΙΕΡ  
ΝΟΥΣ ΤΡΑΤ  
ΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ Κ  
ΓΕΤΕΛΕ  
ΕΤΡΑΤΙΩΤΑ

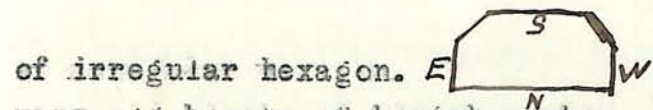
Ends of other lines appear lower down, and the tympanum evidently had letters also.

Friday, November 16, 1900.

A beautiful, clear morning & the mountains stand out as though cut with a knife & not a cloud in the sky. Delph is perfectly clear. The sunset last evening was a thing of beauty and a κτήμα εἰς αἰεί. The mountains were sharply drawn "en silhouette" against a fiery, rosy background in the poster style of art or the Secessionist style of Munich. All day on board the steamer "Kephallenia" for Peiraeus.

Tuesday, December 4, 1900.

I took the train for Laurium and then the little steamer "Carystos" to Carystos. From Laurium we passed close around the head of Helen's Isle and after a ride of four hours reach Carystos. We enter the bay of Carystos close to the western arm of land, which encloses the bay, i. e. the Cape of Paximadi. The coast is rough and rocky and small islands are formed close to the shore. The Petalides are shut out from view by the projecting point. The principal part of the village of Carystus, i. e. the Skala, is on the shore; a small harbor is shut in by two artificial breakwaters. At the extremity of the western one is a lantern, set up on an old column of "cipollino". Various villages dot the slope up toward Mt. Ocha, which rises in the background and the conical acropolis is outlined in the distance against the base of Ocha. Many old architectural blocks are scattered about in the town, and an old Venetian tower, called Fort Bouzi, or fort stands on the shore at the end of the eastern break-water. This is built on the plan of a square, with sides about 19 paces (17.00 m.) in length, but on the southern side, toward the sea, each corner is cut off by a diagonal wall. Thus making the whole into a sort



of irregular hexagon. The lower part of this structure contains many old blocks of bluish marble, which show dowel holes. There is also a badly battered relief, built into the northern face of the tower, showing the busts of two figures enclosed in a wreath - this is carved on a marble block. The work is evidently of Roman times, if one may judge from the appearance of the robe draped about the neck of the lower figure. The diameter of the wreath = C.O.90 m. The inside of the tower is now used as a pottery. There is a platform above the ground on the side toward the sea and this is curved to fit the three sides. A marble block built into the S. W. corner, just above the ground level, contains a Byzantine inscription, badly worn and indecipherable. The Christian cross appears on it.

Handwritten notes: A series of diagonal hatching lines, followed by the Greek characters Ν Μ Ε Ρ Ο Σ Ε Κ Ε Ι, another series of diagonal hatching lines, and the Greek characters Α Τ Η Ν Ο Υ, followed by another series of diagonal hatching lines and a cross symbol (+).

At the eastern end of the harbor dock, lies a massive block of marble, near the shore. Dimensions = 5.45 m. X 0.84 m. X 0.73 m. A column lies out in the water opposite this.

Wednesday, December 5, 1900.

I went out of Carystos along the shore southwards, following the telegraph poles, but soon turned inland up over the hill and in 1/2 hr. reach a small bridge over a stream and here the real ascent begins up around a spur projecting southward from Mt. Ocha. After 1 hr. a small village (Metoche) with a spring is reached. The country surrounding Carystos is spread out below, showing many cypress trees and well tilled gardens. The mountains of Attica come into view over the western cape of the Bay of Carystos. The path passes on up over the hill and in 1/2 hr. more we reach a small chapel of the Panagia and in a few minutes after a spring with a large plane tree. After this a climb of ten minutes brings one to the summit of the ridge and the eastern Aegean and Andros come into view. After fifteen minutes of descent, we reach a brook; here the road forks, the left branch continuing on to Andhra, Dramesi, etc., while we turn down to the right. After 40 min. more, we reach Piatanistos, deep down in a narrow valley opening out to the sea on the S. E. The valley is fertile and has many plane trees, ivy-clad oaks, cypress, fig, orange, mandarin and lemon trees. To the east rises the mountain called 'Aisóvi. The site called the "Helleniko" is 1/4 hr. down the valley from Piatanistos, on the northern bank of the stream. The little chapel of Hagies Joannes on the top of the terrace is now completely in ruins. The south side of this little church was formed upon a perfect wall of white marble resembling the cella wall

of a temple. The total length appearing from the apse of the church is 10.00 m. The lower course of masonry in this wall is 0.26 m. thick, and the blocks are about 1.58 m. long. The upper courses are 0.445 m. thick, with stones 1.11 m. long. The upper courses are set in 0.045 m. from the lower course and the joints of each stone are in the middle of the one above. Many blocks of marble lie scattered about; some of them are only large slabs. There is one fragment of a small unfluted column, C. 0.28 m. in diameter.

There is a small hole or passage-way going down into the earth near this chapel. The ruins of this chapel are on a large level terrace which is artificially formed on the side of the valley as it slopes back from the brook, Platanistos. The remarkable and wonderful part of the site is the great retaining wall which runs along the side hill and forms right angles at each extremity, the wall continuing from these point back into the side of the sloping hill. The material of this wall is a curious crystalline limestone, which looks like petrified wood. It is also found near the summit of Mt. Ocha and is a "Glimmer-schiefer" or mica schist. The very lowest courses of the wall (4 in number) are of thin blocks; above these are two courses of larger blocks, indented 0.06 m. The courses above these two (4 in number) are indented 0.07 m. and consist of large stones. The total height of the wall is 3.80 m. The total length of the wall from the Western to the Eastern corner is 88.45 m.

At a distance of 34.80 m. from the western corner, the wall projects irregularly and is then completely broken down, probably from the effects of earthquakes. The stones forming the corners are trimmed down with a narrow band at the angle. The eastern corner is more irregular in construction, for ten courses, all of thick blocks, appear. The total height at this point is 6.70 m. This corner is crowned by a gigantic block, 3.00 m. in length X 0.55 m. thick and 1.20 m. in width, which latter measurement is the thickness of the wall. Around the eastern corner, the wall appears for about 15.00 m. running into the hillside. The top stone at the western corner is 2.13 m. in length, but is only 0.35 m. thick. The wall around the western corner appears for about 10.00 m. The large stones of the first course of the south or long wall above the second indentation are 0.70 m. thick and about 2.50 m. long. These four upper courses diminish in thickness toward the top; the top one is 0.35 m. thick. Small squared stones are sometimes worked into the wall, making a sort of "irregular Hellenic" construction.

The view down the valley opens out to the sea and the eastern corner of Andros is seen across the water.

The inscription (already known, but not interpreted) is on the first stone of the upper course of the two courses which come above the first indentation and close by the little projecting angle of the wall which comes 34.80 m. from the west end.

MESTRES IANITAEVS  
ASATO

Height of last O = 0.07 m.

Baumeister's description is erroneous.

Height of 1st S = 0.09 m.

cf. also Rangabe. Mem. p. 46.

Palaeo-Kastri lies down by the sea over the ridge shutting in the Platanistos valley on the south, 1 3/4 hrs. from Platanistos. It shows no old remains excepting a few old blocks and the ruins of an old Venetian castle.

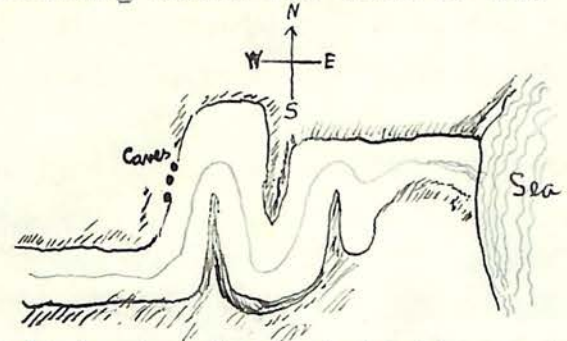
I enjoy a good night's rest with a citizen of Platanistos. Inhabitants tell me that mutterings and groanings are sometimes heard from the hole at the Helleniko. N.B. Possibly a cult of Poseidon, cf. Erechtheum and Poseidon.

Thursday, December 6, 1900.

After a breakfast on fresh goat's milk which tastes of the green shoots of arbutus and heather, I leave Platanistos at 8:20 A.M. crossing the stream by a large bridge and ascending the hill to the north. After a hard climb of one hour, a small table land is reached and we rejoin the main path from Carystos. An easy walk of 35 min. brings one to the small squalid village of Andhra. From Andhra, the path ascends a hill to the north and surmounts a ridge, only to lead deep down into another ravine or small valley, where lies the small settlement of Komito (25 min. from Andhra). The stream is crossed by a bridge near a water mill and the ascent along the other side begins. Andros lies in plain sight down to the right and steamers are seen plying up and down between the islands, leaving long trails of smoke behind them and a white wake in the blue water. The village of Dramesi is reached after one hour's walk. On entering the town I saw one mark of antiquity in the shape of a large "poros" cup in a field near the road. Dramesi is a straggling village along the north bank of a *πέδου*. There is a *μαγαζί* down near the new church of the Evangelistria, which has been erected near the old church of Hagios Nikolaos.

The site called Chardampolis or by the Albanians Archemolis lies in a deep valley or ravine, north-east (1/4 hr.) from Dramesi. The cleft is very deep and rugged and is entered from the south bluff. The bluff to the north is of a reddish color.

The following shows the form of the valley:-



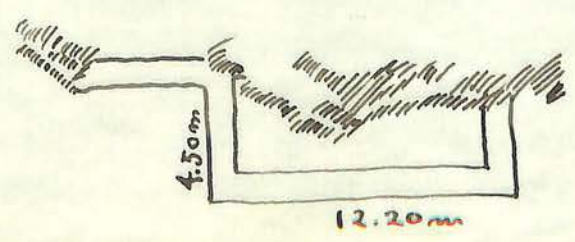
x = Bazari.  
 o = Buildings on N. Bank.

The descent is best made just to the west of the great mass of rock which projects into the ravine and at whose base is the so-called "Bazari". The tower or foundation at the Bazari is of flat, slab-like, flaky stones, similar to that in the Helleniko at Platanistos. This foundation projects from the point running cut into the gorge and faces the stream. It is of the same style as the buildings further down the stream on the opposite bank. Its exact dimensions are difficult to determine, because the natural rock projects from its front. The west side is about 5.50 m. in length, and the front is much longer; this front face is built toward the east with smaller stones than at the west. One large stone set edgewise on the inner face is 2.80 m. long, 0.80 m. high and 0.34 m. thick. The appearance of this foundation is that of a rectangular base abutting the bank and showing two outer right angles.

The great projection into the gorge from the northern bluff shows the foundations of many buildings. These ridges or projections from either side of this ravine are hog-backs which come up at the top to sharp edges as they join the bluffs. This one from the northern bank has a precipitous cleft or gap before reaching the main cliff and so is unapproachable from that side and is altogether impregnable, since the slope up from the bed of the ravine is very steep. My guide from the village lay all the time on the large southern projection watching me far down below him in the bed of the stream.

The best preserved of the foundations has a frontage parallel to the stream of 12.20 m. and cross walls run back at right angles into the hillside. Some of the stones used in building are large (1.00 m. x 0.50 m.), but irregular and there are small flat stones used for chinking in. The space enclosed by the walls is filled with small stones and rubbish. The natural rock has been cut away at the back for a rear wall. Some of the corner stones project.

Plan of large one =





Most of the others are constructed of smaller flatter stones - all are littered with fragments and some few fragments of tiles appear. The stone is a grayish slaty limestone and is natural here as may be seen in the bed of the stream.

The caves in the northern bluff show small openings in the face of the cliff. Altogether this gorge at Dramesi is a weird site; it is a gloomy, mysterious place with the rocky bluffs rising sheer from the bed of the stream and far overtopping the slopes where the buildings were constructed. The projections from the sides correspond to hollows on the opposite sides and it would seem that at some time the cleft had been ripped forcibly asunder. The stream twists like a serpent at this point, but straightens out above and runs back up toward Mt. Ocha, which towers up to the west, shutting in the head of the glen - the sea to the east is only a few steps distant.

My peasant guide is impressed with the fact that these structures are of a vast antiquity, even before the flood. For my part, I cannot see how one could determine from the construction whether they are one hundred or two thousand years old.

The dreaded Kavo d'Oro is 2 1/2 hrs. further on; near it is the small village of Amygdalia and church of Hagios Joannes.

I sleep for the night in Dramesi on the floor of a hut on rugs and mats. As I sit watching the supper being prepared on the hearth, the two beautiful little girls of the house sit down in the flickering light and knit placidly. Their coal black hair is drawn straight back half covering their ears and their pure profiles are bounded by their coloured *μαρδουλάρια* they look like two little Madonnas sitting there, with bare feet.

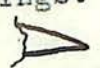
(cf. The native home in Dionysius Helicar. "Euboikos".)

Friday, December 7, 1900.

I left Dramesi at an early hour and start out toward the north and in one hour come to the little hamlet of *Κατσούρι*. From Katsouri, the guide and I go up over a mountain amid rolling clouds and wild scenery. Above Koulianon, I took a photograph. The country here consists of great spurs or ridges running down to the sea from Mt. Ocha, with great chasms or ravines between them. After mounting the high ridge above Katsouri, there comes a big drop into Koulianon (3 hrs. from Katsouri). Koulianon lies on the south bank of a small stream, a short distance back from the sea. We continue on down the gorge to the bed of the stream, which we cross on a bridge formed by a tree and then proceed up the other side near the sea, rounding the bluff which rises at the north of the mouth of the stream and so coming out immediately over the sea. Skyros instantly comes into view. 3/4 of an hour from Koulianon,

we pass a chapel high up above the sea (Babas is name given). 1 3/4 hrs. further on we reach Hagios Demetrios which lies far back up in a gorge with precipitous sides. Here we spend the night, lying on the floor of a "bakkali" on rugs.

Saturday, December 8, 1900.

From Hagios Demetrios, we pass over the ridge on the opposite side of the gorge and in the rain finally reach "Jannitsi" (2 hrs. from Hag. Demetrios). From this village, the site called Philagra lies down by the sea (1 hr. distant) on a high hill to the north of the stream flowing down through Jannitsi. The hill is crowned by two chapels, called Philagra and Charalampos respectively. Just below the summit, which is easily accessible by a path from the land side (i. e. the south-western side), on a lower level than the point where the chapels are placed, a small wedge-shaped plateau is formed and here are seen the ruins of walls and buildings. The wall follows the contour of the little plateau and so forms a sort of , with its base against the summit. The wall toward the southeast or the side looking down into the valley of the Jannitsi stream is 1.75 m. in thickness, and this is constructed of small flat stones throughout. It is really a retaining wall and does not rise above the level of the plateau, just as the wall on the Athenian Acropolis is flush with the upper level. There are two towers in this wall, which runs N. E. by S. W. The more northern tower is the better preserved; this projects from the face of the wall 3.60 m. and measures 4.20 m. across its face. The wall continues but a short distance beyond this tower and then abuts a cliff or bluff over the sea. This northern tower has somewhat larger stones used in its construction than the rest of the wall. Near the northern tower are some mediaeval cemented cisterns, laid up with small stones and mortar and also a small spring of water at the corner of one of them. Midway between the towers and close to the wall is the large hole descending into the earth; this is described by Baumeister and is said to give an outlet into the valley below. It seems too contracted at some points to admit the passage of one's body. The wall on the north-western side of the little plateau is not well preserved and is on a higher level. Facing east in the enclosure, which slopes up from the wall on the south-east, is a large wall, 21.05 m. in length and about 4.00 m. high - this is built of large stones; the walls or wings at either end run back into the hillside, thus forming a terrace wall abutting the slope. I return to Jannitsi and sit in a hut to eat great gobs of fat, fried salt pork with yellow corn-meal bread, until the rain shower passes and then set out again.

1/2 hr. of good path brings one up the valley to the little village of Pothi;

we now continue up the broad gravelly bed of the stream. After 20 minutes, we see the village of Strongylosi high up on the north bank. We pass right on up the bed of the stream - the valley broadens out and villages appear to the right and left. The two peaks of Ocha stand up on the left. In 2 1/2 hrs. after leaving Pothi, we pass the village of Katsaroni lying to the east and pass on out of the plain up to a slight ridge, where the sea and Carystos come into sight down toward the south-east. This upland plain through which we have come is much nearer the western than the eastern side of the island, but nevertheless the drainage is toward the east and converges into the stream flowing down to Jannitsi.

The descent to Carystos takes 1 1/4 hrs. I here dine sumptuously on hare, jugged with little onions, all washed down with a good quality of "retsinato krasi".

Sunday, December 9, 1900.

I sleep until nearly noon and then take the little steamer for Laurium. Sea very rough, everyone is sick, even the pigs. I arrived in Athens in a deluge of rain and begin to prepare for trip to Oeniadae.

Saturday, June 22, 1901.

I came to Carystus by way of Laurium.

The little island near the coast has a chapel which is called Pelagia. The church on the "kastro" of Carystus is of Hagios Elias - it is not old. Hagios Panteleemon is in the town, not far from the sea.

Sunday, June 23, 1901.

I make the ascent of Ocha on a mule in 3 1/2 hrs., riding practically to the very summit. The ascent is not at all difficult. I went by way of Myloi, east of the "kastro". Το σπίτι τοῦ Δράκου on the summit in this wild spot is quite imposing when it first bursts on the view. The construction reminds me of the Helleniko at Platanistos and at Dramesi and Jannitsi, which lie "rings herum" Mt. Ocha. The blocks in the roof are much larger than those in the side walls - there are five projections or steps in the roof. One wonders at the handling of such blocks on a mountain top. The eastern block (ναρτῆρας) of the doorway has, at its lower inside edge, a projection for handling, such as are seen on the unfinished blocks of the Propylaea at Athens. Probably not much working was required for these blocks of masonry for the rock here has a natural cleavage - it is a Glimmer-schiefer (mica schist). The top of the mountain has the appearance of a great turtle-back or hippopotamus hide

with scales.

The bracket mentioned by Baedeker seems to be merely two stones pulled out of place. cf. Mittheil. 1896, p. 11. Two stones are not one above other. (One might be tempted, as far as appearances go, to call the modern breakwater at Carystos, Dryopian construction - it is of the same material and construction as these others.)

The view for me was not very clear, rain showers passing constantly, but the view at times shows Andros and Tenos far below spread out with their fields like the veins in a leaf; also Attica, Euboea to the north and Skyros.

I ate my lunch by the little chapel of Hagios Elias, which nestles under a huge rock and commands a view to the south, and lit a candle to the saint.

Hawkins (cf. Walpole's Travels. Vol. II, p. 285 ff1) made the ascent on the 21st of October, 1797. A note written in the copy of this volume in the British School at Athens says, "The small ancient chapels or crypts in Ireland have similar stone roofs, of which King Cormac's chapel on the Loch of Casheil is a striking example".

Carystos itself spreads down from the citadel to the shore in a number of villages - the citadel itself is a spur of Mt. Ocha. The castle is perched on its summit. To the north the land drops off abruptly, but at the south the descent is more gradual and this southern slope, which constituted the way of approach, is protected by a wall containing round towers - this wall crosses the slope. The citadel or castle itself has many towers, some square, some round, some polygonal.

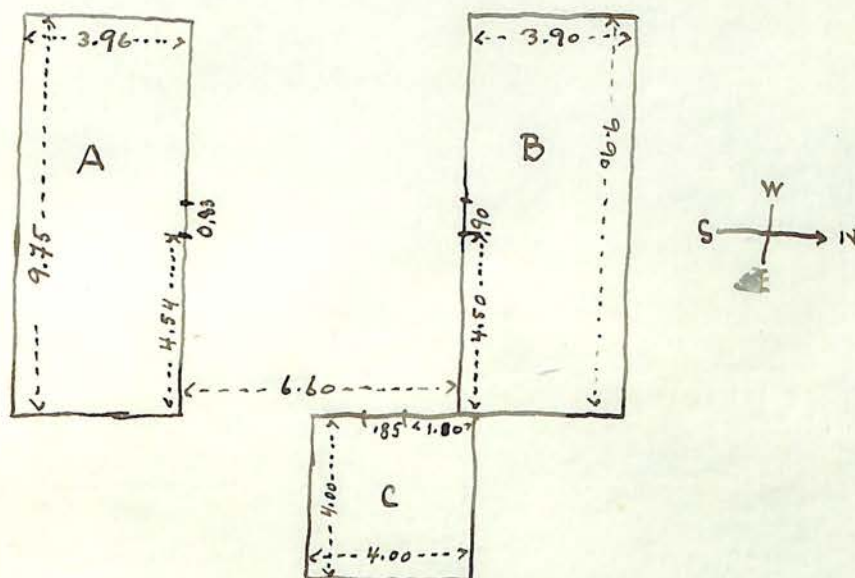
The village of Myloi (Μύλοι) lies down to the east of the Castro and after passing through this village in the ascent to Mt. Ocha, one turns off to the left. Straight ahead above this turn was the old quarry where on a long sloping stratum may be seen the quarried columns lying, mentioned by travellers. The old aqueduct of Venetian times is on the northern side of the castro, deep below its summit, at the village of Grambias; above this village is another village called Myconidha (Μυκονίδα) and below Grambias is Palaeochora. The descent from the top of the mountain to the sea was made in 2 1/2 hrs.

Monday, June 24, 1901.

Set out from Carystos in the morning travelling northward with a guide and mule. We came to the Bey's spring in about 3 hours. The Bey's spring is bone dry. Three thirsty hours more over a rough mountain trail brings us to Stoura. A modern made road which runs out and ends extends south from Stoura, but was never finished to Carystus. (It is now 10 years old.) DeCou says that he and Babbitt discovered traces of an old road about three miles south

of Stoura on their way from Carystus. They had wandered off the main trail down toward the shore.

The place called 'ς τὸ Ἐμπορίον lies to the south (2 hrs. from Stoura). It has ruins and a column in place. cf. Baumeister, who is wrong in locating it. From the roadway in Stoura, one can see a gateway in the castle of Hagios Nikolaos (Larina); this lower part seems not to be Venetian, but is built in layers like Dryopian construction, without mortar, according to natives. The so-called Dragon Houses lie 3/4 hr. from the town to the north of Hag. Nikolaos. The church on Hag. Nikolaos is the Panagia.



The houses are now used as sheep-folds or refuges for goats.

House A. has walls 1.15 m. thick at the doorway and the bevelled roof is made up of five projections and an opening is left at the top. The largest block is over the doorway and this extends from the outside (or eaves) on a slant to the fourth bevelled course of the roof. This stone is 3.00 m. long X 1.28 m. wide X 0.22 m. thick.

House B, has walls 1.20 m. thick at the doorway. The roof shows six bevellings. The large block over the doorway is 2.15 m. long X 1.47 m. wide by 0.15 m. thick. This block extends to the fourth bevelled course of the roof, inside.

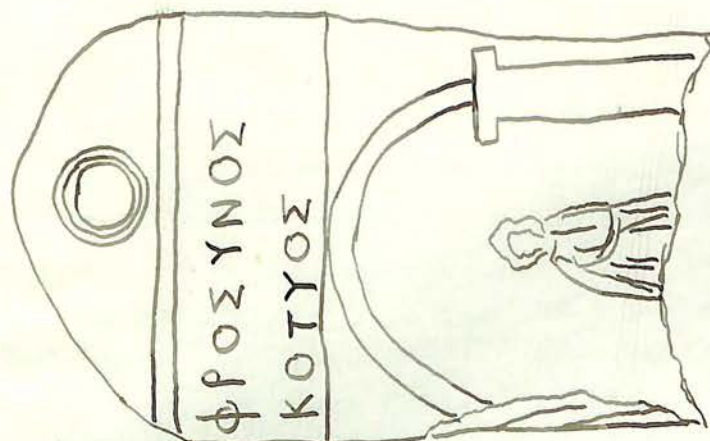
House C. is a square, but the roof is laid up of overlapping courses, which lap over the square foundations at the corners and so form a round opening at the top. Five bevelled courses remain. In the N. W. and S. E. corners are shelves across the corners. Under that in the S. E. corner is a small chamber built into the wall. The wall is 1.10 m. thick at the doorway.

An inscription in the wall of a house by the road-side, south of the town, in Stoura. The stone is a bluish marble. Letters = 0.065 m.  
Stone = 0.50 X 0.37 m.



[= 14 XII(9) 66]

A grave stele at the Demarcheion found Λεύκη near the sea where there are old remains of a temple (?). The material is a poor bluish marble.  
letters = .03 m.



[= 14 XII(9) 63]

A statue of a nude youth (1/2 life) with a chlamys at left side lies on a wall by the Demarcheion. It is headless and footless, broken at left knee and half way up the right thigh. Found at Evangelistria, Diliso.  
A small draped figure, headless, is built into the wall of a kaffeneion at the back of the Demarcheion. The owner of this place has at his house another draped figure lying on a wall bounding his περιβόλι.

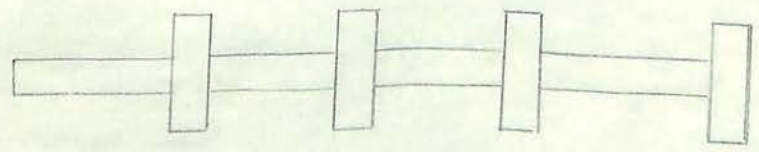
Ι Α Ι  
 Α Κ Ω Ρ Ο Σ  
 Κ Α Λ Λ Ι Σ Τ Ρ Α Τ Ο Σ  
 Φ Ι Λ Ω Τ Α Δ Η  
 Ι Ε Ρ Ο Γ Ο Ι Η Σ Α Ν  
 Τ Ε Σ Α Ν Ε Θ Ε Σ Α Ν  
 Ξ Η Ν Κ Ρ Η Ν Η Ν  
 Α Σ Κ Λ Η Π Ι Ω Ι  
 Ρ Α Ρ Χ Ο Σ  
 Ε Γ Ο Ε Ι

In the church of the Misodia  
 Theotokos in the village is an  
 inscription. Stone = .58 m. high X  
 0.42 m. w. X 0.06 m. thick.  
 Letters = c. 0.02 m. I read this  
 by the flickering light of wax  
 tapers and find that Bursian (Quast.  
 Hub. p. 49) and Rangabe (Memoire.  
 p. 31) have also seen the stone.

[ = 16 x 11 (9) 57 ]

Tuesday, June 25, 1901.

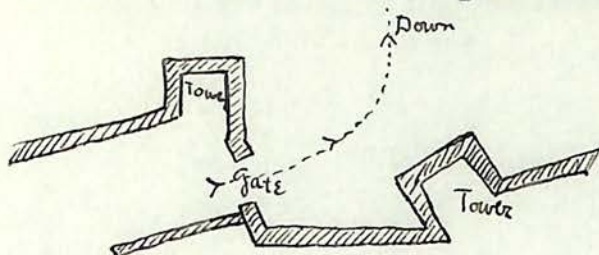
Set out from Stoura with guide and horse. We go from Stoura down  
 to the shore which we follow a short distance and then turn up inland.  
 As one comes in sight of Mesochori there are a few worked stones by the  
 road-side which are now broken. In 3 1/2 hrs. we reach Almyropotamo, where  
 we lunch and sleep some little time. On the road from Almyropotamo to Zarka  
 (1 hr.) near the latter, there are ruins - remains of a tower of bluish white  
 marble which has now been destroyed within the memory of man - here a windmill  
 will be built. Near the path is an excavated platform made of large blocks  
 forming a foundation of this form:-



As the valley opens out to the plain of Dysto there are signs of antiquity  
 near a well, consisting of worked stones, old blocks and such. (1 hr. from  
 Zarka.)

We climbed the castro of Dysto - this has been fully described by Wiegand -.  
 The castro is surmounted by a ruined Venetian tower. The old walls are  
 polygonal. Just west of the tower at the eastern corner are some walls of  
 Dryopian construction. The situation in a swampy plain reminds me strongly  
 of Oeniadae. The great gate in the east side is the most interesting. It is

set in an angle of the wall thus and has a great lintel block.



To Wiegand's description add the traces of a road on the slope outside the great gate, plainly seen from rock levellings.

We cross the divide and come into the plain where runs the road from Aliveri to Koumi and reach Aliveri in 3 hours, in the evening. And I take a room and sleep until the boat comes along at midnight, when I am awakened and row out toward the twinkling lights. Arrive in Piraeus early in the morning.

(This trip of mine to Carystus has been chronicled in the Athenian newspapers by the Carystian correspondent. Whether in the Asty, Acropolis, Kairoi, or some other, I do not know.)

July 8, 1901, Monday.

Left Piraeus on the steamer "Poseidon" of the John Line at 7:30 in the evening.

July 9, 1901, Tuesday.

Waked in the port of Aliveri and arrived at Chalcis at nine O'clock.

Went to the hotel "Aberoff".

The bridge over the Euripus has a length of c. 236 ft. (71.93 m.)

The breadth of the channel is c. 119 ft. (36.27 m.)

The largest granite balls in the little "plataia" in front of the old mosque have a circumference of 2.12 m.; diameter 0.70 m.

1. Inscription at market in Chalcis, outside the ἀγορῆ κτ.

ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ ΝΙΚΑΡΕΤΟΥ

[ = IG XII(9) 926 ]

ΣΑΡΑΓΙΔΙΣΙΔΙ

ΑΝΟΥΒΙΑΓΙΔΙ

ΕΥΧΗΝ

Four lines of small letters above the dedication.



2. Large block of badly worn letters, outside on the ground.

Sixth line begins ||| ΕΚΑΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΔΑΣΕ

[= IG XII (9) 955]

3. Large block, outside on ground.

The following lines begin at the left; others appear above at the right.

[= IG XII (9) 898]

ΠΡΟΞΕΝΟΝ-----

ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟΝ-----

ΠΡΟΣΟΔΟΝΠΡΟ...

ΜΑΟΝ-----

ΚΟΙΝΟΥ-----

4. Large three-sided shaft, pyramidal, lying outside.

ΕΥΔΕΜΟΣΑΝΕ ⊕

ΚΕΝ

[= IG XII (9) 922]

The new museum in Chalcis is just to the west of the market and is near the ruined church of Santa Barbara.

I rode out toward Eretria. There are many cuttings in the rocks near the road between Agios Stephanos and the 3rd kilometre stone; but I cannot find the rock-cut "Protospatharios" inscription. Some say that it has been destroyed in blasting out for the roadway during the last few years. No one knows where it is. Miss Coe Von Berlin at the hotel in Chalcis says that it had disappeared when they came there.

I continue on to the Church of Agios Joannes at Ampelia. Under the holy table there is a round base with nine figures sculptured in relief. Beginning on the left side as one faces the altar = (1) figure with spear, (2) male, (3) female, with spear, (4) female, draped to heels, (5) male, (6) female with chlamys, (7) female(?) with spear(wand?), (8) female with helmet and spear held behind, (9) figure obliterated. Characteristics. Prominent buttocks, small waists, large thighs. Archaic in style, severe drapery. All are draped, but Heracles. Height of figures, 0.37 m.

(1) Has a knot of hair, and evidently a beard. In the right hand a trident; in the left a spear.

(2) Is Heracles with his lion's skin.

(3) Head is obliterated.

(4) Has a "Psyche" knot; holds robe with left hand.

(5) Is probably male; an object is held in front and something is brandished behind. Probably Zeus.

(6) Has a knot of hair; robe hangs down at back from shoulder.

(7) Has a beard and wand.

- (8) Probably Athena.
- (9) Badly obliterated.

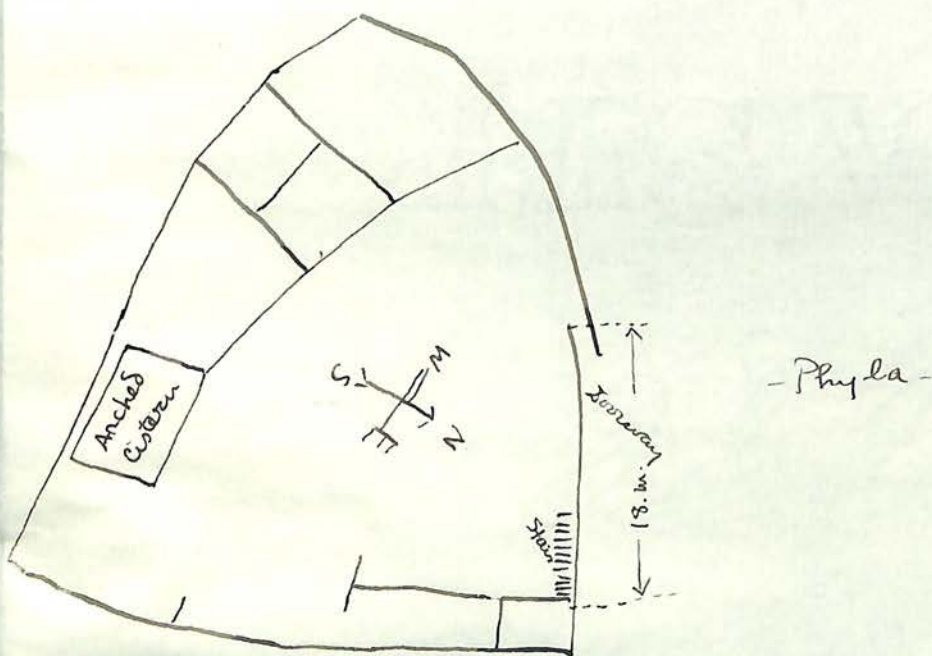
Many smooth columns lie about outside this church.

Basiliko has a square Frankish tower. There is no entrance near the ground; but about 6 m. above ground is a pointed-arched opening, with a projecting stone beneath, possibly for a rope ladder. There are two other towers north of the village on low hills, commanding the river bed.

The castle of Phyla lies to the east, 1/2 hour, just above the village of Phyla. The peasants call the castle Kastelli. There are no traces of ancient work and it seems to have had no tower; but all the south-west side has repparts. The view to the west extends over the green, olive-colored, vine-green plain to the Euripus north of Chalcis. Chalcis is shut off by hills.

On the rocks below I saw a fox running.

In Vasiliko I heard a man say "dip" =  $\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\alpha} = \tau\acute{\iota}\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon$



July 10, 1901, Wednesday.

To Psachna, by bicycle, 14 kilos. Castle called Kastri lies to the north. There is said to be a connection underground with another castle (ruined) of Kekkalas (cf. the same hole at Acro-Corinth and Penteskouphia). The walk to Kastri from Psachna takes 3/4 hr. The view gives a good idea of the configuration of the country about Chalcis and the Euripus. The Plain of Psachna lies spread out to the south-west. Messapion, across the straits; Parnassus to the west; Kandeli to the north-west; Olympos to the S. E. and Delph and Xeroveuni to East. The castro is badly ruined and shows a wall surrounding the summit of the hill, except on the east, where the rock is precipitous. The plateau and slope are strewn with broken tiles. The slope to the south is flanked by another

smaller enceinte for additional protection. There are no evidences of antiquity. At 23 kilos is a Khani and a water-mill in a hollow; hill both in and out. Near the 28 kilo. post is a large, stone-arched bridge. This is all ascent up the mountain from the 23 kil. The spring Klimaki is between the 31 and 32 kilo's below the road. The ascent ends just beyond the 34th kil. post at a small shrine. The northern end of the island of Euboea appears and the islands to the north-east. Just below the road is -σ τὸν Ἅγι., with a spring of beautiful water which is deliciously cool and refreshing.

At 38 kilo's is a big, stone-arched bridge; also at 41 k. is another bridge; the road loops down the mountain side. Then comes the long, narrow pass of Derveni with precipitous rocky sides, through which flows a brook. The road is excellent and I just fly through in the gathering dusk. The pass opens out below and the country is clothed with pines, planes and oaks on either side of the road. This is the most beautiful part of Euboea that I have seen.

Achmet-Aga is just 50 k. from Chelcis.

I sit at a little μπικκάλι, and drink "ouzo", while waiting for Mr. Noel, to whom I have letters of introduction. He comes along with his two dogs, Brabantes and ---, and we go on up to his house for supper.

July 11, 1901, Thursday.

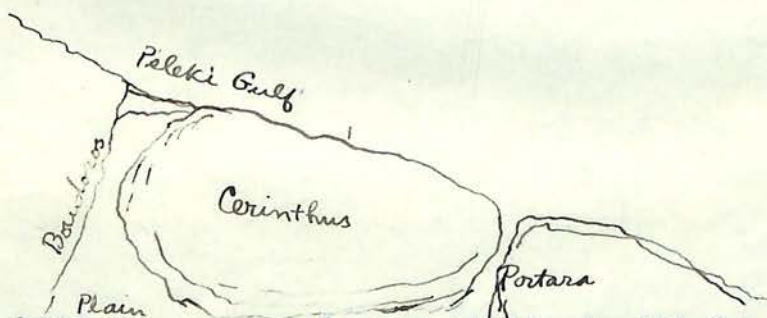
The Palaeo-castro with Venetian remains (two lines of walls) is on a hill to the west of the road on the descent from -σ τὸν Ἅγι. It can be seen from Mr. Noel's τσιφλίκι at Achmet-Aga.

I went in the morning with Mr. Noel to a point on his farm toward the south (2 kilo's), a little to the west of the road, where the valley closes in. Here an old tomb was found with a badly worn relief, showing on the right a seated man and at the left a woman. The stone of the tomb is a sort of breccia, but the relief is of marble.

In the afternoon we went to the north (2 kilo's) to the little chapel of Hag. Jeannes Prodromos (west of the road). Here is a low hill arranged in terraces; it is called by the generic name of Kastri. Its slopes are thickly strewn with pottery and some glazed ware. Here also were found some Ptolemaic coins, a stone axe, etc. Near by in the plain at the foot of the hill was found a small relief of a man and a dog, a gold ring, and other objects. The top of the hill shows worked rock and some large blocks. Here was probably a small town, commanding the watered plain in olden time. Mr. Myers (cf. Cyprus Museum Catalogue) has investigated this spot when a guest of Mr. Noel. Some of the best of the coins which were found were sold to the British Museum.

July 12, 1901, Friday.

Rede to Mantoudhi (8 kilo's) with Mr. Noel and his team of horses. Then walked down to the sea and saw the junction of the Neleus and Kereus on the way. Below Mandoudhi the plain opens out and then closes in again near the sea. There are Katavothae to the east of the plain, which serve as drains for this plain through the mountain. Across the stream toward the west is the deserted village of Kriovrysi (this village had to be moved owing to a lack of water and is now located down near the sea). Just south of this deserted village there is a hill, which on its southern side shows a ledge of rock which in the distance marvelously resembles a wall of masonry, but nearer investigation shows it to be rock. The stream (Boudoros) formed by the junction of the two streams mentioned above flows into the bay of Peleki, close at the foot of a low, plateau-like hill, south-east of its mouth. The view at Peleki opens to the north and the islands north-east of Euboea appear. On the low hill (S. E. of stream's mouth), which marks the ancient Cerinthus, are numerous traces of house walls. The city wall is badly destroyed and shows only fragments of courses. At the eastern end of the plateau is the curious Portara, where there is an opening from the plain down to the sea through curiously shaped rock, on top of which are traces of masonry. Just in front of this gap and in the sea is a large rock connected with the shore. On the east and north of the plateau the rock is precipitous and there is no need for walls.



On top of the hill is a squared spot outlined with foundations of buildings, which may mark the ancient agora. The foundations of the houses and the shallow layer of soil with the rock close underneath calls to mind the conditions on the site of Geniadae.

Near the mouth of the river there are some good remains of a wall, Cyclopean in structure, with a modern wall extension.

The hill across the stream and along the coast to the north-west of Cerinthus has a wall running across an olive grove. This wall is now in ruins. It was built without mortar, fifty-five years ago by a former owner of the property, Nikoaliev<sup>21</sup>off. Can this be the wall to which Wiegand refers in the same category with those on the promontory of Kyme and others? I can find nothing else to support his reference. cf. Wiegand, *Dystos. Ath. Mitth.*

There is a Venetian town at the village of Dhrazi, not far from Ahmet-Aga,

and graves have been found at a locality near by known as "Sta Muemata". 4 kilo's from Achmet-Aga there is a mill and a khan by the road side and a fine spring of water. The road follows the stream which has water in it even now and is shaded by magnificent plane trees. In a field to the east of this stream not far away there is a fine specimen, the largest that I have seen; it measures 45 feet in circumference.

July 13, 1901, Saturday.

Legends told by Mr. Noel.

The little arm or tongue of land, which stretches out into the strait near Vathondas, as one comes from Chaëcis is called "Mannika", "sleeve". Here the dragon of Euboea tried in the olden time to get across to attack the dragon on the mainland. This arm of land represents his outstretched claw. He tired from his exertions after a while and sat down by the roadside, or rather on a large stone which lay by the roadside today, until a few years ago. This stone had a large hole through the middle of it. It was said that the dragon broke wind and blew this hole through the stone, so that it was called *Τὸ Κλασμένο λιθάρι.*

On the eastern slope of Kandili is a large stone which the dragon on the mainland threw over the mountain at the Euboean dragon.

(These stories seem reflections of the old stories of Briareus.)

At Achmet-Aga there is a story that a stag used to come on the day of St. Babillas to the well, which is by the little village church. The water rose at his coming, he drank his fill, and was then killed by the people, who celebrated the festival with his flesh. He came for many years, until one year the people were in a hurry and killed him before he drank. He never came again.

There are many stories also of the "evil-eye" and of the ill-luck of meeting priests, when setting out to do anything or to go anywhere.

July 14, 1901, Sunday.

Set out on bicycle from Achmet-Aga; at 54 kilo-post I pass the shady mill and the spring of water. Just before the 58th kilo. post the road branches off to the left and leads away from Mantoudhi.

61 kilo's comes the village of Skylóyenni(?)

66 kilo's " " " " Strophylia.

The road is now winding along straight over toward the western side of the island.

At 74 kilo's is Mandianika.

There are scanty traces of antiquity on a low, olive-clad hill, 100 m. to the

south, called Kastri, consisting of only a few large, worked stones lying around the circular crest.

But on a hill, 1/2 hr. to the south, is a ruined wall encircling the crest of a hill. It is badly disintegrated and fallen, so that it stands to no height at all. The stones are of different sizes, and were evidently not regularly laid. The construction is that previously noticed at Kyme and Palaeo-Episcopi or Vrysis (cf. p. 31) cf. Baedeker - Map.

From this hill the straits to the east can be seen. On the crest of the hill are seen the foundations of what was probably a tower(?); between 5 and 6 metres across at the end. The walls continue some distance toward the south. The encircling wall of the citadel ceases where there is a cliff at the south. An inscription was found near the village and was broken up by the peasants in the hope of finding treasure inside it. It had a wreath with names. Between 78 and 79 kilo's is the top of the ascent from the west. The sea may now be seen on both sides of the island. Parnassos comes into view. At 84 kilo's is Limne. The descent is steep and the road winds into Limne from the north. The mines, worked by an English company, are 3/4 of an hour away to the south.

In a little old church of the Panagia in the village is an old mosaic, well preserved. It extends the length of the church and in the apse ends in a motif of fishes, swimming. This church is not of the regular form of churches and has no altar. Shrines are arranged at the sides. The apse is entered by a low door to the right and the mosaic extends through the opening.

I was entertained at supper by a Greek, to whom Mr. Noel had given me a letter.

July 15, 1901, Monday.

I went on northward on my bicycle along a narrow path close to the sea, toward Roviaes, which lies two hours northward. The path is rideable for a long distance. Roviaes is only a small village with no or scant traces of antiquity. The villagers sometimes find large plaques, tiles, etc., in their fields.

Beyond Roviaes the mountain Galtzadhes rises sheer from the sea and leaves no room for even a foot path. The slopes are scantily clad with a low growth of pine and in many places are quite bare, with lines of care worn down their faces by the small streams from the rains.

I return to Limne and at noon catch the steamer "Cephalonia" to Aedipsos. Aedipsos is a parched summer resort with summer Punch and Judy theatres, hotels and such things. The hot springs are named after different people - Princess Marie, Queen Olga, etc. The largest hotel is called "The Baths of Sulla". The two peaked Lithada lies to the west; Parnassos, a little farther south.

Oeta and Othrys are in sight. Society repairs to the cafés at the Plane trees late in the afternoon, where there is music and a variety theatre.

July 16, 1901, Tuesday.

From Aedipsos to Xerochori is 19 kilo's over an excellent road. I cross the neck of land and come out on the north coast. The skala of Oreus is on this road at 6 kilo's from Xerochori. The village of Aedipsos is two or three kilometres from the "Baths".

In the village square of Aedipsos are two large plane trees with a beam suspended between them. Hagios is about 4 kilo's distant from this village. From Xerochori I went on to Kourbatsi through Asmeni. Hag. Georgios lies to the right of the road a short distance west of Kourbatsi. There are now no traces of the excavated walls and the trenches are almost filled up. The church here is evidently new or rebuilt within a few years.

At Kastri, not quite one hour further on, are slight traces only.

July 17, 1901, Wednesday.

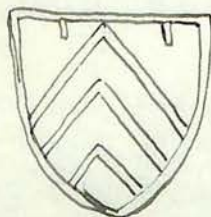
I leave Xerochori and come back to Oreus. The church of Ag. Athanasios by the road-side at the summit of the little pass above the Skala contains many ancient fragments. In front at the S. W. corner is a large stone with two rosetts below and letters above.

Letters = 0.04 m.

Stone = 0.78 m. X 0.43 m.



In S. E. corner is a coat of arms.



A badly cut relief of ivy is at the left above it.

The Kastro at Oreus is a flat-topped hill just north of this church. The Venetian walls follow the old Greek lines, but are now badly destroyed, as is everything in Euboea. Traces of the Hellenic courses appear.

The church of Hag. Athanasios lies in a depression between two hills where the road runs through. On the opposite hill are no traces of antiquity.

At the Skala, Joannes Emmanuel Daskalaki, who has a card of Dr. Wilhelm, is an old inhabitant who knows the whereabouts of things. Over on the west side of the bay there is a small island just off the coast. On the mainland on the upper side of the road, this man says there is an old castro. He says that it contains a theatre and towers. He says that at the entrance to the theatre was found a statue of a youth or man, which was taken away in a ship and is now in London.

I rode around to the west of the bay and after a hard struggle through the underbrush, I climbed the hill, the so-called citadel of Oreous, and found no remains.

The little church on the island has a festival on the 3rd day after Easter. The evidence for two sites for Oreous and Histaea seems but slight.

I went on back to Aedipsos by bicycle, but a big hole in the tire compelled me to walk or to ride on the rim for a few miles.

July 18, 1901, Thursday.

There is a statue of Dionysus at the entrance to the baths at Aedipsos. It has leaves in the hair and a leopard(?) skin thrown over his left shoulder. It was found near the baths.

In the hill-side near the little church of Hag. Triada(?) are the remains of an older Byzantine church, called Hag. Enarios; it is nearly covered by a lime deposit from the springs above.

There are two interesting barrel vaults, made of stone, each about 2.50 m. in diameter.

An aqueduct, beginning just south of this point, was continued down to the sea - traces of it may be seen at intervals. Possibly baths of sea-water and the water from the hot springs were made.

I took a bath in the bath house and found it very agreeable.

July 19, 1901, Friday.

I go over to Gjaltra in a boat and land in the little bay below the town. There is quite a tide noticeable here, between the time when I land and go away again.

A new road is being made from the little port up to the village. The little village contains a large church, but no antiquities.

From Gjaltra to Lithada is 2 1/2 hours.

At the hill of Touria, which lies near the sea, 1/2 hr. to the south of Gjaltra are remains of ancient walls and traces of old foundations, which are best seen at the summit, where a well-preserved foundation appears. On the slopes of the hill are quantities of broken pottery of different patterns. Many coins

(in 1950-51 it had not been finished)



and ornaments of gold and silver have been found here by peasants of Gialtra. A short distance along the coast and on the beach, near a building, are traces of old foundations and walls (Roman). Here were traces of loutéres and there are hot springs here at present, which contradicts the statements of other travellers (Baumeister?) that there are no traces of baths near Gialtra. At this spot there are some fragments of architectural marble lying about. The marble head of a man was found here, but in 1893, when there was a great earthquake, all was lost and destroyed and a copious stream of water, which came down the hill and groaned, disappeared. The earthquake changed the appearance of things.

I go back to the landing place, walking along the coast and sail back to Aedipsos.

From Aedipsos one can see across to Thermopylae and sometimes catch a glimpse of the walls of Boudonitza in the sunlight.

I catch about noon the steamer for the Peiraeus, "Athena" of the John Line.

The mines at Limne lie southward from the village about 3/4 hr. and may be seen from the steamer.

The chapel of Hag. Nikolaos (cf. Baumeister) is about the same distance further on southwards. It shows up prominently on a promontory, high above the sea, projecting out from a northward spur of Kandili.

I go ashore at Chalcis and go through the town for the last time; eat an ice and saw a large funeral of a young girl, carried along high in the air on her bier.

July 20, 1901, Saturday.

I sail into Peiraeus early in the morning and go ashore here also for the last time. My trips to Euboea are over.

There is an important photograph in the eating-house at Chalcis, which shows the fortifications of the town and the aqueduct in the distance. It was taken from Karababa.