

succeeded here by the Turks, who celebrated their feast of Ramazan on the islands in 1558.¹

La Chartreuse de la Verne (40 k.), of which there are small XII. c. remains, may be visited between Hyères and (70 k.) S. Tropez.]

The picturesque rock-built town of *Sollès-Ville* is seen on the l. before reaching—

84 k. *Sollès-Pont*.

90 k. *Cuers*. A chapel of the Virgin occupies the site of the old castle on the hill above the town.

102 k. *Carnoules*, whence the line to (25 k.) Brignoles (see ch. x.) branches off on l.

121 k. *Le Luc*, the ancient Forum Voconii. The village, 2½ k. W. of the station, has a ruined church, partly XIII. c., and an octagonal tower of 1517.

The neighbouring village of *Cannet* retains its mediaeval walls, and beyond this, in a valley, is the interesting Cistercian monastery of *Thoronet*, founded XII. c. by Raymond Béranger, Comte de Provence. The church, cloister, and chapter house are well preserved. The hexagonal lavoir, lighted by five windows and with two double portals, will attract the attention of architects.

[A diligence runs from Le Luc by (18½ k.) *La-Garde-Freinet* (formerly Château-Fraxinet), the name of which commemorates Fraxinet, the great stronghold of the Moors in Provence, from which they were driven out in 973. Nothing, except a cistern, remains of the fortress. At 40 k. the road reaches S. Tropez (Hotel: *Continental*), occupying the site of the ancient Heraclea Caccabaria, in a very beautiful position, likely in time to become a favourite winter resort. The neighbouring hilly district of *Les Maures*, which Élie de Beaumont calls 'La Provence de la Provence,' recalls its Saracenic occupation. The ruined castle of *Grimaud* was built in the xv. c. for the Grimaldi.]

¹ Nostrodamus, *Histoire de Provence*.

130 k. *Vidauban*. The neighbouring *Vallée de l'Argens* is pretty.

136 k. *Les Arcs*.

[From Les Arcs there is branch on l. to (13 k.) *Draguignan* (Hotels: *Bertin*; *de France*), the capital of the Département du Var, a town founded in v. c., but wholly without interest.]

158 k. *Fréjus* (Hotels: *du Midi*; *de la Plage*). This very ancient town, on the site of the capital of the Oxybiens, received the name of Forum Julii from Julius Caesar, who finished a port and built a lighthouse, aqueduct, and amphitheatre here. He also installed here a colony of soldiers of the 8th legion, calling the place Colonia Octavianorum, and he sent hither, after the battle of Actium, the 200 galleys taken from Anthony. The surname of Classica, which Pliny applies to Fréjus, proves that it was regarded as a maritime arsenal. Often pillaged and burnt, it had still maritime importance under Henri II., but since that time the sea has retired from the town, and the port is destroyed.

The station is close to the remains of the *Porte des Gaules*. The chief remnant of antiquity is the amphitheatre, —*Les Arènes*,—passed just before reaching the station, outside the town on the W.: only the lower walls exist. The building was elliptic, with four principal entrances. The ancient ramparts, enclosing a space five times the size of the present town, can still be traced. To the S.E. a projecting wall, which enclosed the ancient port, has an octagonal tower with a stone pyramid, known as *La Lanterne d'Auguste*. Near the S.E. angle of the XVI. c. ramparts, passed to the l. of the railway, is the *Porte Dorée*, a much restored narrow arch, built of small stones inter-