11

From Jericho thro' a vale to the south leaving Caraqesm to the west 8 miles from Jericho then turning East in four miles to Geyra, its triangular walls 2 miles round 3 gates, 1 W. 2 E. in the middle a small hill & mid theatre; on the top a fortress; to the N. W. the temple of Venus (an inscription) built by the temple of Ephesus Corinthian order. N. E. the Doric mind temple of Bacchus; 19 pillars of each side, & from the front a Corinthian Colonade

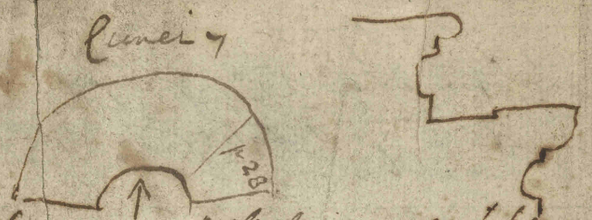
1750
From the 22 of Sept to the
8 of October

Israel's Goose & Gridiron
Sept. 22.

B. M.

13.80

Cuneiform



the measure of this Cuneus was taken at y^e top where it was most entire & by measuring two or three they were equall, & they all appeard so, to ye eye.

we visited the antiquitys at this place in some haste & tho' there appeard to us nothing worth particular notice, I dont doubt but a more exact search might find out inscriptions &c. for there are severall wrote, tho' mostly very imperfect we saw by ye Portico & south of it some steps of the kind of those of a Circus or Theatre but smaller than those we measured of the theatre; I think Vitruvius in meaning the Portico talks of a Circus by it perhaps this might be it, but we ran over it too quick to judge.—

+ Dorck mentions this building as a portico having a double row of pillars round a square piece of ground of about a hundred paces each side; & upon reading Vitruvius since lib. v. cap. 9 I make no doubt but this must be ye portico he mentions at Theatles;

13.80 ⊙ 13.80 ⊙ the extent is 15 intercolumniations, tho' there may perhaps be upon a more exact examination than on time permitted us to make as many as 16 or 17 Dorck says no pieces, we saw only one Corinthian Capitall & some pieces of Columns which is of white marble 3 feet 1 inch in diameter

Left Gurcelhissar ye 22^d of September & went thence riding to Sultanhissar continuing, as before, our course eastward & on the north side of the Meandrian plain pretty near the hills, we did not see the Meander till we came to Chiose a village three hours from Gurcelhissar & two from Sultanhissar, the plain seem^d to grow rather narrower still continued extreamly flat & we observ^d next morning from the heights above Sultanhissar that the Meander's windings continue still remarkable here, as we approach^d Sultanhissar & for some way on the other side a good deall of planting & vast quantitys of figs, the ruins at Sultanhissar are upon the hills north & near the present poor village, the theatre is about as large as that at Gurcelhissar or near & seems to have above 40 steps we measured the steps & seats most of which are cover^d by earth, before the theatre the ground has been levell^d & water has been convey^d at vast expence this large arches a considerable remain ~~of square~~ of columns disposed in a square manner as if a forum are so broke that we could only measure their diameters & intercolumniation & see by some damaged Capitalls they were Ionick a great many other ruins all lying within the Compass of about two miles on the hills & commanding finely the plain are in two much disorder to be guess^d at. men^t to enquire for the name mention^d in the 2^d Inscription I saw a third half broke in a most beautifull Character beginning ΙΙΛΟΥΤΑΡΧΟΥ

all over Greece this sort of second antiquity is demonstrable in buildings by inscriptions & members of architecture wrot so as to shew they served originally in more elegant buildings; I should imagine all such buildings of a date when solidity & strength was only considerd & after the decay of taste among the Romans; for from the happy state of arts in those country till then there seems to have been no period which could have admitted an elegant member of architecture to be mixd with great rustick stones making a most motley appearance, or an inscription to be turnd upside down in such a wall containing ~~[illegible]~~ any thing relating to the publick acts & determinations of the City; yet such things are seen in buildings of great expence

+ here we lost our way & lay in ye fields having wandrd further North than we should do

& a stone Cutter who employd his time in cutting stones here for to sell for covers to wells told me he had cut a great number of inscriptions for that use & for grave stones as he was about to do that first wch I copyd tho the Arches for giving the water passage already mentiond are vastly solid & massive yet they seem to be of a middle antiquity by a long inscription being turnd upside down so that it could not be copyd; a part of the wall of the old City is also made up of broken columns

the 23^d in about three hours we arrivd at Nasbey still keeping near the Northern Chain of mountains & having the Meander considerably to the right, Nasbee is divided into two distinct towns half a mile asunder as describe by Pocock we lay at a large new Cane in that part of the town next the Northern Chain of hills, we went over a mile to those hills to look for the mins of Hierapolis but going some time up the dry Channell of a torrent could see nothing except on a hill a little farther North something which we were told was an old Castle, we saw in our road to Nasbee several Turkish places with pieces of Columns & but no inscriptions: from this to Denizley we made two days at the end of the first day or eight hours the plain became much narrower & not so even, & the next day we passd the river for the first time since we left Polat, about half a mile from an old broken bridge from which we left the river

+ Pocock says South a mistake I suppose of the printer
Laodicea mentioned by St Paul, one of ye seven Churches, a few hours
es near it where we lay in a mosque
the stones have suffered a good deall by the air so that
~~those~~ if there were inscriptions they are worn of

Vitruvius insists upon ye necessity of chusing a wholesome
situation for theatres where says he people with their fa
milys staying a considerable time are much liable to ye
influence of weather; he says they should not front ye
South; we see here an instance of ye contrary; & of
three very different ways of fronting their theatres; &
all the theatres I have seen in Greece having taken ye
advantage of a rising ground as in this case to save ex
pence & at ye same time procure solidity seem to have
been governed entirely by that Circumstance so that ye
front of their theatres seems to have been entirely & not mat
ter of choice; ye theatre of Delat which has not quite so much
of this advantage of a hill as others however faces ye South;
but I think all ye temples & Circus's I have seen are E & W;
ye Parthenion at Athens is perhaps not exactly so

were on our left, the plain here grew wider again &
more rugged & the mountains less green these last
two hours to Denizley (where we arrived the 27) was
hilly rugged, & barren;
the 28 we passed over the same sort of hilly a league
to the North of Denizly to the ruins of Laodicea upon a
hill hanging over the Lycus & commanding the Maan
drian plain (which is not unpleasant here) to
the North & N. E. the hill for the Circumference of 2 miles
is covered with ruins of which the most entire are a
Circus & three theatres, of which we the measures the lar
gest fronts the North & Meandrian plain the next large
the west & river which has the remains of a bridge
the piers only, & the third a small one fronting south
near the Circus which is 480 feet without the steps
which are 54 at each end & 195 in breadth with the
steps in number 23 perhaps by the appearance the arch
arches at the west end there are three or four buried
its direction is pretty much E & W. probably had an
entrance at each that to the west is arched for about
a hundred paces under the seats but is stopped up on
it is an inscription which see it has a beautifull ap
pearance & the N. side is pretty entire we could see
the backs of the seats of the highest row, the seats have
no projection as those of the theatres & most of them
are numbered by letters perhaps the proprietors marks

this Cross at Laodicea seemed to be entirely hollowd out of the ground, we could not be certain that there was a vault at ye Extend of it.

There is at Hierapolis ye ruins of two theatres, of one there is no more than ye shape left in the side of the mountain, ye other is the most entire place we saw; it is extreamly ornamented, ~~in~~ the scene is ye most entire place seen, one of ye stipiti of ye principall entrance is standing, & ye architrave lying near it so that Bourne has made a drawing of ye ornaments of ye door from it but to height we could not know or whether there might not have been more members, what I think probable ye Collumns stright & carved pillasters & there this was built in ye age of ornament the whole is of white marble.

the but that of Laodicea is finer to ye N. E commanding ye Meandrian plain to that side

* it is from this appearance, we were told, which dont look unlike great heaps of Cotton that this place is call'd Pambouck Kalesi the Cotton castle; this white appearance together with its being above ye plain made it seen at a considerable way as we perceiv'd in our return

⊕ the water in some places had petrify'd its Channell to such a height that its current was stop'd, & ye water branch'd of where it stagnated & ran over in another Channell, which if the slope was not very considerable had the same fate

there are considerable ruins of Baths at Pambouck in which we dined; we were oblig'd to have our water brought up from ye plain that at Pambouck not being drinkable

the theatres are & as I observed at Dalot & elsewhere Hierapolis is situated on the hills to the N. of the Meander as Laodicea on the South both of them commanding the plain & having a fine situation with a view of each other at about a league distance in a straight line; but we went to the Agas of Denizley's country house upon the banks of the Meander which took us rather out of our road; as the situation of Hierapolis being higher has rather a more extensive prospect especially towards the West, when we ascended from two or three poor tents to the ruins of this place situated on a remarkable white rock which is seen a good way of we found that Colour owing to the water which runs down the hill from Hierapolis in great plenty & turns the whole side of the precipice where it falls into white petrifications looking very romantick we found on coming up a lake of this water like that of the Colfonda but wanting the nauseous smell which petrify'd every thing & had covered a great part of the ruinous plain on the hill with its petrify'd channells; it is pretty warm & much us'd by the inhabitants of this country for bathings; the pestilentiall cave mention'd by is not now known by the people living there, I could find no trace of no man in this Country which could agree with Collosse; it was supposed at the Junction of the Lycus & Meander but there is situated the Agas House where we lay both before we went to & after we return'd from Pambouck there are some five pieces of marble members of architecture there but nothing else indeed the situation is so low flat & swampy that any ruin must be soon cover'd. we saw a good many

pieces of old marble a piece of a statue of elegant drapery
& an inscription which we copy'd in our way from Ephesus
so to the Aga's house upon the hills near the Lycus & a
bout a mile & a mile & half from both Ephesus &
& the Aga's; I cant by any means reconcile Xenophon's Ca
lepes with the present situation of ground & water who
is Hierapolis & Laodicea about a league from each o
ther the first to the N. & the last to the S. of the Meandrian
plain the river nearer the last rather; the last town is two
thirds surrounded with a stream coming from the southern
hills about Denizley & joining to the N. W. of Laodicea &
running N. W. into the Meander at about a league in a
straight line from Laodicea; see Pococke & Cellar. —
we set out from the Aga's 29th & gaining soon the southern
side of the Meandrian plain travelled about 4 hours to
our dining place the day we arrived at Denizley under the
huts & from hence to the broken bridge already mentioned
from whence we went to a poor village under the southern
hills & opposite to where we lay the night before on a
mall at Denizley next day 30th we arrived in 6 hours
at a poor village near Jamichere w Pococke supposes
Antioch we found some pieces of marble & a fragment
of the statue of a Lyon but the ruins look more like the
remains of a fortification especially in the middle
there is a plain round well & square & looks like a
Citadell, the situation rather high half a mile from the
meander & having a stream coming from a long vale

the ruins of Geyra show there must have been many sumptuous publick buildings, & its inscription that it was much resorted to for its games; & quantity of work'd marble in ye walls shews the expence of their buildings & at ye same time that that wall was made in a bad age, see ye inscriptions over the gates,

+ some of which are freezes, architraves &c. in some are bas reliefs representing combats with wild beasts but rather in a dry taste: there is a great deall of architecture at Geyra but very little entire, a great number of Columns; one Doric row which seems to have extended so far that it may probably have been a portico. ~~[illegible]~~ two Corinthians of which there remains nothing but two or three pillars standing: the greatest remain is of one Doric temple ye pillars fluted 19 on each side most of them standing (the Jacobites suppose a temple of Bacchus) ye Cella is destroy'd see Bowes drawing of it ye freeze looks so rough that I should think it was to have been brought near this gate to see I think it's pretty heavy for ye Stipites are very gentell; dont at want Mentzuales

south wards, & running W. of the mins there are no appearance of magnificence at all: we travell'd two hours in the Vale which this stream runs thro & lay at a poor village on the W side of the stream & ye next day continued the same course thro a romantick alpestrine road & then turnd E for 2 hours into a round plain of about 2 hours diameter at the E end of which we came to Geyra, the present poor village is in the enceinte of the antient City built about a rising ground on which there are remains of some massive building the walls of the old City are almost entirely made up of marbles taken from the old buildings + & extend near two miles in that part of it towards the east, are severall inscriptions there is the most entire Circus I have seen with a wall built in it towards the east end making it a circle some thing like that of Ephesus the two gates at the ends entire & the arch'd entrance inclining downwards into the Circus but shut up at their entrance, there are 27 seats counting first & last & 20 stairs at each side besides a little one at each side of the doors going only 4 steps above the door & close by it is 115 feet broad & 11 times the Cord to ye door at the circle & 57 feet 3 times & 6 inches from that to the door the arch'd entrance 55 long & 3 for the arch, the steps have a projection over the gates is a bird, as in scriptions, we lay here 2 nights & return next day to Antiochia & from thence in 4 hours got to Arpas which leaving on our left we in an hour & half cross a pretty large stream which our guide call'd the arpas minder & in 2 hours more came to Eu il Kazar.

the river we crossed & which seems to be Pococks Chimenes
is a considerable stream & in case of any rain is passable
in a boat from this last Cove in two hours & a half
we quit the Meandrian plain entirely & in as much
more turning into an open vale the Letrian hills to
wards the south we arrived thro a mountainous rugged
road at a plain in w. are several little villages, we lay
at an Agas Chiflick & next morning in an hour & half
came to Arabkissar situated on the East side of a hill
pleasantly overlooking this agreable plain the ruins ex
tend from the top to the bottom of the hill but con
sisting of a brown stone which gives the whole a dis
mall look there is a theatre and Sling vine with the bas
reliefs destroy'd the two angles remaining with doors
in the sides done in the strong bugeato very plain
two rows of great stones & a row of small no other
building entire among to mention that of Pococks a
poor thing a great many mosive sarcophagi the
inscriptions almost all worn off. from this Eg. or thereabouts another plain with villages the
Chief of which is call'd Carpasley we arrived at a
few huts to the E. side of this plain & went to
Alabanda at 7 o'clock which is situated on the E. of the W.
hills just as Arabkissar but higher rather & com
mending a pretty plain the theatre here is pretty
high & very plain pretty entire a great square building
like a fortress is in the way up to it a large old road
& many sarcoph. some cut out of the rock & some
put over from this we travell'd south an hour
& a half in the plain & 3 hours & half thro the high
rugged mountains to Melos situated in a round plain

ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ ΚΑΙ
ΡΑΝΕΡΟΥΑΝΤΡΑ
ΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΑ
ΤΟΝ ΤΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ
ΚΙΚΟΝΦΛΑΟΥΙΑ
ΣΜΑΕΚΑΙΑΘΗΚΗΣ
ΥΠΑΤΡΟΣΑΡΤΗΣ
ΟΥΦΛΑΟΥΙΟΥ
ΟΡΕΟΥΣ

one pieds-de-roi near the top of Augustus it was cover'd with earth & I was but about half the stone; so that it is possible there might be more letters on a lower part. but as I found a wave full & a half deep as far as I

A but small not above a large mile & half diameter

B the hole's being at one end is odd if he be right; why the door not in ye middle? but near opposite to one of the four pillars is supporting ye floor. Pococke has not given the Capitall right but they are of so bad a taste that it is not worth while to correct him. the stipite is very clumsy he has made it more so & has put ye door at the wrong end.

Rome has not taken ye dimensions of ye Cell. ye Jonicks have a beautifull effect. ye capitalls of ye Composite are dis-gusting & bad Rome has designed the best of them.

A surrounded with high hills the plain pleasant enough this village has two or three Houses we lodged in the Dominican w is the most considerable. the antiquity, are most-ly in ye town or village except the square temple of w I see the particular dimensions taken. there is something singular in the inattention the architect has had to the sameness of his intercolumniations & diameters there being scarce a pillar or pillaster exactly of the same diameter nor two intercolumniations of like lenths even the scouncellatura are sometimes so sometimes not on the half pillars to see & yet it is a building of some expence. Pococke conjecture B tis true there inequality of measures (which we also observed in other antient buildings as the Pantheon &c) dont strike the eye yet upon the whole this building has not a good effect upon seeing near it, the eye is I think a good deall hurt by the pillars having no diminution. the temple of Augustus has something striking on the whole yet is well singularity; which I believe it had better want it is in the town. the Columns in front are of the same diameter & scouncellatura with those on the sides but they have a little before the here a portico and is of a greater diameter. I dont conceive the reason of this which looks as if they had made use of old materials. a thing scarce to be supposed in a building where expence in every other article has not been avoided; ye Cell is broader ye long; one can judge by a few materials & ye shape that there was a theatre built of fine white marble, as well other remains of considerable buildings

+ which perhaps might be an argum.t against them being Doric but y.e proportions were of that order in other respects. I observ'd that y.e Doric of y.e Portico did not divide its scanellature by an absolutely sharp edge but had an extreamly small diameter not perfectly polish'd.

+ this temple is situated under some hills & commanding a pleasant plain, it is y.e lightest Corinthian I ever saw & makes a pretty figure as a ruin; its Capitall is by the Abacus higher than Vignola's, y.e base is pretty & very well workt (w.ch we) as is also the Stipite which would make me think the Corinth not finish'd for it look'd rather rough & not having had the last hand put to it. & such plainness of y.e entablature dont seem of a piece with y.e generall lightness of y.e building & particularly with a base & stipite nicely wrought, besides severall of y.e pillars were not yet fluted. & we have seen severall instances of temples unfinish'd & of y.e finishing & dedication y.e spot after y.e main parts of y.e building was executed

are too imperfect to mention; an aqueduct coming from the hills; a vast number of large doric pillars above 20 in a row fluted & third, & seeming to have formed a portico we could only take the intercolumniation & their diameter they had a pie ruinato; a vault last year found out in a a very large Cistern or sarcophagus with a bas relief on all sides see its measures the vault extreamly well built of large well join'd marble without cement, & the rose longer than the entry, the figures on one side are two females sitting & two or three figures waiting, on another a Chaise, another a figure on two on horseback with attendants the y.e forget, two of the Chariots a pied are drolly muffled, the principall heads have been struck on & are taken off.

+ as to the temple which we went to see about 2 hours of see the plan & measures of it, it was a little off the road to the right, stand E. & W. see the inscriptions; there seem'd to be the foundations of a strong wall like that of a City but no other considerable ruins; except some large Sarcophagi big enough to hold a great many bodys; whether this could be y.e remarkable temple of Jupiter mention'd by Strabo near Mellos, or whether any antient City answers to this situation must be subject of enquiry at more leisure;

N.B. that the scenes of all the theatres are greatly helpd by Rouna's fancy without solid authority from the ruins, particularly that small one at Laodicea & that at Hierapolis, the view taken from the outside of the scene of that at Hierapolis will shew pretty well what he has added as ye scene is a good deall choakd up by the pieces of its entablature ~~&c~~ fallen in to the Orchestra; it is not possible to give measures of the fod-rum of ye proscenium; what he has made out is from the pieces of marble scattered which he supposes must have been employd in such & such an ornament; the doors he has made under the proscenium are imaginary but he says there could be no other entrance into the orchestra.

ΥΒΡΕΟΥ ΙΕΡ-ΙΝ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΑ
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΙΚΩΝ ΠΑΣΩΝ ΚΑ
ΚΑΙ ΕΛΑΙΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΑΡΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΛΑΙΟΤΡΟΠΙΚΩΝΙ
ΚΑΙ ΟΙΚΟΠΕΔΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΑΜΠΕΛΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΑΔΕΙΣΩΝ
ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣΟΥΣΩΝ ΝΟΜΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΑΠΟ
ΠΑΡΑΚΛΕΙΤΟΛΑΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΤΥΧΟΝΟΣ ΤΟΥΤΩΝ Π·
ΜΙΣΗΣΥΝΤΟΙΣΕΝΟΥΣΙ ΔΕΝΑΡΣΙΓΑΣΙ ΚΑΙ
ΤΗΝ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΤΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΙΝ ΣΥΝΤΑΙΣΕΝΟΥΣ
ΠΑΣΑΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΕΡΩΙΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΟΑΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣ
ΤΩΙ ΠΡΟΣΟΝΤΙ ΠΑΤΗΤΗΡΙΩΙ ΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΑΡΜ·
ΠΙΟΩΝΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΒΟΩΣΙ ΚΑΙ ΤΩΙ ΦΡΕΑΤΙΣ
ΕΞΟΔΩΙ ΤΙΜΗΣ ΑΜΦΟΤΕΡΑ ΔΡΑΧΜΩΝ ΜΥΡΙΩ
ΓΡΑΨΕΙΤΟΥΤΩΝ ΤΗΝΩΝΗΝ ΔΙΟΔΟ··ΣΒΕΒΑΙ
ΕΠΕΛΘΩΝΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΝ ΕΚΑ··Σ
ΜΟΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΔΙΟΙΚΕΙΝ. ΤΑΥΤΑ ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΣ /
ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΩΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΚΤΗΜΑΤΩΝ Α·
ΘΕΟΥ ΟΝΟΜΑ ΜΙΣΘΩΣΕΤΑΙ ΤΑ ΠΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜ-
ΑΥΤΟΣ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΣ ΠΑΡΑΤΩΝ ΤΑΜΙΩΝ ΤΗ

Μ ΔΡΟΣ ΜΕΝΙΠΠΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΦΑΝΙΟΥ

ΚΟΥ ΝΗ ΙΣΑΥΔΝΑΙΟΥ ΤΕΤΡΑ
ΠΟΤΗΣ ΤΩ·ΡΚΟΝΔΕΩΝ ΦΥ
ΕΩΝΑΡΩΛΩΝΙΔΗΣ ΜΕΛΑ
ΦΗΜΟΥ ΤΑΡΚΟΝΔΑΡΕΙΣ ΠΑΡΜΕ
ΤΟΥ ΚΟΡΡΙΔΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΣ ΑΠΟΛ
ΛΡΑ ΔΙΟΔΟΤΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ
ΛΛΗΝ ΚΑΤΑΠΟΛΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΥΠΑΡ
ΟΙΚΙΑΙΣ ΠΑΣΑΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΥΠΕΡΩΙΟΙΣ
ΤΟΠΑΤΗΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΣΥΝ ΤΟΙΣ ΕΝΟΥ
ΑΣΕΙΣ ΣΥΝΕΙΣΟΔΩΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΞΟΔΩΙ
ΟΥ ΙΕΡΕΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ ΚΑΙ
ΟΝΟΝΤΟΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ
ΕΡΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΕΑ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΟΣ
ΓΕΝΗΣΞΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΑΦΩΝΗΝΕ
ΤΟΥ ΙΕΡΕΩΣ ΠΑΥΣΑΝΙΑΣ ΚΑΙ
Ι ΔΙΟΠΕΙΘΗΣ ΥΙΟΙ ΔΙΟΓΕΝΟΥ
ΕΣΙΑΝ ΛΙΜΝΑΙΟΥ ΛΙΜΝΑΙΟΣ
ΤΕΤΡΑΚΙΣ ΧΙΛΙΩΝ ΒΕΒΑ

a line wore out