12

Commons

ATRAMAMYTIDE

NW

some large stones with holes in them where there had been pro cramps there are now buildings here & marks

We left Smyrna May the 1 1750 in the afternoon & being accompany'd by the Gentlemen of the factory as far as Diana's bath we proceed in a pleasant plain as far as Hadgila having pass'd thro' Shulan & Bourebashi the last of which has a good deall of shade & water much frequented by the Jews of Smyrna who have their country house here Hadgilar has its name from its being the Corner of the pilgrims at a little distance from it a bout a mile we left Nord lium to the left (which we in Smilly & for Diana's bath we pocock they were on our left close by the road & from two or three springs produce a stream so considerable as to turn some mills very near their source

May 26

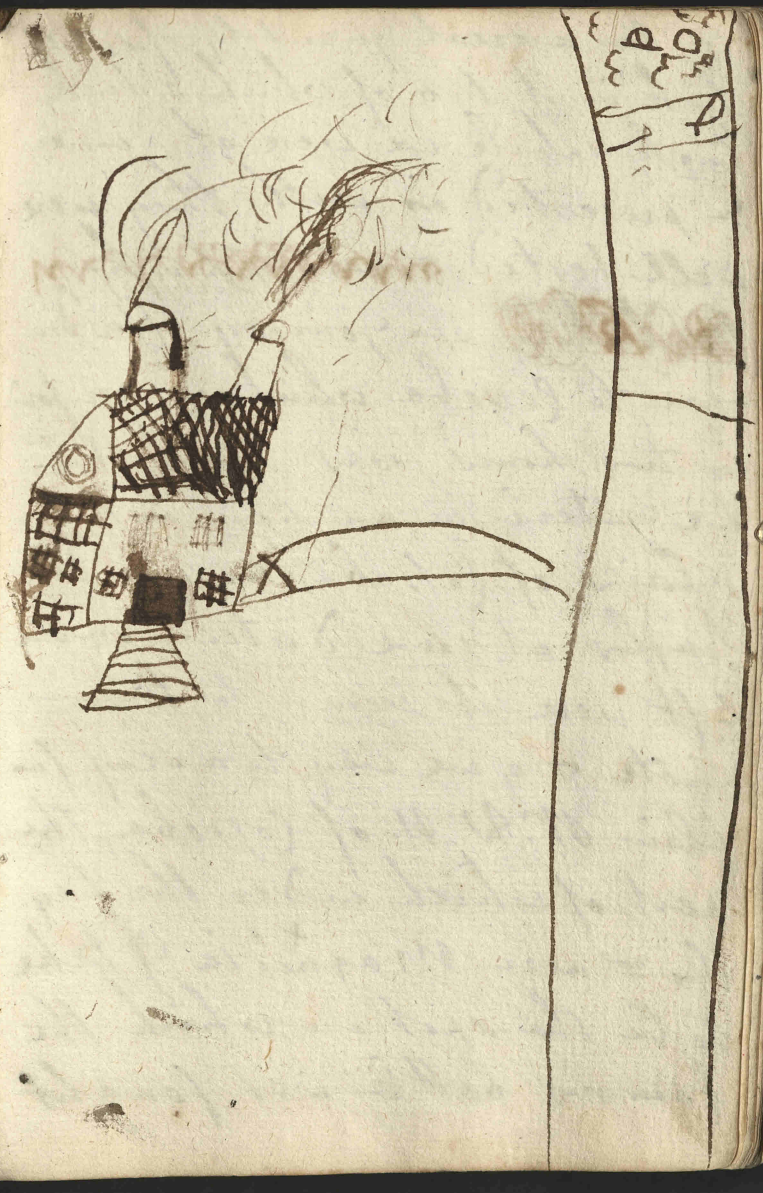
Got up at four & in an hour & a quarter set out about an hour rode over a hilly ragged road near due East of our Camp brought us into the pleasant Vale of Nymphe its direction is something to the south of East is agreeably wooded not so much as to prevent an open prospect about three or some times four miles broad & bounded by a ridge of pleasant grey hills on each side after we had rode about three hours & a half in it our road led us close ~~well~~ ~~regard~~ to the hills on our left & where we came to a large antique stone bridge of six arches & built of large

see after of the wood all over this country which is mostly shrubby not fit to afford timber & nothing like a forest.

stones without Cement &
having the holes for Iron
Cramps to have been taken away; its direction
is SEE & NWW. we took a view
of it from NEN which see with
the Plan, the river & Pactolus runs un
der it but so small when
we passd it that it only ran
under one Arch, there is
scarce any thing left but the
arches antique, & those en
tire, there is some small mo-
dern reparations to make it pas
sable which in the winter
must be necessary (as the Ways must be then impassable) having
passd the river Pactolus here we
after a few paces came to a
two sank pavement only
left hand of the road

† I supposd this to be the Pactolus
from Mr. Burdets saying so but
found that this river run of to
the left before we came to Cossa
ba probably to run into the Ter
mus as our Guide told us; but
the Pactolus as will appear afte
wards, has a very different Course
from this river & is not so big
even at sardis. I am much sur
prised that none of the maps take
notice of this river as it has so re
markable a bridge built over it
mentioned to look into the Antients which
side of the Hermus did the Hyllus run into

looked antique & afterwards
having passed the river
Brenta
five times in all we
dined upon its banks un
der a grove of large Wal
nut trees about an hour
from the bridge the river
Brenta thus far was a very small
clear stream which would be
pretty enough were it never big
er but the breath of its
gravelly Channell of which
a great a part is dry takes
away all the beauty it would
have if confind within banks
& only serves to shew what
is wanting, there appeard

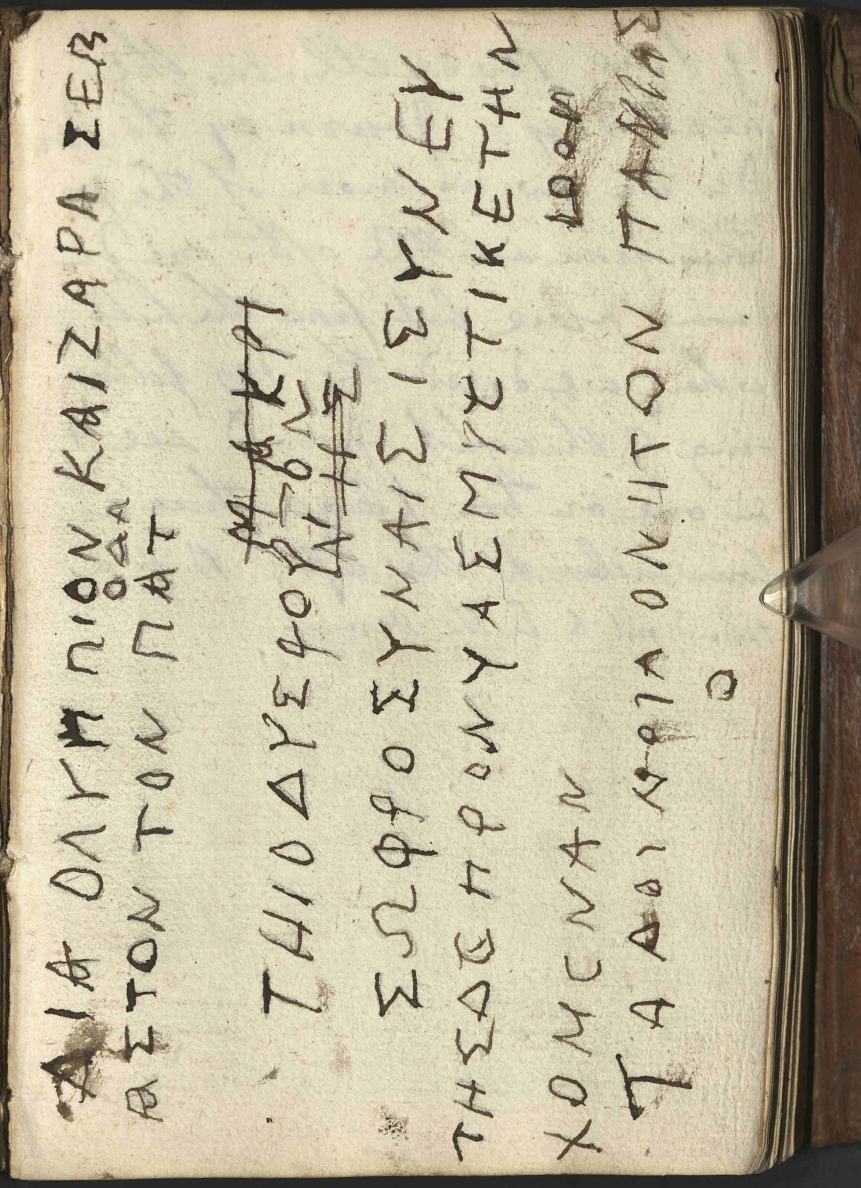


Pl. 4 Minerva at Priene Ionic
42: 125 Bacchus at Teos Ionic
124 Diana at Ephesus Ionic
125 Diana at Magnesia Ionic
125 Apollo at Miletus Ionic

+ Meletius I find attributes the invention of the Magnet to the other Magnesia

to be a great quantity of small fish in it two of which a bark took while we were at dinner & presented us with they were well tasted ~~[illegible]~~ our Journey after dinner to Cossebа which we performed in two hours was about N.E. we entered in an hour into the plains of Cossebа having Mt. Sipylus at some distance on our left were it seems to terminate & give way to a very fine plain N.W.N. of Cossebа, the part of which under the Sipylus & near Magnesia + I take to be the spot on which the famous battle was fought

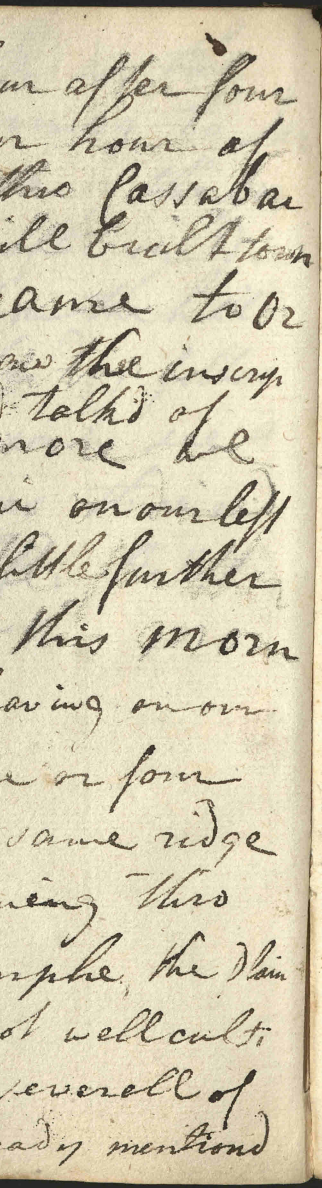
we went up to the ancient
burial place to the E. of Cas-
saba, from whence about sun
set we had a fine view of the
plain at the same place we
saw some imperfect inscriptions
& indeed most of the stones made
use of for tomb stones have
been undoubtedly been made
use of in some antique building
pieces of entablature, frieses
&c & the holes where the
cramps were fixt make this
very clear, some of the greek
inscriptions remain with the
ancient ones added in bas-
relief, of very bad taste, serves for
one of the tomb stones, this burial
place is on a narrow of which



I saw several in the next days Journey to Sardis we saw no more of the ~~pay~~ range ~~mos~~ from a little after our dining place but from the hill where we dined the day following I thought I could see it in one or two places three or four miles to the left. N. B. this turned out to be the Hermus.

May 27

got up at ½ an hour after four & set out half an hour after five & rode thro Cassaba which is a dirty ill built town & in two hours came to Organli where we saw the inscription Mr. Bagnet had talk'd of & in two hours more we came to Denieni on our left & dined on a hill a little further on, our course this morning was E S E having on our right hand at three or four miles distance the same ridge of hill we had coming thro the Plains of Nymphe, the Plain we went thro was not well cultivated we met with several of those Barrows already mentioned



from our dining place we saw
the Hermus which runs in the
middle of the plain we travell'd
to & in the afternoon we saw
him often as we went to Sardis
in an hour & a half keeping
the same direction as in the
morning, as we left our dining
place we continued to have the
same ridge of hills on our right
all the way to Sardis the situa-
tion of which at the foot of
them shew'd them to be the
extension of the Smyrna, but
between that ridge & our road
runs a set of small ragged hills
pretty much cover'd with thrub
& which extend as far as
Sardis where the Castle is upon
one of them; the plain on

ΜΑΤΡΩΝ ΑΝΑΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΝ ΤΟΥΣ
ΑΝΑΝΚΑΙΟΤΑΤΟΙ-
ΚΑΙΠΟΙΣΙΝΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΙΑΣΠΑΝΑΚΙ
ΣΟΤΕΜΕΘΕΙΣ
ΚΑΙΦΥΛΑΣΑΝΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΥΘΗΝΙΑΝ
ΠΡΟΣΙΚΑΘΙΕΣΟΝΤΑ
ΡΩΣΙΝΤΑΤΟΥΣ ΚΑΙ
ΜΗΤΡΩΙΟΙΣ
ΡΕΟΥΣΙΑ ΚΟΙΣΙΑ ΝΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΙΔΙΩΝ
ΜΗΝ

ΕΙΤΕ ΤΗΝ ΤΟΥ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΤΑ
ΤΗΝ ΤΕΙΣΛΝ —
ΤΑΔΙΑΤΗΣ ΕΑΥΤΟΥ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΦΡΟ
ΥΝΗΣ ΠΟ—
ΛΕΙΤΑΣ ΑΤΟΜΟΛΟΥΣ ΣΤΡΑΤΕΥΣΑΣ
ΘΑΙ ΕΥΕΡΓΕ —
ΤΗΝ ΟΝΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΕΩΣ ΕΗ ΠΑ
ΣΙΝ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΤΑΣΑΝΥ
ΠΕΡΒΛΗΤΟΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ ΠΕΡΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ
ΦΙΛΟΔΟΣΙΑΣ

May the 28

having the evening of our Arrivall at Sardis walkd about to take a generall view of what remains of antiquity we could find out we resolvd to climb up to the hill over the town where the building calld the Castle is from thence to take the situation of the old town and the temples the grave & the environs & accordingly spent the morning in putting this in execution we made the our station & markd the ruins as they lay with regard to that point in our return we took a generall view of the Ionic pillars & defied the particular measure of them till we could by digging find out their base in the afternoon we took the measures of the large

Polybius see page 15 mentions the taking of Sardis after a siege of 2 years in a particular manner by Antiochus the town & Citadell are here described he mentions the hill of the Theatre commanding the town & Citadell which I cant make consistent with the present appearances however the variety of odd ground properly considerd may answer to the particularity he mentions in the detail of that affair. here y town was plundered & ruind.

Herod. mentions the battle between Crosus & Cyrus in the plain before the town where of the Hyllus dis but the town he mentions also taken by stratagem after 14 days the town he says was also taken surprise by the Lacedemonians but not the Citadell the Heraclidæ Antaphernes defend the Citadell; the Pactolus runs thro the town;

building which we supposed to be a palace distinguishing such mea-
sures as we could have no doubt
about from such as were only pro-
bable & to be supply'd to com-
plete the building, the extent of
these ~~buildings~~ the great solidity of
the walls still remaining & vast
size of the stones shew it must
have been a very ~~very~~ magnificent
building but as the ornaments are
totally destroy'd & nothing remains
but plain walls even those in a very
bad condition is is impossible to
make any guess about ~~the~~ beau-
ty ~~of the buildings~~ there is a gre-
at call of brick work & the bricks
made use of very fine & of a great
size, but they are proportionate in breadth & length
we spent this afternoon, mea-
sured the bridge w. see & took a view
of it from the N. W. Corner,

I dont think it improbable that this
may be the building Vitruvius men-
tions here of brick & indeed his opinion
with regard to the duration of brick
work is here verify'd for ~~that~~ what is seen
here is at this day of incredible solidity
& firmness, so closely it is lie'd with
the mortar

they resemble more an old tiles than one brick,

May the 29

We employd this morning in making a tour quite round upon which there are any remains of antiquity proceeding from the bridge to the village & so on towards the South leaving the Ionic temple to our right & then turning east so as to include the Tmolus or rather that part of those mountains upon which was the Citadell & at the foot of which the City of Sardis was built, in which we observed as follows, about N.W. of the Citadell is a high hill something like it ending in a sharp point & about as high their tops about three miles asunder between these runs the Pactolus passing by the Ionick temple & village

a view of those ruins as they lye will give a better idea than any description & in general where things to be described lye in the utmost confusion & disorder which is necessarily the Case of ruins it is scarce possible to convey a just idea of them without referring to a plan or view which must I think be much more agreable to the reader than following the travellour thro' his tedious dry description which is often like the original impenetrable thing else than its unconnected & mintelligible disorder;

towards the East of it & so mov-
ing towards the bridge. which all
this hill as well as the Citadell
is a part of the Gnoles, & is in se-
veral places almost quite perpen-
dicular like the former probably
the effect of torrents in the winter
which may easily loosen & carry
of the low yellowish earth of
which great part of these moun-
tains consists turning a little westward we
mounted the ridge of hills which
join the Citadell to the main ridge
of the Gnoles like an Isthmus &
here we entered the Gate of the Ci-
tadell, & went to the highest part
of it to have a good prospect, this
hill seems to have been wallid n-
ly in such parts where es were
not quite so perpendicular as to
make it unaccessible, at least

in reading Polyb. Hence the allowance must
be made for the Citadell's being so ha-
ble to change
the manner in which Antiochus sur
prised this town after two years fruit
less siege has some circumstances as
tod by Polybius, tho' very distinctly, w
are much more easily understood from
knowing the ground for when the
reader has a clear idea from a plan
of the spot where Lagoras the Cretan
the sole conductor of this affair placed
his scaling ladders & how it lyes with
regard to the town & Citadell

the wall now remaing has that appearance, from the part of the Mountain which looks south it runs out to the south west is about nine foot thick & towards the south west where it terminate is built in angles so that the faces flanqu each other, & towards the south East extremity is a sort of Gallery with ouvertures facing that way, it is built of marble taken from other ruins as appears by several large stones having the holes for Cramps & pieces of Columns & entablature, it extends but a very little way most parts of the hill being so perpendicular as to want no such defence. but in such places as it was necessary there appears remnants of this wall, the earth

he has no difficulty in conceiving clearly the execution of the stratagem & that the spot already mentioned could be very well seen from Antiochus camp before the town. tho' neither from the town or Citadell;

is so loose & easily detached as has been already observed as to afford but a bad foundation for solid buildings, for which reason in some places the wall has tumbled down & in others is so much ~~wore away~~ left by the earth that it wont probably last a great while, we walk round the top of the hill to take a view on all sides & when we got to the highest part of it (except a little point which was still ~~about~~ about half a score feet higher than us & so perpendicular as not to be ascended without considerable danger) we had a view of Mt. Oy piles W. N. W. which the mountain intercepted till we had got so high turning our faces to that part of the ridge

of Pandas which was near due North
of us we perceiv'd two Cliffs one
to our right hand & another to
the left about ~~two~~ half miles distant
from each other & near parallel
running near North down the
ridge of Mountains in these
Cliffs are the Channells of two
streams which runnings southward
brace the Citadell & proceed to
the Hermas of whose distance from
the Citadell & the manner in w^h
those two streams are receiv'd of
towards; the Stream running t
the East of the Citadell is the
most considerable & what Smith
no doubt calls the Pantolas ~~that~~
~~to the east~~ we went afterwards
to see it; that to the west ~~had~~
the bridge already mentioned built

see Pandas represented personally by
the sculptors & poets;

over it & is I suppose the Partedge
notwithstanding our being so high
we could not trace tho a stream
far by our Eyes from the Cittadell
but could be pretty sure from the
small distance of the mountains
from which the rose that their
source could not be above a do-
zen miles from Sard is & probably
not half so much, we asked the
Aga who accompanyd us about
them & were informed by him that
the stream to the west of the Cit-
tadell was the produce of a foun-
tain which sprang out of a rock
about four hours from where we
were but that the Eastern stream was
produced by four little streams fou-
fountains about the same distance of
which soon joind, in the Cittadell
was a building not far from the

the View from the top of the Ci-
tadell was very fine towards the
North commanding entirely the
Campus Martius with a fine view
of that river winding thro it & to
the North of it a very fine Cape having on
the side next us ~~the Appearance~~
~~of a large barrow seem to enquire~~
~~about the Campus~~ a remarkable
large barrow

gate which look'd like a Cistern but
dry, the Aga said there was no foun-
tain there & that all attempts to
supply it with water properly had
been without success, we had some
more dependence upon his account
of these sources than the one he
gave of the Jonick temple & other
antiquity, which he said was built
by the Genoese about four or five
hundred years ago by so great a
number of workmen that they
consumed (while building the Jonick
temple which he says was the sum-
merhouse for their Prince) a
hundred bushells of salt every day
going out of the same gate & de-
scending the east side of the Citadel
we now turn'd more northerly
& getting into the plain went to
see the Stream allready mentioned

which seemd not to be quite so
distant from the stream I suppose
the portolus to the North of the Cit-
adell where we pirced it or to the south
I guess them to be a good mile
or under here still running pretty
much parralell towards the Hermus
but of this afterwards, we after this
took a slight view of severall an-
tiquitys which lay between the
Streams close under the Citadell
& towards to the North of it; here seemd
lye most of the remains of the
antient City & indeed every thing
that look'd like the remains of
buildings were in this spot ex-
cept the Corinth pillars & the
small remains on the top of the
hill, its true to the west of the
western stream where the turkish
burrall places are the ground seems

to have some height acquired from ruin
if there appears any good reasons for sup-
posing the western stream the Pactolus
one may also suppose the town to have
extended that way & the Gymnasium to have
been in that spot; as Herod: mentions
the river running thro it.

after we had very minutely observd the
course & breadth of those two streams
we found it very difficult to say with a-
ny authority which was the Pactolus, we
cannot find why those travellers already
mentioned have fixt upon the eastern
stream without hesitation, tis true
it carries some more water than the
other but then Herodotus says that
river ran thro' the Gymnasium which an-
swers more to the western stream now
running close by the ruins & a large
strong bridge over it seems to have
some weight, tho' this bridge is not very an-
tient it is probably a very antient one
repaird; see its view,

May the 30th

Spent the morning in considering the antiquitys to the North, the extent of the City & the course of the two rivulets already mentioned with their distance from one another & the situation of Sardis in Generall; which as far as we could fix it is as follows, ~~to the North of those Mountains called the Tmolus, the City~~ to the North of the ridge of Mountains called the Tmolus is the City of Sardis built upon a pitty high hill which is a continuation of the Tmolus, & at the foot of this hill still to the North are the ruins of the Ci-

- the figure to the left looking towards all
the body lyes extended out & nothing but the head hanging downward
behind it appears a very great thing of ground the ruins
could have overwhelmed
the Dig figure & o[illegible]
gon who seems to get
away the boy [illegible]
[illegible] (very
rude

ty, to the East & West of both the Citadell & these ruins are two rivulets arising from the Fountains which about a mile from the ruins or . empty themselves into the Hermus, all the ruins we saw between these two rivers & to ye North of the Citadell except the remains of the Ionick temple we saw, it is not improbable that the City might have extended itself beyond the Western rivulet where there is now a Turkish buriall place tho we could see no ruins there above ground, the most remarkable ruins are near this Western rivulet which is distant above a mile from that which runs to the East, the City seems to have extended about half a mile into the plain & might

have covered a good deall of ground
towards the N. W. were the Gonick
Pillars are, so that excluding the
Citadell it might probably have
had a Circumference of near five
mile, the view from it top of the
plains of Hermes is very fine &
from the Citadell you see the
Sigrian lake, the two inlets
tho quite sufficient to answer
the purposes of convenience are
to small to have contributed
much to pleasure that to the
west being about half as large
as the other I think it is beyond
dispute that one of those is the Pe-
tolus but see no reason for Smith
&c making it the Eastern one
except indeed thats being the lay-

est. (see Herod &c.) immediately un-
der the hill of the Citadell tow-
ard, the North is a ruin looking
from its semi circular shape like a thea-
tre but so much covered with rub-
bish that no seats could be dis-
covered nerth thus Northward is
a Circus of about 300 paces long with
the Arches w ns and the Seats, the
whole ground to the North of this
seems to be very considerably raised
by the quantity of ruins buried &
which are so covered with earth that
when I saw them there was corn sow'd
there, the building that seems to have
the air of the greatest Antiquity
is that Mark'd B: & is the ruin
most extended to the East it is
built in the most solid manner
of vast large rough stones but not with

the rest of it ~~that~~ the Circus which
must have been the Scene is built
tho pretty solidly & with a good
deal the appearance of anti-
quity, yet of the ruins of some
other building as some pieces of
entablatures shew

ofanding its vast strength is reduced
to so disfigured a condition that it
is hard to guess what it could be;
upon the whole it is very plain
that there are two or three series
of Antiquitys at Sardis some shew
genuine & infallible marks of taste
& magnificence shew undoubted
antiquity others which, tho well
built, are made of ruins the mo-
dern town of Sardis call'd Sart con-
sists of five or six miserable ho-
vells to the N. W. on the banks
of the West. Stream;

May 31

While I staid at the Ionick pil-lars to hasten the work the Gentlemen went up the Stream to see some quarrys which they found about two miles from the temples in the side of the Mons they had been a good deall workd but probably not for a great while past the Marble is very fine & looks quite like that usd in the Temples & is a fine white very like the Parian no doubt they had the materials for building the tem-ple from this Quarry which is conveniently near for that purpose; we found it impossible to discover the bore of any of

Vitruvius mentions 4 temples in Greece as Modells for taste & magnificence

the pillars this day so determined to stay another

June 1st

Went early to work at the pillar & discovered the top is worked a Squamma but could not get to the bottom of the base till the afternoon while we were about this Mr Daukins took a ride by the side of the Eastern inlet towards its source in the Gnolas & found it to be much perhaps above twice broader than the first & its source of Gaude said he saw

as there is but one example of the Gonick left at Rome we were a good deall solliciteus about recovering as much of this as we could, as it appeared to have much beauty & magnificence & was built in the Country from where that order had its origin & remarkable for exquisite taste in every thing; what was the age this building was built in? it seems too magnificent & expensive to have been produced after this Country became subject to the Romans & were obliged to the liberality of Tiberius, overall reasons induced us to believe this temple had never been finished pity

some miles up in the mountain

in our travell, afterwards we found a great number of Temples wch had not been quite finished, & found ye in most of ye considerable buildings wch we saw all the nice finishings of ye Capitells freeze &c has been executed after ye mason work has been finished; see Balbeck, &c.

first the pillars standing were all of them flute towards the top (see plan) some for eight or ten inches in length others more which oddity can be accounted for in no way but by supposing they were fluting were to be continued & that this was done after the pillars were up, next, the pilaster was finish with greater neatness of the masonry than I ever saw in any building ancient or Modern, the joinings of the stones done with incredible exactness lying on each other so as to touch in every point & in one or two of the pillars fallen the sides of the stones were polish which lay upon one another were polished with the utmost diligence while the outside was quite rough, it is not to be supposed that in so magnificent a building & where some part were finished with such attention as I believe it would be very difficult

June 2d

Left Sardis & dividing ourselves into two Companys took each of us one of the inlets to trace together our course to the Hermus but soon found them both grow so inconsiderable as to lose them often among the shrubs & could not make them out fairly to the Hermus the Western branch is a good deall devided for watering the plain when they are sufficiently supplyd with water the rest pretty streight into the Hermus which is about 3 very short miles from Sardis. the Hermus is a tollerably large river where we passd it, having a Channell as broad as 60 yds but very shallow swarm little islands in it. the plain it runs thro would be much finer by proper cultivation but is almost entirely abandond to the turkmen

to equall now; it is not to be imagined that other parts should be so totally neglected, & that where in the measures of the Columns we found every thing in the true Vitruvian proportion the Architect could ever mean that those irregular fluting should remain so besides at the bottom of the pillar within about three foot of the base there run round it a polishd circle of about an inch broad while all the rest of the pillar was quite rough. this seemd to have markd the true diameter the pillar was to have when finishd.

-is calld by the oracle πολυρροος Hesiod. 1.45
this is the plain in w. Croesus & Cyrus fought
The Hermus being the greatest river & receiving the Hyllus Herod. l. 80, receives the Pactolus. Herod. 5. 101.
αμβροσιον πιουσαι υδωρ δειδ πατερος
in wit. Homer.

in less than an hour we came to
the large round barrow which we saw
from the Citadell of Sardis having ascended
from the plain of the Hermus & got
into a more barren soil there were
a vast number of barrows* hereabouts
we took a view of the Hermus Sar-
dis, the Tmolus &c from those hills
& turning northward of the lake
which we afterwards travell'd by
we could perceive no stream from
it nor into it, it seems to be about
a dozen miles round & is most plen-
tifully stocked with wildfowl, the
lake looks clean & well but has
the disadvantage of a most neglected
barren country immediately round
it, we had yet met with its distance from Sardis agrees with
Strabo who says in about an hour

* περιεχεται δ' τη λιμνη χωρον τα μνημματα
των βασιλεων, Strab. 627; χωρα not sight.
the Gygeian lake in Strabo's time call'd
Coloe, Strab. 626.
the high Barrows which we remark'd
from the Citadell of Sardis answers
pretty well in circumference to the
description of the sepulchre of Alyattes
by Herod. & is near the lake, per-
haps within ½ a mile, however it
would be indulging conjecture too
much to

* but Strabo is not so exact about the
χωμα w.ch wonder at as he quotes Herod

& half from the barrow we
quit the lake having rode 3/4 p.m
hour on its banks & in a large
hour more came to Manisa where
we dined, this town has three or four
mosques is situated upon the N.E.
side of a hill ill built like most
Turkish towns I saw several Pillars
of one stone & one with a Corinth
Capitall turned down, in an hour
& a few minutes from this we insensibly
got into a plain & came
to a long wooden bridge over two
broad Channells then quite dry
but which must discharge at sometime
much water into the Hermus about
an hour from this the plain still
opening we passd the village call'd Gedeous
& encampd by a well about a
1/4 of an hour further on the road side

Homer mentions Mesthles & Antiphus
as the commander of the Inhabitants
of this lake at Troy he seems to distin-
guish the Meonians who lived here
from those who lived under Tmolus
in the twentyeth book where Achilles
kills Iphition he is call'd the son
of Otryteus who lived under the
snowy Tmolus in the 11th ver. &
that his family & possessions were on
the Hyperborean at fishy Hyllus
& rolling Hermus. dont this seem
to place the Hyllus nearer the
Hyperborean than is usual.

& near a buried place where were
several pieces of pillars & in
an inscription half buried, we were near
eight hours on horse back in the
morning & about two leg one in
the afternoon but as we rambled a
good deall out of our road in the
morning we may call it 6 hours from
Sardis to Marmora & 2 from that
to the village of Yeserra all this
day we neither saw or passd any
river, the Country from our leaving
the plains of Hermus to Marmora
was but indifferent, in the afternoon
better

Mares 18 - 24 Bade 12 13

June 3d & 4th.

In half an our this morning we passd a narrow low stone bridge over a small rivolet which runs to ward towards the heimus & in 1 ½ hours came to Thyatira, most of the turkish burial places are on the road & none of them without broken pieces of old pillars for the ornament of their grave we saw a great number of them just now as we are coming into Thyatira this City is situated in a plain ~~& [illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ is very plentifully supplyd with water which comes from some high ground to the east of it supplyd as we were informd entirely from fountains they supply almost every street with a little stream which ~~[illegible]~~ in its north direction & w. we afterwards travelld extends a ~~bout two~~ leagues but to the east has some hills pretty near it;

a Stream towards the North of the City or N.E. which waters the gardens I take to be ~~undoubtedly~~ the same water which has served the town — the only thing that can prove for the Lycus of Pliny, the I dont find that any other of the Antient men tion a river here & from the account I have given Pliny & Strabo place Lycus, dont seem very accurate there is as much burial ground about Thyatira as I have seen in most towns of turkey & all those filled with broken pieces of Columns & other parts of antient buildings in severall parts of the town you see a row of stones which have the appearance of antique & in most of the Canes a number of Columns broken & displaced, a good many inscriptions they can dig no

023 1/2 0
0 1590
0 43
54
023 1/2 0
0 503 0 1590

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1207
153 inch with another but differing
an inch or two from one another

where without finding some thing antique, but all these remains are so exceedingly small, so displaced & so broke to pieces that there is scarcely satisfaction in seeing them & one can only conclude that as there are great numbers of broken Columns & other members of different orders of architecture (tho in a most shattered & dispersed condition) there must have been here formerly several expensive buildings, that remains mentioned being allways employd in buildings of elegance & allso the present town is dirty ill built & the houses crowded

ΙΟΥΛΙΑΝΟΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ
ΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ ΣΥΝΤΥΧΗ
ΧΡΕΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ

the Governor received the

ΑΤΕΙΜΗΤΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΖΩΝ
ΚΑ —
ΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟ ΕΑΥΤΩ
ΚΑΙΤ —
ΟΙΣ ΓΟΝΕΙΣΙ ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΩ ΚΑΙ
ΣΥΝ —
ΤΥΧ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜΩΛΙΤΤΗΤΗ ΚΑ
ΛΟΥΜΕΝΗ ΣΥΝΤΥΧΗ ∩
ΔΟΡΥ ΟΡΕΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ
Sunteuxe Wem

Ioulia Molaitta h
kaloumenh suntuxe
Chreste chaire

ΑΤΕΙΜΗΤΟΣ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ ΖΩΝ ΚΑ
ΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕ ΤΗΝ ΣΟΡΟ ΕΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙΤ
ΟΙΣ ΓΟΝΕΙΣΙ ΔΟΡΥΦΟΡΩ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝ
ΤΥΧ ΚΑΙ ΙΟΥΛΙΑΜΩΛΙΤΤΗΤΗ ΚΑ
ΛΟΥΜΕΝΗ ΣΥΝΤΥΧΗ ∩
ΔΟΡΥ ΟΡΕΧΡΗΣΤΕ ΧΑΙΡΕ
ΣΥΝΤΥΧ Wem

we set out in the afternoon & travell'd two hours N. & by W. to the foot of those hills which terminate the plain of Phyotina having pass'd in half an hour a little Village call'd Meder upon a rising ground & having at a well an inscription turn'd upside down which made it too troublesome to take this plain to we pass'd this this afternoon seem'd to be tollerably fruitfull & the hills which surround it green & agreable we pitched our tent on a road side by a stream & about thirty broken pillars with one or two pedestalls as the pillars are too different both in size & quality of their marble to have all serv'd in the same building

we soon cross'd a stream wch is before mentioned as Pliny's Lycus it seemed not to be made up of any part of the water which had serv'd the City rising more to the North & may probably after receive the said water this I find is generally supposed the Hyllus

June 5th

In about 2 ½ hours we arrived at Kinkagach which signifys the forty trees a town having five minarets & very prettily situated at the foot of a hill & commanding a beautifull rich plain toward's the East we continued travelling another hour & ½ having that plain on our left & the range of hills under which is situated on our left & quitting the plain in another hour we stopt at a stream running close by the road which for the last hour was a little uneven this stream which runs westward where we stopt seemd to carry more water in it than any we had yet seen in Asia minor except the Hermus tho it was but eighteen or twenty foot over; in the afternoon we passd Soma in half an hour

Can this have been the Hypsani Longus?

on our left hand it is situated under the ridge of hills we had from Kirkagach on our left but high & seems to be a tolerably large town we travell'd two hours more with those hills on our left thro' a fine country the hilly our course being this afternoon W. S. W.

We set out from Scala Nova Aug.t the 29.th & in about 2½ hours riding upon the shore, aqueduct came to the embouchure of the Caster or rather to the place it should be for it was choaked up w.th sand & discharg'd no water into the sea, in half an hour or a little more leaving the sea & following its course we came to the ruins of Ephesus whose situation is best known from the plan annexed taken from two stations, as most travellers talk of some remains which they took for the famous temple of Diana but

in so indistinct a manner as to give very little satisfaction to any body who had formed an idea to themselves of that temple from what the read in Pliny & Vitruvius we flatter'd ourselves that we might recover some of the measures of it by the help of our Architect but were so much disappointed that we could not among the considerable heaps of ruins we saw find any satisfactory reason for supposing any one of them the temple of Diana the ruins which Pocock assigns for the temple has been no doubt a very great building but of what sort would I believe puzzle any Architect to guess the remains are so imperfect & all the ornaments taken away, as to the plan he makes out of it it is not only extreamly unlike any building we have seen of the Antients but has nothing

June 6

in less than an hour we descended into the most extensive plain we had yet seen & in less than another hour we crossd a narrow stream that ran South West ward & which I take to be a part of that we dind near the day before, & in two hours & a half from our setting out we came up to the River Smith supposes to be the Hyllus, in another hour we came to a stone bridge built over it where we dind & had a view of the Castle of Pergamo two short hours from us, in our way from hence to Pergamus we saw several bridges over Channells tho were dry, as we pass'd thro the plain to Pergamus in the di

like the temple of Diana which was an Ionick octostyle & Dipteros as expressly mentioned by Vitruvius who tells us that Hermog. had wrote a book upon it & as doubt Vitruvius had often seen the plans of it, we could not with any certainty trace the old walls of the City, those mentioned by Pococh are so frequently interrupted that I dont think it is possible to make them out without imagining too much besides they have by no means the appearance of the enceinte of the City while in its glory as he says for besides its not having in several places a solidity equall to that it is made up frequently of pieces of Column & other pieces of old marbles it have served in other buildings

section of Ward which appeard
the greatest length of the plain
seemd to be surrounded by hills
on all sides except towards Per-
gamus where alone we could sup-
pose any rivers to get out, the
river w. Smith calls Hydles seemd
to run that way & hitherto ap-
peares to be the Caicus, which he
mistook by taking such crooks
as to pass it 4 miles from Pergam
its Channell was much broader
it stream w. we saw it the city
bridge it might be about two ye
yard, over where it had high bank
the were broken so as to carry vi-
sible marks of its violence in win-
ter, the high situations about
Pergamus will give us an oppor-
tunity of knowing more of those

but besides either his temple or
his walls must be wrong as he puts
the temple within the City contrary
to all authority. it is plain from
the present ruins that a great
part of the City was built on the
side & at the foot of the hills w.
is agreable to the account we have
of Lisymachus building it so after
that remarkable inundation of w.
see the epigram in Stephens. Herod.
makes this town think 540 stades
from Sardis. the present Castle a good
situation, & indeed covered with ru-
ins, why excluded the City by Dorcas
the Corinthian temple, elegant antiq.
as Strygia &c.

situation close under the Castle hill to the south of it & having the town to the S. W. —

the tour we have hitherto made thro Asia Minor has afforded a very fine country. the soil in generall good, the plains not so extensive as to tire the eye but bounded by hills most of which are green not indeed so much by trees as shrubs. the country is watered enough for private convenience & agriculture but its rivers (which name they scarcely serve one or two excepted) are too small for the purposes of beauty or trade (even of this part of the world we are remarkable for the last) & how Croesus came by his wealth see history for the genl. bent & genius of its inhabitants; does the climate & soill seem to have had any effect here. did any spot of ground produce so many eminent spirits? did the three Grecian Colonys exceed the other inhabitants;

see its preference to Europe & the preference given by Herod. to 90 mia above its other parts

did the Asiatick Greeks bring any foundation for letters & arts from Greece or did they get them entirely in Asia?

June the 7th

we took a generall view of the town & antiquitys having first paid our visit to the Aga; the present pergamus is situated near north of the Castle & by q antiquitys & we saw the antient town must have had the same situation & perhaps to have extended more up the Castle hill for the walls may be traced almost round the town the Selinus passes thro the middle of the town over which there are bridges & in one place two arch Channells of a considerable breath which seems to have been built upon & thro which the river passes to join the Caicus towards the East, which is the approach to the town from the plain, of which there is not a very extensive view from the town, the greatest part of it being intercepted by hills to the N. E. but I believe from the Castle the view of

the plain must be fine, we view'd this
Morning the ruins of the Church, the Co-
rinthian pillars, the Theatre, & a gothick
Church of taste to plise now a Mosque,
all those pieces of antiquity are in so
shattered a Condition to afford any plea-
sure, as the pillars are quite obse-
ground (which I am surpris'd at) we in-
tend to take their proportions,
we visited the Castle in the afternoon
& found it a long mile to the top which
was more than we imagin'd it was
our ascent was on the eastern side
upon a road made of very large stone
having much the same appearance
as the Roman Roads tho the Cavern
holes I observ'd in some of the Stones
looked as if it was of a more mo-
dern date, it has two Enceintes
they both appear then gates &
the Fort & the highest is about

Quere whether the different Quality of the high
ground at Pergamus & Sardis may not be
the reason of the different antiquity being
so much more covered at the last.

half a mile round from bottom
to top the whole hill is covered
with ruins pieces of Columns &
& at the entrance of the first en
ceinte the wall is built of pieces
of them & in the same wall to the
right hand as you go in are for
ty or fifty pieces of very fine Corin
thian flutes marble Columns
of about 3 ½ feet diameter, but
the grandest ruins seem to have
been quite on the top in ye Circum
ference of ½ a mile, among grea
variety of ruins totally displaced
there are remains of a Corinthi
an building & seems to have
been very great, from the bro
ken pieces which lye about we
could make out that the build
ing was Corinthian & the propor

HIAE VXORI SEIV
ETAV N
M·PVEDINICEPH
VEDINE·PIFPAVLLIN
M

tions of such members as we could
find are & see the plan
by our Compass we found that
the City is S.W.S. from the mid
dle of the top of this Castle, the
plain, which is seen finely from
hence, lyes (taking its greatest
length wch was our road) East,
before the town & castle is a
Barrow & further a wood S.
& the Chain of hills behind ye
town & Castle bye N. N. W.
we could see the course of the
river wch we had pass continue
along the plain to the S W S. in
a line with ye town & beyond it ye
golph of Sandarli wch some yl
lands, we saw also the Course of
the Selinus which comes from the North of the Castle &
there are two bridges before it yd
into the town to ye east of it we
saw an aqueduct & to the west of

the view from the Castle is extreamly
fine both of the broad plain to S W S
& of the narrow one in which the Cam
mes to the Sixty Cliffs, ~~from this~~
~~hill & from the higher part of the~~
~~Castle~~ saw here both men & women
an spectators of that remarkable de
feat of three hundred horse & four
thousand foot of Ant. by a hundred foot
& a thousand horse Athenians and ye
command of Dionysius the elder of ye
great philosopher, Feb 3y: 20:

the castle another stream runs which joins the Selinus to the south of the town, near the ruins of the Church the Selinus is covered by two arches which run parrolell to each other for about two hundred yards, it has been done for the communication of the two parts of the town, this stream descends thro a steep rugged channell with a good fall of rapidity

this stream answers to Pliny's Celinus very well & is probably the stream from where Homer Od. Λ. 518 gives a people the name of Κυπαρισσοι, see Strab. who I dont know why puts this river in the Elaites his calling it a torrent Χειμαρροος agrees well with the poor figure it made when we saw it, being almost quite dry, but having a bridge over it near the town which shews it must sometimes be

read

June 8th & 9th

Went to the Amphitheatre, it is very plain that they have chose an advantageous piece of Ground to save the expence of building, towards the East & West the ground has lain so as to save any other expence than that of seats towards the East & West. to the North & South are the remains of great Arches which supported the seats & under which there is a communication from without to the Pletea; the seats are either all so displaced or is covered with earth & Rubbs that we could not see one in its place & the whole so fill'd with rubbish that no measures could be taken, by pacing round half the Circumference at the top I found it to be about 400 yards quite round.

+ all the Theatres we saw afterwards in Asia minor were built in the same manner; which must have made those buildings much less expensive & at the same time gave a greater firmness to the building than any wall could & was a great security against the frequent earthquakes in this Country (Query whether there are accounts of much damage being done by earthquakes while the people were in the theatre as we have instances in Italy, if not it is most probable the different ways of building their theatres in these two Countys has been the occasion of it, we find ~~the~~ an accident of this nat was the occasion of first building stone theatres at Athens which were before of wood & called ιξρια from there in Aristophan. Athen. &c see potter; this situation was still a further security & indeed in that Country every proper one, see damages done in Italy by Theatres.

towards the South is a burieall place which has consumd a good deall of the ornamentall part of the Amphitheatre & which seperates it from the Theatre which has made the same advantagious use of the south side of the hill just over the town the plan of it taken from the inner part the town will give the best Idea of it I paced round the top of it from one end of the Proscenium to the other & makes a little more than a Circle & found it about 800 paces the obliquity of the Arch of the Western part of the Proscenium I cantunderstand, from thence we went & measured the Pillars & see in all these remains of Architecture where there was the appearance of either taste or Greatness we

THE FABLES OF ÆSOP

were more scrupulously minute than
we should have thought necessary
to satisfy our own curiosity for
fear of omitting any thing which
might be of service to those who are
fond of antient Architecture;
we set out in the afternoon having
first had the measures taken of
some of the Corinthian members
in the Castle already mentioned &
having taken a view of the town
from the little hill ~~South~~ on the south
of it. we went two hours SWS
of the Castle & pitcht our tent to
the N. of a remarkable hill
which stands quite single some-
thing in the shape of a sugar
loaf & next morning in four
hours in the same direction
we arrived at Landerli having
the Castle of Pergamo in sight

in coming from Pergamus we must
have left a little away to the right
Strabo's situation for Gentheraena
see him about the KUTEIOI & above
the river Caicus. the translator thinks
Eustathius has removed that dis-
-ty of Strabo

till we descended to the town of Sandarli, about three hours from pergamous we pass'd the Caicus twice in a little while, so that we had it for about a quarter of an hour on our right all the rest of the way on our left we traced it to the Gulph of Sandarli, the plain into we travell'd from pergamo is a continuation of that we travell'd in coming to it, only reduced to a narrow compass opposite to pergamos & so the whole very pleasant particularly the second hour from pergamus thro a wood; Sandarli is a small town with an old Castle commanded by an aga having nothing worth remarking in it we staid in a Cane there till our boat came a shore for us, its houses tho small are built of stone & have rather a cleaner appearance from without than those we had met with

tho afterwards from the bay & island Bachius

it runs into the Golph a good deal to the South of Sandarli

Plinys account of the Selinus & Caicus seems exact;

Stephan. & Strab. both make Elaea the sea port of pergamus & so here their fleet lay

Strab. makes the plains of Caicus very fertile the most so of Mysia, he places Elaea XII stades from the Caicus & 120 from pergamus; this last undoubtedly have been the port made use of by the kings of pergamus, besides the authority of Strabo we find an account of the Embassy to Antiochus, who being ordered first to go to pergamus to Eumenes, went to Elaea & so to pergamus

in our Town;

June 10th

went on shore in the morning on the Island opposite Phocæa call'd by Liv. (37. 22.) Bacchius, a league from land we were not surpris'd at finding no remains on it as he mentions there with its stretching the Persians having plundered it demolishing the temples, Statues & with which it was most richly adorned.

June 11th

the wind having slackend we but just passd the town of Mytelene this morning having the Islands call'd formerly the Arcecliones on our right we went on shore on the largest with a town upon it is call'd Mytelene. the town is pleasantly situated upon a rising part of the Island having north eastward a view of the Gulph of Landemitis with some inhabitd Land

I think that it is not probable that the three Islands on our right were the Arginusæ but to be certain of that we must carefully collect all the circumstances of that famous battle where Callicratidas was defeated & adds thereto either there or the Islands of Phocæa never must be they, unless one should imagine that this Bacchius might be one of them & the true Bacchius nearer Phocæa vecchia, which we

see the Account of Pandoselene & the curious history of the Delphin out of Pausanias.

~~here we dined & to dine Ghaudi is a place notice of a well supplied Port good for bind ing ships this & its being so retired made it a proper place for Dracon, but it receiving its name according to Stephanus &c~~

& towards the south east close by it the town of upon the Main land ~~we continued to~~ on the highest part of the town is a mirasas tower from whence is the best prospect we found that one tollerably looking house belong'd to the bishop we sailed from hence close by the Phygian shore as far as the Cape Pelo having a distinct view of ye coast the land looks well, the ground a good deall covered with the Valonia tree & here & there corn but no houses the villages being all more inland for fear of the Maltese at the point of the promontory is a castle, & some house built as a check upon the Maltese, from this promontory to the Ligeian the shore takes a new direction towards

near Adrianopolis was a tandros (say the Antients) Glycidas mentions it as plentifully provided with wood for ship building, this circumstance added to its being retired & out of the way made it a most proper place for Aeneas to have recourse to, but Stephanos derives its name from a General of the Dolians ~~who being~~ ~~posterior~~ & their migration being later than troy bring the fact into an Anachronism but see Servius who perhaps clears up this; Mt. Ida is ~~to be~~ seen from the Propontis Aegean & Hellespont & seems to be no more than the highest ground in that peninsula if it may be called so; but which is Gargarus where Jupiter is put to sleep to Juno, Ida & Gargarus are made the same by Homer;

the north it grows gradually
less mountainous till towards
Tenedos it exhibits a beau-
tifull Shelving shore covered
with Vallonia trees & having
the ruins of Troas in view, this
shore begins to rise again as
you approach Cape Janissary ⊕
before you come to Genewi
where it grows Cliffy & perpendi-
cular having the hollows &
two villages mentioned in Po
cocke, turning the Cape where
it is highest & on the top of
which is Janissary, it immediate
ly descends into a pretty plain
led having a little further the
Castle & immediately after
the Scamander, the shore here
retires in a circular way having

⊕ but first gives a Ild this which we
have taken notice the Channell is cut
for letting out the water of Bonnabashi
wonder Mr Stanyan should who had
no doubt read the Antients should take
those for the ruins of Troy (Vol. 1. page 40)
& produce them as arguments for the forme
grandeur of the town

λαφρὸς ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἀπὸ θεσπρω. App. Rhod
Orpheus & Homer (I think allways) calls it
the Hellespont & both give it the epithet
of broad, Orpheus calls Abydos narrow;
The Scholiast upon Apollonius gives the
derivation of Abydos & says that πιτυ
εια was afterwards Lampsacus, Cyzicus
& its port, Mr Dindymus &c. is particularly
described by that poet & Orpheus.
* App. Rhod. does so to v. 935 ἀνὰ πορθμὸν ἀφορτα
& Dionisius v. 821 calls it μεγαν ἑλλεσποντον

this plain behind it flat, marshy & having the appearance of being a good deale made up of the sand & seawater of which a bed always lyes at the mouth just as Strabo mentions. a little after still continuing along the shore it grows hilly which continues for some time not disagreeably to but consisting of what may be called high ground in opposition to the Scamandrian flat, still growing higher till about half way between the Castles & then ascends gradually to the point Beltzeni points Dardanum, & where he thought he might see reason for placing Sphrygium, the grove of Hector & lake Stelenis. from this point is a pleasant valley to a ridge of hills which are a continuation of those just described w^h

the Chersonnese on side of the Hellespont is a rocky bold shore except a little plain just the Castle immediately till you come to the second castle a little above which is Maita situated in a pleasant vale ~~I presuppose the~~ the name of this village with the circumstance of the bold rocky shore to it from the mouth

the first of those hills or beginning probably the Rhoeteum,

of the Hellespont agree perfectly with Herodotus account of πρωτος between which & Sestos he places the bridge of Xerxes. εξι δε της χερσονησου. τας εν αλλης πορτ ω. Σηστου πολιος μεταξυ και αυτη παχεα ες θαλασσαν κατηκουσα. see at bottom

The distance from the Castle will shew if it be Pococks Dardanum which I suppose it is from his saying the plain is to the north of it where the grove &c but according to Strabo's way of ranging on the order of his mentioning Dardan. then Sphrygium then the Lake he puts it to the south.

here also Livy lib. 33: 38. makes Antiochus lost his foot & take the town, see Glander of Cellarius

first rend of a little hill making the point & then retiring make a semi circle which includes this valley & coming again to the sea at the W.E. of this valley seem here to be a continuation of Ida, which would answer to Strabo's ac. of Dardanum from this last point is the plain in which the Castle river & Xerxes viewd his army

the Castle further up than y Cape Castle is a plain & a village called, & from the castles the Europe side becomes more beautifull we saw with great pleasure both y Shore to Gallipoli & Lampsacus, but had but an indistinct view of the Coast of Thrace we cast anchor the 14th at night near the seven towers & went ashore the Sixteenth at Galata,

see the two sea fights of the Athenians in this Straight Diodorus mentions their getting the better in onely making a proper use of the Current being better Sailors & knowing how to work their Ships. see the particulars

Lib. 13.

this true this does not properly deserve the name of a promontory not terminating boldly at the sea but coming down gradually to a low point & having its high part perhaps a long mile from the sea & castle towards the East south of East but then this height will answer to Strabo's account quoted by Strabo of its being not quite on the top nor in the plain & agrees well with the Rhodian ⊕ see page 5. & the other side of this page

in my first Journey to Constantinople I lay all night in a Pellace upon the Shore opposite to Lampsacus about but nearer the Castles where a stream empty'd itself &c. I take to be the Egos potamos so remarkable for the victory obtain'd by Lysander over the Athenians which ended the Peloponnesian war

⊕ the Pliny gives up this river with others.

another reason still for placing Dardanum near the present Abydos is that Herod. talking of Xerxes march lib. v. 93 says εν αριστερῃ μεν απειρων ροιτειον, πολιν και Θρυνειον και Δαρδανον, υπερ δη Αβυδου ορμουμενος εστι, here he mentions Dardanum lost & adds its being near Abydos, whereas Pococke would make it further from it than the other two; add this to what is said before,

25th of July went a shore
at the Castles & having
been visited as usuall
cast anchor that even
ing under the Sigean
promontory upon which
we went a shore & visited
the inscription spent
the 26 at the lower
castle where we made
our first station near
the bridge for taking
the bearings to make
a map we found this wooden
bridge to be about 380 feet long
at each end of it is a buriall place
where we made two stations of
482 feet asunder. see the bearing

taken we after this went to the
embouchure of the river w. was
almost entire choakd up with
sand except a very narrow port
where with difficulty small
boats could pass thro into the
river which stagnated here making
a sort of lake the 27 we set out
travelling upon its banks near
an hour when we came to a very
deep bed or channell on our right
which terminated in the river dry
channell, sandy with stones continued all the first
morning about as broad as at the
bridge thro a very small part of
which the stream ran & often divid
-ed into two or three rivulets its
banks for some part of the last
hour were perpendicular & shew'd
the face of the water in winter
it waters the gardens & vineyards
for about half an hour & then

was thro a country where was some
Corn &c after two hour
we went from it to the barrow
to our right about a mile from
it which we had mark'd from
the bridge as a proper place for
a Station but in our way were
stopt by a river running thro a
marshy bottom which we found
to have two bridges over it a little
higher near a mill turned by its stream
a stone in the road had a latin in-
scription of four lines effaced except
at the beginning of each line the
last was ex testamento after we had
taken our bearings at the mount we
returned by the same bridge & dined
at a little distance from the seamander
on the banks of the inlet already
mentioned & pretty near its source
which is at the extremity of the
plain starting by several springs

out of the bottom of the hills & terminate the plain in very large quantity, so that it made a stream which seemd to be as large very near its source as at any part of its course & to contain more water than the scamander about that place, I should have imagind this stream called Bonmaleshi had lost it self in ye marsh bottom but am told it goes into the sea see Lisk from this passing the Village of the same name we entered those rocky high hills with the Scamander & followd its course as in the map for about three miles I suppose about ten miles from the Castles, & next day 28th continued the same sort of road for 2 hours & to the bridge about ½ mile half before we came to Eue here a second plain opend & we lay that night in the Aga's house at Eue the 29th we went to Chigan in about

+ see afterwhere we found our information of its going into the sea was right

during the rivers course thro these rocky hills plain tree, bally, & tamarisk seemd to be the commonest trees upon its banks the first always appeard of a stunted kind like under wood, we met also with an odd elm or two in this course, but coming to the bridge a beautifull plain opend itself which seemd to produce a good deall of corn, ~~the fields joing~~ with some fine wallnut trees intermixd which were the largest we had seen in this town see Maners trees,

two hours & a half thro a village where we took a guide who led us to the top of the mountain in an hour by a rugged road having visited the walls of the supposed Sepsis & dined we went down that part of the hills which looks towards Genedos & to a remarkable high rock like a sugar loaf. we climbed up this steep rock in search of a mine on the top but were disappointed in our expecting something great for there were only the remains of a very poor fortification or wall & the remains of two round towers & here are the mines close by ye foot of this we returned to Eue thro pleasant valleys & the 30th set out in ye morning to view the junction of the two rivers about half way between Eue & the bridge but rather nearer the first we went upon a rising ground to view the plain which is very rich & beautifull here we also took a

this hill of Eligar is high & very rugged & rocky upon the very top which overlooks all the country are the remains of a well built wall taking in an oval in circumference about three miles the walls are built of the same brown stone of which the rocky hill consists it is not round as Mr. Lisle has marked but rather the end of a high chain of hills which run towards the S.E from thence. these walls are no doubt very old & may continue in the shattered state they now are for many ages as the materials are not worth carrying away about this hill & this kind of hills in the hilly are not only very rugged here & rocky but the plains at their feet are covered with large loose rocks which look as if some violent shock had detached them from the hills there is nothing remaining at Eligar but this wall & a few unintelligible foundation of the same stone the materials of any buildings of consequence if such

view of the bridge which seems a Roman work but in a minous conditi the piers have given way from a bad foundation probably for their sides are sunk, some modern amendments to the piers have made the capable of supporting a close wooden bridge for except one small one the arches are quite gone they reckon it about six hours or seven from Castles to Que & 2 ½ from thence to Chiger Ehi Hamboul appeard to us about 2 short hours or 4 miles from thence we found the two Channells at their junction to answer Mr. Lisles accts to breath but the bottom or Menderfgutt dry while the Simois carry'd about the same quantity of water which we had observ'd from our lying place to the bridge to satisfy ourselves entirely about the course of those rivers we set out the afternoon of this day & travelli on the banks of the Simois near

there were must have been removed, no holes for cramps in those stones composing the wall which is in some places supply'd by the rock, if Demetrius lived here he could not be better situated for reconnoitring the Grecks upon w he is said to have made such laborious researches but quere if Scepsis was not further South. or by supposing the Troes limits to take up a proper proportion of the first plain to bring the Grecian camp nearer the Junction than the present state of the Country would allow, the ground will answer Homer's map of it hitherto but I am afraid of the too great distance of the Scamandrian source from the Junction & despair of finding the hot spring, hitherto it appears that the second plain was the Scamandrian flowery mead, the grand Scene of action, it appears add also that the

~~Eastern branch should not only have a larger channel~~

three hours & a half to a village half a mile to the north of it where we lay, we found soon after setting out that a chain of hills or rising ground running from near East towards Wt. Wd divided the two rivers & their valleys so that the Scamandrian & Simoisian plain are quite distinct the latter is a most beautifull Vale turning after a little way more to the East as set down in the maps for the latter end of our journey was quite east & sometimes a little to the North of it there seem to be a good deall of Corn & Indian wheat with variety of trees Walnut Pines, Cypress &c the best information we could get at this village told us that the source of the river was 8 hours further off, that 4 hours it runs thro the plain which as far as we

Eastern branch should not only have a larger channell but have a bolderak stream & the western be quite dry, as the Scamander &c it is supposed makes the most considerable figure in antient Geography & Poetry. Now I cant get rid of this grand difficulty easily, as to the hot spring one of the sources of Scamander I can suppose it in such a tract of time lost &, as to the distance of the source from the Grecian fleet it is by no means necessary to count it by the winding course of the river but in or near to a straight line, which will bring the distances something near this from the present mouth of Scamander to the Grecian Camp about 4 miles & from Camp & ships to the junction 6 to the town 6

could judge from the view of it from the village lay due East or rather to the North we were told that after that we must go up hill thro a rugged road inaccessible a horseback to its source & that near the river 4 hours from the said village was a hot spring or well satisfy'd with this account we set out the 30th in the morning for the source of the Scamander & travell'd immediately across the Dimorian plain Southwards in half an hour we got upon rising ground which seem'd to be a continuation of that chain already mentioned to separated the two rivers & which here was blended with the lower rising of Ida, it was covered entirely with low wood as box stunted oak & pines in four hours we came up to Scamander near a remarkable round hill isolated on the other side of it it has a little water in its channell which

but if we would have an exact idea of Homers Troy we must (offering him carefully) consider the changes which this Country has undergone according to the accounts of other Antient geographers, & I believe it will appear that this present plain about the embouchure of the river is almost entirely made since homers time, this is not only seen from Strabo's account of it but from as old Authority as Herod. we see that the land had gained upon the sea before his time in the same way as that of the Delta, of the Meandrian plain

as well as that of the Simois was more stony as it grew near its source. we turnd a little to the left & wind near a remarkable rock on the right hand of the river & not far from the village on its left & after dinner went two hours still winding a little toward the East & North East thro a hilly alpine country covered with pines & not unlike the tyrol to the source of the river, which springs out of the rock under a venerable plane tree making a little basin of about 5 or 8 foot diameter under its shade, it tumbles down a romantick shady cliff for some way almost due south & winds a good way before it gets its northern direction. ~~to wards the~~ some part of the hill was higher than its source from which we could see the sea towards Athos, Imbros, Samothrace &

X among the hills of Ida we found it answers well to Homer's epithet of πολυπιδακη πουτεια ανεμων. lib. 8. v 48 where (by the by) as well as where Jupiter & Juno lie, Gargarum seems to be the top or at least the spot from where Troy was to be seen, see the authority for Cotylus being the highest. I believe they are not so old as Homer.

from Eve, Chiguar & other places about these plains there appears a row of hills which bound the plain to the North having still a higher row behind them of which last the highest point is called by Strabo Cotylus, the source of the Scamander is on the highest part of the first row in a line with Cotylus as you look from near Eve. the road we took was a very winding one for in a straight line from Eve were the road good we might get to the source in about 2 miles from the plain, when we were fairly entered

& I don't doubt but a little on to the east (where it was too late for us to go) a view of both plains, we found that the Simois kept the name of Mander & the Scamander that of Cibrichai from the village mentioned where we retired this night & the 31 travell'd back on the banks of the Scamander leaving on our left the remarkable hill already mentioned (& perhaps might be the Callicolone) & continuing in the Scamandrian vale for above two hours, which was much more confined than that of the Simois & I think not so fine we then began to mount the foot of these hills which end in Mt. Ilisgar & leaving Eve to the right dined after 7 hours at the foot of Ilisgar a village call'd Cotchalebasi between that and Eski Stambul having passed thro the village of the Mines, ~~at this last vil-~~ ~~lage we saw a large~~ 12 ~~stone which~~

after this survey of the Country let us see how far Homer's plan may be made out & solve the following difficulty's first the Distance of the source of the Scamander from the Hellespont which must be at least 24 or 25 english miles a greater distance than the greeks could reach 2 next the situation of the town so very high & in so a hilly a part that it is not easy to understand the drawing up of a large army nor Achilles & Hector running round it, at least the single Combat in the 23d book was in the plain & as in a straight line the source of Scamander is above two miles from it how could Priam & Helen distinguish forces from the walls of the town

3 next the hot spring which upon the strictest enquiry we could get no tidings of there being none in the Country but that on the Simois & at Eski Stambouli;

had been an Altar & is now conve-
-ted into a mortar for beating bar-
-ley with two inscriptions, on one
side to [illegible] ending Prin-
-cipi Juventutis on the other
beginning Genio Populi &c
in an hour & half from this place
we pitched our tent near the hot bath
& about half a mile from the wall
of Troas having near us a stream
Odziderra, flowing thro an agreable little
valley to the sea, which was a short mile from
us; next morning the first of
August we visited the ruins of Tro-
as & its port the walls, large
building, Circus, Sarcophagi &c
the large building of w[illegible] see[illegible] plan
is extreamly massive & appears to
have been lined with marble tho
the walls are built of the stone of
the Country by the very little
remains of the ornament all past

this whole tour of ten days led us thro
an agreable Country even the passage
thro the rocky hills where we traced
the Scamander is very far from being
disagreable every little spot of Vale be-
-ing fine & the road not rugged but
the Simoisian Vale is the richest part
of it all I think it rather exceeds
the spot at the Junction, tho the
last place receives from the neigh-
-bourhood of Ene the advantage of
being better cultivated: tis a pity
that most of those delightfull spots
of Asia are watered by torrents re-
-ther than rivers which are sandy broad
dry channells in summer only put you
in mind of what you want, tis true
they are plentifully provided with
springs: the top of Ida must have
been east of Troy as Virgill describes
it. Gang; Jugis summa &c

I should take it to be of a better age than that of Constantine (as Sylline) the situation is very fine tho much inferior to his last choice Constantinople; however water is greatly wanted, the ground is almost every where strewd over with fragments of building, marble &c. the wall runs from the shore to the top of the hill from where you see this Kales &c the ground now quite covered with Vallonia trees, in the afternoon we went to the hot baths which spring out of the rock & are received in two houses one for the men & one for the women it is little more than milk warm it runs of from those houses into the little stream Odyderra close by it all the ground about is covered a little with nitre, we went up from hence towards the

+ the slope down to the sea is no doubt very fine & all the country beyond is fine but besides several other particulars in which it is inferior to Constantinople, the want of a port is a principall one; & the remains of ye Aqueduct (which see) shew its want of water, in which respect Nicomedia is something better off.

walls of Stones & going in again
more N. than that we entered the
morning found a min about it we
could not make out & looking east
ward we saw a large min of a Mas
sive wall which we pursued till
we lost it a mile & half of it had
a solid foundation & on that large
massive stones placed with 8 or 10
feet intervall as if to have sup
ported arches perhaps for an a
quedact but the immense part w^h
had fallen of was so small grown
by the fall & time that we could
see nothing like an arch, all
the Country we went thro was fin
& planted with Vallonia trees;
the 2^d of aug^t we went to Ejuk
passing firs^t thro the abovemention^d
aquedact & continuing thro an a
greable country still planted with
Vallonia trees for 1 ½ hours we

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΟΥ ΤΕΜΕΝΟΣ

came to a Vale planted with Cy-
presses & other trees & running
to the sea to the North of the hill
on which is Troas here was a
Village call'd &
a little further Bozcan a small
hour before we came to Ajeck
in all 3 ½ hours this morning
we went from thence in two ½
hours to the Castles keeping tow-
ards the sea upon the high ground
a little before we came to Jeneui
we pass'd a Vale planted with Va-
lonia trees thro which a Canall
discharg'd the water of Bounna-
bashi but it was then dry.
The 3d. we went ashore to the Sigeum
to the inscription near which is a
very fine bas relief (mention'd am to
get it from Lr. Charlemont) & the
figure mentioned by Dorsch,

-Ceteri Homero celebrati Rhesos &
vestigia non habent Plin. l. 5. c. 30:
-Troadis primus locus Hamaxitos, dein
Cebrenia, ipsa; Troas, Antigonia dic-
ta nunc Alexandria Colonia Romana
ibid.
The ruins at Bozcan w Dorsch tells
us Plinia are I think too incon-
siderable to afford even any conjec-
ture in our first days Journey
we had passd such ruins once
or twice, but if any remains can
give room for supposing them Plin
one would expect something of
the wall built by Lysimachus
40 Stades round. to see its true
situation consider that Thebe makes
it 30 Stades from old Troy & the
Itinerary 16 miles from Troas

the Ath saild & arrived the
5 at Tenedos where we visited
the Ath town & a rock before
it & in the afternoon went to ye
S we of the Island from the town to
see a fountain which when we came
there we found to be an arched room of
about 8 feet high & 12 feet square
having a border projecting half a
foot round it ~~the roof~~ or
but 3 or 4 feet from the Ground
the whole floor, walls & arch
built of the same sort of cut stone
well joind & undoubtedly antique
the floor covered a little with wa
ter probably a spring & all the
walls dewy it is now underground
& atop of it a miserable uncovered
greek church with a fountain near
it & an inscription where we
landed to come to it is supposd
the place the Greeks retired to

† modern greek

when they seigid to leave Troy
this Island is distant from the
Coast of the Troade about 3
small leagues, has two Castles
& one town, has a large sarcopha-
gus like those of which we saw
so many at Troas with an in-
scription lying in the open place
between the Castle & town; the is-
land has but a poor appearance &
contains nothing worth a visit
or notice now whatever it might
have been Priami dum regna
manebant; it seems however to have
had a just title to the grape onits
medalls having an excellent muscad
in wine, its being in the neigh-
bourhood of Troy has given it
a place in the Aneid
the 6 sailed from hence & cast
anchor at Mytelene the 7th
went ashore the 8th & visited
the town & Castle & the 9th went

to see the aquedeat hot baths &
some inscriptions. the town of
Mytelene is pleasantly situated
on the east side & about the mid
dle of the Island the Castle is built
upon a rocky perpendicular before the town & in
some manner intercepts the view
of it. there is joind to the town by
a neck of land now built upon
& which is supposd not of a
very old date for that Castle
was once an Island. there are
pieces of old remains & broken
inscriptions to be seen very fre
quently in & about the town &
Castle. the Aquedeat is about
a league of towards the North
West & is a very strong & elegan
piece of Antiquity (see the plan
from thence another league
north are the hot baths upon
the shore where the inscriptions

& broken pieces of architecture shew there has formerly been considerable building about these baths. they are now divided into two one for the men & another for the women one inscription on a pedestall as you go into the Bath I copy'd & see & which see is upon said to be taken from Troy at the greek Church ~~under~~ upon a dorick architrave under the Tryglyphs is the following line ΔΙΑ ΟΥΜΠΙΟΝ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ ΤΟΝ ΠΑΤ

the 10th sailed from Mytelene & sailing pretty near the coast of Asia arrived at Foggia vechia the 11 & went from thence by land to Foggia nuova & returned the 13th Foggia vechia is about a short mile round its wall built with square towers but both it & the castle almost entirely ruin'd by an earthquake some years ago it has two good ports & is just at the entrance into the Gulph of Smyrna having Cape Carbon opposite to it & three or four little islands which make its ports there is also a castle on the right hand coming into the port next Smyrna there are some ruins about & in the town to shew its antiquity & indeed from Strabo & it appears to have been placed three parts of the town is washed by the sea from hence we went to the other place in 2 ½ hours over a rough rugged rocky road & barren country as the end of that promontory towards Lesbos is but when we got on the highest part of our road we could see the fine plain towards the

Hermus, the other Foggia is much such a town as the old Bath or Ilchester wells (as the) its minors condition but it is square & on side only washed by the sea, about two leagues further in the Gulph of Sanderlo where this town is situated is a place called Amort where many old stones & inscriptions are found, from the top of a high hill North of the town I took a view of the bay & found that the three islands one of wh I was one before called Plate are between Sanderlo & Foggia perhaps a leagues from the latter I saw also the George Maria & further on towards Dechely & out of the Gulph the island called which I suppose to be the Argimusa the remains of the Castle with some inscriptions make it probable this was an old town, Quare vide as also Amort.

14: sail'd from Phocæa & soon came up to the islands lying at the Northern mouth of the Canale di Scio formerly call'd the Hippi & mentioned by Strabo before Erythræ upon Pliny's naming the Hippi per Hardouin confounds them with the islands before Clazomenæ & quotes Pausanias to prove they were join'd to the Continent; Cellarius quotes Pliny for Arginusæ being one of the small islands about Chios which he supposes the same with the Arginusæ where the battle was fought, a thing impossible, it is however add that those islands should be call'd Argoussi now but Cellarius ~~quotes~~ pl. misunderstands Pliny who places the Arginussæ (vol. page 288) opposite Mitylene in their right place & (page 289) mentions Arginusæ cum oppido with some other islands in the neighbourhood of Chios: magnet they be the Hippi

proofs for Sigeum

Plin. l. 288, extra Hellespontum adversa Sigeo Littori adjacet Genedus.

l. 282 (reckoning the towns of the Troade from Lectum) says in promontorio quondam Sigeum oppidum, dein portus Achæorum in quem influit Xanthus Simoenti conjunctus;

Strabo places the Sigeum 60 stades from the Rhœteum & Sigeum from Polycock they coasted from Lampsaco to Abydos 170 to Dardanum 70 & as Abydos was half way from Lampsaco to Sigeum (supposing Sigeum & Sigeum distant from Abydos; which he see Dard. must have been 40 from that.

left Scio the 19th

ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ
ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ
ΤΟΝ. ΜΟΥΛΠΙΟΣ
ΛΟΥΠΟΣΟΔΙΣ
ΙΕΡΕΥΣ ΑΥΤΟΥ

upon a pillar at Chios in Asia near the bridge

Palat — — Milet
Gurelhissar — Magnesia
Sultanhissar — near Gralles
Naylee — near Nysa
Eskihissar — Laodicea
Pambouk kalesi . Hierapolis
Denizley ——
Geyra — Aphrodisias
Eskihissar — Stratonice
Chima
arabihissar
Mylopo - Mylasa
Gotton
Eskam kalesi - Gorgias
Bodum — Halicarnassus.

ΟΥΙΒΙΑΠΩΛΛΙ
ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑΤΗΝ
ΒΟΥΛΛΑΙΟΝ ΦΙΛΟ
ΣΟΦΟΝ ΤΟΝΑ
ΔΕΛΦΟΝ ΥΠΕ
ΤΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΚΛΕΙ
ΔΩΝ ΦΥΛΗΣΚΑ
ΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΥΠΟ
ΣΧΕΣΙΝ

(perhaps an R follows here)

ΦΛ ΕΡΜΟΚΡΑ
ΤΗΝ ΦΙΛΟΣΟ
ΦΟΝ ΣΤΕΦΑ
ΝΗΦΟΡΟΝ ΤΤ

ΑΒΟΜΑ ΚΑΙ Ο ΔΑΜΟΣ
ΑΥΛΟΝ ΚΛΩΔΙΟΝ ΠΕΡΕΝ
ΝΙΑΝΟΝ ΣΤΡΟΤΑΓΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑ ΑΓΝΩΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΥΣΤΑΘΕΩ
ΕΝ ΚΑΙΡΟΙΣ ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΙΑ
ΔΕΥΟΜΕΝΟΙΣ ΤΟΝ ΕΙΡΕΑ
ΚΑΙ ΑΡΧΕΙΡΕΑ ΚΑΙ ΛΟΓΙΟΝ
ΠΡΥΤΑΝΙΝ ΑΓΩΝΟΘΕΤΑΙ
ΕΝΙΕΝΙ ΑΥΤΩ ΠΕΠΛΗΡΩΚΟΝ
ΤΑ ΔΕΚΑΙΤΑΝΕΝΤΑ ΠΡΩΤΑ
ΠΑΤΡΙΔΙ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩ ΜΕΓ
ΓΑΜΗΜΝΩΝΤΩΝ ΣΥΝΓΕΝΕΣ
ΠΟΛΕΙΤΑΝ ΕΠΩΝΥΜΟΝ
ΑΠΥΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΠΡΥΤΑΝΗ
ΑΝΕΚΤΕΝΕΟΣ ΔΙΑΔΕΣΑΜΕ ΙΑ
ΝΟΣΤΟΙΣ ΤΑΣ ΑΣΙΑΣ ΒΑΣ
ΜΟΙΣ ΑΝΕΛΟΓΗΣΕ

at the hot bath near Mitylene

Argonautick exped.

ιαολχος, Homer, Odysse. XI ευρυχορω ιαολχω
Iliad 2d. ευκτιμενω ιαολχον. Pindar Μυθ. Α
χλειτας ιωλχυ. Allessandro Adimari in
his notes on Pindar says that Giaco at
present in the same situation of the Antiens
Golcho, is a corruption of it he thinks
Lavanis mistake about Eolus who is different fro.
Eolus ye God of the winds,
Lemnos, Samothrace, here enquire a little about
the antient mysteryes of this Island,
Cyzicus, see Herod. Strabon, Pliny, the
temple of Rea de.
Mem. to get this treatise pub-
-lished at Venice lately in a
thin quarto on ye Argonautick
expedition

3493
67-3 | Hippias expelled.

1. State of Athens, Ostracism, disputes,
2 Ionian rebellion, Darius Hystaspes, Milti-ades, Histiaeus, Aristagoras, Artaphernes
3 Mardonius, Cleomenes & Demaratus, & Leutychides, Aginetans,
4 Datis, Artaphernes, Hippias, Miltiades, Themistocles, Aristides, Cynaegirus;

3514
72-3 | Battle of Marathon

1 Miltiades, Darius, Xerxes, Hydarnes & Leonidas
Aristodemus, Daurites, Ariamenes, Themistocles, Phytaces, Artemisia, Themistocles,

3524
75:1 | Battle of Thermopyla

1 Mardonius, Pausanias, 2 difficultys,
2 Leutychides, Xanthippus, Tigranes

3525
75:2 | Battles of Platea & Mycale

Pausanias, Aristides, Themistocles
Cymon

3534
77:3 Battle of Eurymedon

- Sardis burnt.
- Miletus sacd & destroyd.

Eretria taken

Marathon its battle, Anacreon,

winters at Sardis, Hellespont, Abydos, Doriscus, Thermopyla, Artemisium, Athens temple of Minerva burnt, Salamis, Phalerus; Sardis; & Anaxagoras, Simonides

Athens again sacd & burnt to ashes, Eleusis the greeks from Salamis meet & others, Aropus & Cytheron, Platea, Euma, Samos Aegina, Mycale

Eion, Eurymedon

hollow Θ Α Ω

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΓΑΛΛΟΝΤΟΝ
ΠΡΥΤΑΙ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΝ ΚΑΙ
ΙΕΡΕΑ ΤΗΣ ΜΑΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ ΠΓ
ΙΠΡΟΑ ΠΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΥΜΝΑ
ΣΙΑΡΧΙ ΥΠΑΝ
ΑΣ

Potcai

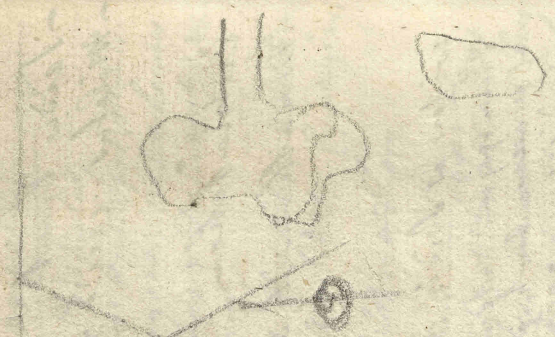
Tom 1. Clos on Fragments relating to the roman Gaul, mostly. 2

Tom 2. Apollonius of Homer, Dionysius Periegetes & some Greek inscriptions of Delphi, one of Mytilene.

Tom 3. mostly relating to Rome, Ferrari Memoriale &c

Tom 4. Aron Questions & Greek inscriptions one of Elion, Foggia vecchia & over Greek, a Sinai letter from the Collection the Clementian, Antiquities & Bricci

Tom 5. de veteribus, & antiquitatibus varii



Enus now Enos or Enos built by the Ly-
(most) (desk)
means, Heph, by Aeneas, Mela, pliny adds Po-
lydorus tomb; Herod. mentions Hestors pol. after
Hebrus, greatest river in Thrace
Cicones, & Doriscus, town & plain where Xerxes re-
viewd
Serrium prom. then Lissas fl
Maronea, see Pliny's authority for Homers ma-
king this town famous for wine * *
Dicaea, Abdera, come next according to Xerxes
march in Herodot, the last the country of
Democritus & protagoras & a colony of Clazo-
menae & Teos, near this scaple Ityla where Thu-
cidides had gold mines & wrote his history
see Lucret. & see Diomedes horses
Nestos
Neapolis
Philippi, famous a Colony from medetes, Pliny, Acts
Amphipolis, Strymon, mistakes about the situ-
ation of the first Eion, 2d first called now embol
an archbishopprick 64 miles from Salonichi see
Tourreill on the 1st Philippique vol. 4. pag. 16
this journey has been made by severall an-
tient unfortunate Heroes, as Xerxes, Brutus
& Cassius, the Apostles who went 1st day to
Samothrace, 2d to Neapolis thence to Philippi
4 to to amphipolis, Appolonia, Thessaloni-
ca

* as the same place viz. lib 14 cap. 4. see the
other wine of Homer, growing near Smyrna
& 4 observation upon Thracian strong wine.

from Ephes. to Smyrn 320 stades
Ephesus a port of Basilicor
Temple w was in now out of City Ephesus
Gymnasion, see Athenaeus
Ilet. & Ephes. its first & chief city!
Heridion to Branchid. 18. M.
Ilet. 4 Copy pots one very large
Ia & the Teagaia
Limnes Latmius & Heraclea sub Latmus
Mle river & Endymions cave from this
Pyrhe 100 stades so that from
Ilet streight to Pyrhe is but 30
des but to Heraclea 100 & 100
Phyla which makes 200
ort. meandr. 40 & from thence up
river to Myus 30 from this to
Amphia 4 stades
and meander Priene amphore &
Priene & Mycale making a
de channell with Samos here they
from Troy
m promont & island,

Quas now Eno or Enos built by the
means, Steph, by Aeneas, Mela, pliny a
ly Doms tomb; Herod. mentions Mentors pa
Hebrus, greatest river in Thrace
Cicones, & Doriscus, town & plain where Xe
viewd
Serrium prom. then Lissus fl
Maronea, see Pliny authority for Nomen
king this town famous for wine &
Dirca, Abdera, come next according to
march in Herodot, the last the count
Democritus & protagoras & a colony of
mene & Teos, near this Scepla Myla w
cidides had gold mines & wrote his
see Lucret. & see Diomedes horses
Nestos
Neapolis
Philippi, famous a Colony from medals, al
Amphipolis, Strymon, mistakes about
ation of the first Eion, 2d first called non
an archbishopprick 67 miles from Salonica
Tourreill on the 1st Philippique vol. 4. p
this journey has been made by several
tient unfortunate Heroes, as Xerxes, 1
& Lysius, the Apostles who went 1st
Samothrace, 2d to Neapolis thence to
& so to Amphipolis, Appolonia, T
ca

ou a
ing
John Ephes. to Smyrn 320 Stades
Kphesus a port of Basilevor
temple w was in now out of City Ephesus
Grenaior, see Athenaeus
Milet. & Ephes. its first & chief city,
Sardion to Branchid. 18. st.
Milet. 4 Ports one very large
a & the Tearaia
Samos, Latmus & Heraclea sub Latmus
Milk river & Endymions cave, from this
Pyrhe 100 stades so that from
Milet straight to Pyrhe is but 30
des but to Heraclea 100 & 100
Phyrhe & this makes 200
ost. meandr. 40 & from thence up
Miverte Myus 30 from this to
Lambria 4 stades
at 9 and meander Priene on shore &
greek Priene & Mycale making a
tremid trade channell with Samos here troy
ium promont & is land,

Quus now End of [illegible] built by [illegible]
means, Hesp, by Aeneas, Mela, pliny [illegible]
ly dons tomb; Herod. mentions Hesiodis po[illegible]
Hebrus, greatest river in Thrace
Cicones, & Doriscus, town & plain where X[illegible]
viewd
Serrium prom, then Lissos ll
Maronea, see Pliny's authority for Name
king this town famous for wine
Dicea, Abdera, come next according to
march in Herodot, the last the count[illegible]
Democritus & protagoras & a colony of
mene & Cos, near this Scaple Hyla w[illegible]
cidides had gold mines & wrote his [illegible]
see Lucret. & see Diomedes horses
Nestos
Neapolis
Philippi, famous a Colony from medels, [illegible]
Amphipolis, thy mon, mistakes about [illegible]
ation of the first Eion, 2d first called now
an archbishprick 65 miles from Salonica
Fourreill on the 1st Phillippique vol. 4. pa[illegible]
this journey has been made by several
tient unfortunate Heroes, as Xerxes, [illegible]
& Cassius, the Apostles who went 1st [illegible]
Samothrace, 2d to Neapolis thence to [illegible]
& so to Amphipolis, Appolonia, Th[illegible]
ca

from Ephes. to Sanyrn 320. Stades
Ephesus a port of Basilcor
634 temple w was in now out of City Ephesus
at Tregaior, see Ethnicus
Milet. & Ephes. its first & chief city!
Poseidion to Branchid. 18. st.
Milet. 4 ports one very large
Lada & the Tearaia
next Simos Latmus & Heraclea sub Latmus
a little river & Endymions cave from this
to Pyrhe 100 stades so that from
Milet straight to Pyrhe is but 30
stades but to Heraclea 100 & 100
to Pyrhe which makes 200
to ost. meanders 50 & from that up
the river to Myus 30 from this to
Phyrnbria 4 stades
beyond meander Priene an shore &
above Priene, & Mycale making a
4 stade channell with Samos here Tro
gylium promont & island,

ΤΟΝ ΓΗΣ ΚΑΙ

Cothurlebass where the inscription
Giraunni, where we took our guide
to Troy
Turcmanli
Chiflin where we lay at the Rag
near Okchin
Iracelli
re we had
with

νγοδρακης, αιγοπετω
υσχω, αλυσκαζω, καφπος, κυλεω
δακος, αἴτη, κελλω, οφρυς, αισσω,
ου, ακαστος, βριθυς, βριθω, καμα, πλημμ
υρεω, γαλκινη, αντιβολεω, ευδια, ευδιο
τος, μυνη, ορφνη, αλιγκιος, μοθος
αλιγξ, κνωσσω, κτερεα, κτερειζω,
ασσω, κωκυω, δευπτω, βροχος, πλη
ς, εντομα, χυτλον, καμινω, οπωρ
ω, νυσσω, αχαχμαι, αἴμων, αἴμων
τω, γλυτος, χυστις, γυξ, ις, ινιον
πειχω, γοαω, γοος, χυλοχος,
ιχμαι, πεταζω, κρι, ολυρα

ΚΑΙΟΙ ΤΟΥΤΟΥΝΕΜΥΝΑΓΩΝ
ΤΙΒΕΠΙΟΝΚΥΛΙΚΙΟΝΜΝ
ΓΡΙΟΝΚΑΙΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΘΟΥ
ΤΡΩΑΔΟΣΕΜΤΟΥΚΥΡΕΙΚΑΘΟΙ
ΑΥΣΜΟΟΔΕΤΟΥΜΕΤΟΣΤΑΙΤΟΥΚΥΡ
ΤΑΒΤΡΙΚΟΝΑΓΩΝΕΠΙΤΟΥΚΥΡ
ΚΑΙΕΑΡΟΥΝΕΠΑΣΟΠΟΛΟΥ
ΚΑΜΥΛΥΕΠΑΣΟΠΟΛΟΥΝ
ΤΟΥΣΕΠΑΣΟΠΟΛΟΥΣΕΠΙΤΟΥ
ΦΙΚΟΥΣΕΠΑΣΟΠΟΛΟΥΣΕΠΙΤΟΥ

ΤΟΝ ΓΗΣ ΚΑΙ

Cothnalebas where the inscription

Gir anni where we took our guide to Troy

Turcmanli

Chiflin where we lay at the Rag near Okchin

macelli

we we had

with

νυγοδρακης, αινοπετ

νυσσω, αλυσκαζω, καρπος, κυλεω

θακος, αἴτια, κελλω, οφρυς, αισσω,

ον, ακαρος, βριθυς βριθω, νεμα, πλημ

ευρεω, γαλκινη, αντιβολεω, ευδια, ευδιο

τος, μυκη, ορφνη, αλιγκιος, μυθος

αλιγξ, κνωσσω, κτερεα, κτερειζω,

ασσω, κωκυω, ὀρυπτω, βροχος, πλε

ος, εντομα, χυτλον, καμνω, οπωρ

ω, νυσσω, αχαχμαι, αἴμων, αἴμων

τω, γλυτος, κυστις, νυξ, ις, ινιον

η, πειχω, γοαω, γυψ, ξυλοχος,

ωπις, κιχημι, πετοζω, κρι, ολυρα

ΕΠΕΘΗΚΑΝ
ΒΙΟΝΚΑΙΤΟΝΚΥΛΑΒΑΝΑ
ΕΡΜΟΔΕΣΤΟΥΚΥΡΕΙΚΑΘΟΥ
ΑΥΣΚΟΟΔΕΤΗΝΕΤΟΛΤΑΡΙΟΝ
ΤΥΕΤΡΙΚΟΝΑΔΡΟΝΕΠΑΣΑΝΟΙ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΔΕΣΜΑΡΕΠΑΣΑΝΟΙ
ΚΛΜΥΛΥΓΑΙΑΝΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝ
ΤΟΥΣΕΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑΝΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝ

ΤΟΝ ΓΗΣ ΚΑΙ

Cothuleboff where the inscription

Gir anni, where we took our guide to Troy

Turcmanli

Chiflin where we lay at the Kaji near Okchin

Amaceli where we had the milk

νυκτοδρακης, αιγολετης, νυσσω, αλυσκαζω, καβπος, κυλεω θακος, αἴτη, κελλω, οφρυς, αισσω, δον, αχατος, βριθυς βριθω, καμα, πλημμυρεω, γαλμνη, αντιβολεω, ευδια, ευδιος, μυνη, ορφνη, αλιγκιος, μοθος φαλιγξ, κνωσσω, κτερεα, κτερειζω, λασσω, κωκυω, δυπτω, βροχος, πλαστος, εντομα, χυτλον, καμνω, οπωρα, υπτω, νυσσω, αχαχμαι, αἴμων, αἵμων, μαρπτω, γλωτος, κυστις, γυξ, ις, ινιον, αλωη, πειχω, γοαω, γοος, πυλοχος, αυλωπις, κιχαμι, πεταζω, κρι, ολυφα

lius

ΠΙΘΕΙΑΝ ΚΥΚΛΟΠΩΝ
ΣΙΟΝΕΝΤΟΥΔΑΗΜΟΥΦΟΥ
ΕΡΜΟΔΕΣΤΟΥΚΥΡΕΙΚΑΦΟΥ
ΔΙΣΝΟΟΔΕΤΗΝΕΣΤΟΥΤΕΡΙΤΟΝΑΥΤΟΥ
ΤΑΒΤΡΙΚΟΝΥΑΡΔΕΝΕΣΤΟΙ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣΡΩΜΕΝΑΧΟΥΔΟΝΑΝ
ΚΑΜΝΥΛΙΝΥΓΡΑΣΕΝΑΧΟΥΔΟΝΑΝ
ΤΟΥΣΤΡΟΜΕΝΕΝΑΧΟΥΔΟΝΑΝ

θαλια εθνα, επιμειλια, εαδοτα μο ηδοτα
δενδιλλω, οαρ, αοφ, δαζω, ερειπω, ερεπτω
χατηρεμεω, παρεντυαω, χιλη, ωρεω,
σχοροδος, χρομμυον, πιπρασχω, πατασσω
ατεμβω, γεγωνεω, αινομορος, αεζω,
μετανιστομαι, βθλυτος, αρδην, εφεδρος, ρυτις
παραχρημα, θερος, ευτελιζω, χραδαινω, βελεμνον,
λελιθοτως, περυσι, + μιχαομαι, βλιχωμαι

ολιζεω, τροπις, τροπος, χαλως, πειθω
μυρινθος, σειρα, χοινος, χλυζω, αρτιος
αρτεω, σφιγγω, απλοω, μενοιναω,
ανερειπτομαι, χεαζω, χεω, σωτρον,
επισωτρον, δατεομαι, οιηξ, οιαξ
τραφερη, χυχεω, χυχαω, εμπεδος,
ψαφαρος, μυχαομαι, αζαλεος, αζω, πυρχαι
χροχη, χροχαλη, βυθος, αχλυς, ερεμνος,
προποδηγος, επιταρροθος, ροθος,
χυτος, εκταδιος, αφρος, χαλαω, πρηων
αφασσω, αρτι, αγχαλις, ατιταλλω,
ατραπος, ηεροειδης, ουδας, ουδαιος, χαμευνη
χωλον, ρωξ, ρωγαλεος, στιβας, πεταλον
οπλη, διωλυγιος, διριω, χροτος, χροτεω,
ισοφαριζω, γηρυς, γηρυω, πυθμεν,
αυτοτελης, ολιγοδρανης, αινολετης, αιδηλος
φυτλη, αλυσκω, αλυσκαζω, καρπος, κυλεω
θοωκος, θακος, αιτη, κελλω, οφρυς, αισσω,
αμφιαδον, αχατος, βριθυς, βριθω, νεμα, πλημ
πλημυρεω, γαλνη, αντιβολεω, ευδια, ευδιος
ευκυκλος, μυνη, ορφνη, αλιγκιος, μοθος
στροφαλιγξ, κινωσσω, κτερεα, κτερειζω,
παλασσω, κωκυω, δυπτω, βροχος, πλα
φιτρος, εντομα, χυτλον, καμνω, οπωρ
νυττω, νυσσω, αχαχμαι, αιμων, αιμων
μαρπτω, γλωτος, χυστις, νυξ, ις, ινιον
αλωη, πειχω, γοαω, γοος, χυλοχος,
αυλωπις, κιχημι, πεταζω, κρι, ολυρα