Journal

From the 5th May. N.S. 1750

to the 27th January N.S. 1751

1.

Our Ship the Matilda of about 160 Ton Richard Puddie
Commander joyned us at Naples the latter end of April, We judged
it necessary to make some additional Accomodations in Her,
which detain'd us there till Tuesday May 5th N.S. 1750. When
in Company with Messrs. Bouveue, Wood, & Borra, We set
sail from thence at seven o'clock in the Evening ditto with
a fair Breeze.

Wednesday Morning 6th. ditto We found Ourselves to the
Southward of Caprea having pass'd the N.W. Point of it in
the night: We were at Noon day by Observation in Latitude
forty & eight minutes, We had then distinct Views of Cape
Surrentum, Caprea & Ischia, We had all the day

the

the Coast of Italy 5 or 6 Leagues on the left, At eight o'clock the
same Evening We could every now & then distinguish the fire of
Strombolo, tho' distant near twenty Leagues from it.
Thursday 7th ditto At noon by Observation We were in Latitude
thirty nine & nine minutes; Strombolo right ahead & the other
W & South
Aolian Isles to the west of it; Ancient Geographers differ in
the number & names of these Islands. Strabo reckons seven
of them: Pliny speaking of these Islands which He likewise
makes to be seven says Eædem Liparæorum & Hephæstiades a
Græcis; à nostris Vulcaniæ, Aoliæ quod Æolus Iliacis temporibus
ibi regnavit. Modern Charts give the following Names to them;
to Strongyle Strombolo; Euonymus Lisabiana;

Didyme Salini; Ericusa & Phanicusa,
Alicur & Felicur; Lipara Lipari; Thermissa.
Hiera id est sacra & Vulcani Insula, seu Vulcania) Vulcano.
having but little wind, We could only get within three Leagues of it
(bearing South) where we enjoyed the Appearance of its Eruptions
in great Perfection; It almost always exhibits in the Night time a sober
Light, but at short Intervals throws out a bright Pillar of fire several
yards high, and soon after is heard a rumbling Noise of Thunder which
may be the ejected Stones falling down the Hill. There are two Orifices
both seemingly near the middle side of the north position of the Mountain;
but that, where the continual Light or to be surer the constant smoke
appears is near the Summit of the Hill, but that whence sallies

forth

forth the fiery Pillar is a considerable way down the N. side & in its center perhaps a sixth of the height of the Mountain. Stromboli has a bold shore, & is most easily sailed round.

Friday the 8th. We found ourselves to the South of Stromboli, having pass'd it on its West side, & amongst the Aolian Isles, lying chiefly on our right hand, which have in general a rusty Aspect but Romantick. Being calm & likely to make but a little Way We rowed in our Boat to the Island & landed on it's South side, a bold ~~Stony~~ Honey Shore. And We attempted to mount the Hill, but were obliged to give it up tho' we had conquer'd near two thirds of the way by reason of the thick prickly Bushes which greatly annoyed our Legs & the troublesome clambering up the steep & rude rocky Channels

of

of some very great Eruptions, besides the length of way would have brought Night upon us ere we could possibly have returned; for no smoke or flame appears on this side of the Mountain so low situate as are the two Boccas on the opposite or North Side. So that We had not only the Summit of the Hill to gain, but in order to satisfy our Curiosity We must have descended, & then to have returned again by the same fatiguing Road, would have been full employment for a long day. Had We landed on the opposite side of the Island, at the Town, we were told there is a tolerable road from thence to which is very practicable in four hours; Our Slash tho' not accomplished was exceeding troublesome, more so than the Ascent up Vesuvius; for we suffered greatly from the Bushes

this

this is likewise steeper & the stones very slipry & irregular, they are not so syndry as those of Vesuvius but are smoother & of a more porphyry Colour: these stones irregular &c.a doubtless are the produce of Eruptions, the higher we climb'd the looser we found the Stones: however our Legs suffer'd by the Briars &c.a Our Noses were regal'd with the odoriferous Smells of Sweet Herbs which we enjoy'd in great plenty on the side of the Hill: All the Soil I saw was like the fine Dust of a Smith's Forge just ting'd with brick Dust; but it shew'd it self very fertile in that little spot of Vale where we landed; the Corn fruit trees, Figgs, Vines &c.a in small quantity indeed but appear'd exceeding flourishing, and We tasted some excellent Malvasia

a

(a strong sweet white wine which grew) on this Spot, here are some 15 or 20 Cotts of Peasants who reside here & guard of Possessions: ~~[illegible]~~ ~~no Castle great or small~~, the Men a hardy Race all shewed themselves Arm'd with Guns &c.a They have no Communication with the opposite Side of the Island, but round by Sea in small Boats, which They have on purpose: We saw no Cattle here great or small, for the habitable part on this side is very much confined, but They talk'd much in praise of their Town on the NE. side of the Island, where, They say every Necessary abounds & which is call'd Strongoli & the Inhabitants call the Island Strongoli; They assur'd Us Its Circumference was fiveteen Miles; It seems to consist entirely of the Mountain:

I

I cannot say how considerable the Plain near the Town on the N.E. side may be; They boast Themselves at least five hundred Inhabitants of this Island; They told Us that all Æolian Isles nine in Number were inhabited; of which, Lipari is now as It formerly was the most considerable of Them. There are only two which now throw out fire — Stromboli & Vulcano. There are no Beasts of Prey upon Stromboli; It's form seems quite round, & tis very high as we experienc'd; The Inhabitants seem'd by no means in want, even where we landed They sold us exquisite Wine good Fowles & Greens & We eat good Bread with them; As we mounted Stromboli, We saw

Vulcano which lyes between Lipari & Sicily.
It's smok'd very much &c. We return'd aboard the Matilda
in the Evening &c. I cannot but fancy the Disposition of the
Aolian Isles well calculated to give Rise to so many
Poetical Storyes. Stromboli Strongyle ΣΤΡΟΓΓΥΛΗ
was always reckon'd amongst the chief of these Isles, It took
its name from It's form.
Insula cui nomen facies dedit ipsa rotonda.
This was the Residence of Aolus. Vix e conspectu siculo
telluris in altam Nimborum in patriam, loca fota
furentibus Austris Aoliam venit. Hic vasto Rex Aolus
antro &c. Virgil alludes likewise to the Mountain.

Stromboli in the following Passage speaking of Æolus

Cavum conversâ Cuspide montem
impulit in Latus ac Venti &c.ª

And Homer alludes to Stromboli in the Odyssey

Αιολιλω δεσνησοναφικομεθ &c.ª

All these Islands except Vulcano lye to the North of Lipari, We pass'd to the East of them all except Stromboli & a small Rock or two near It which have no names nor reckon'd amongst the nine Isles.

Saturday 9th Ditto at eight o'clock in the Morning We found ourselves along ~~the~~ side of the Coast of Sicily,

which

which is very pleasant; And in an hour We enter'd the Phare
of Myssena which is esteem'd an hazardous Passage, & so it
undoubtedly must be in bad weather, fabulosis infamed
monstris astuq violentum according to Horus.
On the Sicilian Side is a Neck of low Land with a Light
house at the End (now) projecting into the Sea (a mile perhaps);
on the North side of which close on the Sicilian Shoar, We
saw the Wreck of a large English Ship cast away a few months
ago: This Neck of Land makes the Entrance into this Straight
or Phare of MESSINA, & which is mark'd likewise on the
Italian Coast by the Rock Scylla: And here 'tis a League
not more wide from the Light house on the projecting Neck

of

of Land from the Sicilian Side to the famous Rock
Scylla on the Italian Shoar, but Scylla does not
seem to be Diametrically opposite, I should rather think
it to the Northward of the Sicilian Land Mark, however
the Distance betwixt them is hardly a League, near Scylla
is a Village prettily situated, & where We are told They make
exceeding good Wine & which is very cheap. We proceeded
thro' the Phare &c. The variety of strong Currents but
irregular & uncertain in their Setting; Opposite to
Messina they say is generally visible the Whirlpool of
Charybdis but not always fix'd & still dreaded by
Feluccas &c. The Calabrian Coast as far as Regio

from

from Scylla is extreamly [redacted] beautifull, The Sicilian
One would be Less so without Messina, whose advantageous
Exposition & regular Buildings make a fine Shew & greatly
embellish the Passage, otherwise very pleasant, tho' not equal
on the Sicilian borders to the Calabrian: As you gain
Messina you loose sight of Scylla, & the same of
Messina as you approach Regio, which is a pretty
Town on the side of a Hill near the Sea on the Calabrian
Coast some five miles lower down from Messina. The wind
dying away soon after We had clear'd the Shore, we made
but very little reddance the rest of the Afternoon &c.

Sunday the 10th ditto At Noon We were by Observation in

Latitude Thirty seven 29 Minutes, Sicily just in sight ashore

Monday the 11th ditto At Noon We were by Observation in

Latitude Thirty seven & twenty five Minutes.

Tuesday the 12th ditto At Noon We were by Observation in

Latitude Thirty seven & ten Minutes. We this morning

struck a Pilot fish not unlike a Macharell either in

cast or size but of a thicker proportion this was very good &

near half as large again as a good Macharell.

Wednesday the 13th ditto At Noon We were by Observation in

Latitude Thirty six & forty one Minutes, And at three in the

afternoon We made Land the S.W. Point of the Morea, (Cape

Malapan) Leaving the Islands Strophades far on the

left

left hand.

Thursday the 14th. ditto In the Morning We found Ourselves along the Southern side of the Island Cerigo Colim Cythera where Venus had a famous Temple, The Town of Cerigo is at the S.W. side of the Island which looks a poor Village with a Castle above it & some Ruins call'd in Mapps Menelaillos. The Island has a very barren Aspect Rocky & high without Trees quite inhospitable; On Its South East Side We pass'd close under the Ovo an innaccessible Rock formerly Epla & now have We the smaller Island Cerigotta or Ægilia on our starboard side; & in this Passage is another Rock hard by the Ovo & smaller. At Noon ditto We were by Observation in

Latitude thirty six & ten Minutes, & then directly opposite to part of Cape Santo Antonio (Malea Promontorium) the S.E. Cape of the Morea very bold Mountain which [redacted]. At four ô clock ditto the small Island Falconiere right ahead, pass'd it on Its West side, & a little on the left side of It Bellepoule (the high land of Peloponesus still visible) We had no distinguishing Glimse of Candia in our Passage; on our starboard side We had (Melos) Melo & Antimelo.

Fryday 15th ditto In the morning We had Zia (Zia or Cos.) right ahead, Termie (Ithnus) & Cherfu, Seriphus, on our starboard side; And as We advanced we had Isle Longue

The Athenian Coast terminated by Cape Colonna & St George D'Arbre in view on our Larboard side. All the Islands I have yet seen bear a most rusty unpleasing Aspect. They shew hardly any appearance of Culture, & scarce boast a Tree. At twelve at Noon We were along side the Shore of Zia. We distinguish the Village on the N.W. side of the Hill about two Miles from the Sea, with many Wind mills on the Top behind it having each eight Fans & a small convenient & secure Harbour below the Town; there are a good many Patches of Corn on this side the Island but very few Trees. It looks altogether the least ill cultivated of any I have yet seen. We had thoughts of going on shore but the Wind springing up favourable We pursued our Course. Now have we the high

Point of Negropont (Eubea) on our Larboard Bow &
Andros right ahead, as We sail towards them We have
on our starboard
Jure (Gyarus) to the S.E. of which We plainly see Sira
(Syrus,) & likewise the high Land of Tenos which lyes
Eastward of Andros; these three Islands We made also in
the morning, And a little to the East of South from Tenos
We discry'd Micone but faintly. At eight o'clock ditto in
the Evening We enter'd this night clear the Streight between
Andros & Eubea both very high Lands, but the Eastern part
of Eubea the highest I have yet seen in the Archipelago.
Saturday 16th. ditto At eight in the morning having clear'd the
Bocca We had (Scius) Scio Ipsera & Ante Ipsera

right ahead Chio (Skyros) on our Starboard side &c.

We had Andros a Storm & Eubea to its West, and

We saw Tenos again on our Starboard Quarter between

which & our Ship is a single Rock, Andros is the largest

Island I have seen except Eubea & the highest, Tenos

also is vastly high but even these are very rusty & of unpleasing

Aspect. At Noon We were by Observation in 38 d 16 minutes

as We approach'd Scio whose Mountains are exceeding high

almost equal to Eubea & appears full as large as Andros.

We pass'd to the Northward of Ypsera &c. and had Mytelene

(Lesbus) on our Larboard side.

Sunday 17th. ditto We found our selves along side (Lesbos)

Mytelene on our left & part of Scio on our right to the former
highly bold on this side but not equal in height to Scio, We
stretch'd for the Gulph of Smirna the Capes which form
it both in sight; Cape Carabournou (Argennum
Promontorium) on the Southern side & that of Fojia
Vecchia (from Phocæa) on the N.E. side. At eight o'clock
in the Evening Mytelene a Town, We were then under the Cape
Carabournou on our right which is far higher than the
opposite one of Fojia Vecchia) which We leave to the
left.

Monday 18th ditto Having pass'd by the Ancient Site of
Phocæa but being near that of Clazomena & invited to

an Excursion by the appearance of a Calm; at eight in the morning
We took to our Boat, & first landed on Patridge Island so call'd
by the English from the great Breed of Patridges there; It is
not inhabited only by Sheppards who bring their Cattle there in
certain Seasons of the Year; tho' far from being barren, & is not
only capable but worth improving; It is now cover'd with Shrubwood
chiefly unless in the flatter part of It, where It's Grass is good, tis rather
hilly but not high nor rocky; It's form roundish & we judge
it's circumference to be four Miles; We here counted the eight
Islands mentioned by Strabo to lye before Claromenæ,
We row'd among the Islands & made sure of their number eight
we counted but We included two very small ones however they

are not bare Rocks but covered with Shrubs & tho' not large I believe
in Strabo's Time were Islands none of the eight are a mile
round, and one We rejected as a mere barren Rock: then We
landed near Vourla on its Peninsula not a league distant
from Patridge Island. These Islands surely determine the
Situation of Clazomene to be at or near the present
Vourla which may be a mile or so from the Sea but as there
are no remains We did not walk up to it. The Terra forma
appear'd fertile & well cultivated, & We contented ourselves with
viewing the Peninsula once an Island likewise but before
Strabo's Time joyn'd to the Main by a Causeway and became
the Retreat of the brave Clazomenians who judg'd this

Spot much easier to be defended than any Situation on the
Continent & therefore chose this for their Abode & where
They thought They might have the best Chance to preserve
their Dear Liberty. The Spot has greatly the appearance
of having been joyn'd to the Main tho' there are no Ruins
to testify that there ever were Buildings here, only a
few scatter'd Stones lying just in the Water, which look as if they
had been imployd formerly this part of which was the Island
is not above half a mile round, which is but small for so considerable
a People, but 'tis not unlikely but the Sea has gain'd upon it,
for 'tis very shallow all around, as We experienc'd being a-ground
in our Boat
once or twice, there is a spring of good Water on it. the Rock

which makes the Communication is not sixty yards but
Time changes the whole face of Country's &c. Vourla
is situate higher upon the side of the Hill however the
eight Islands before it and the Peninsula by reason of
Its Size but barely satisfactory yet determines Me that
this was the Ancient Site of the Claromenians —
Pocock does great Injustice to Strabo to say that
there are not eight Islands lying before this Peninsula
whereas there certainly are so many exclusive of the
Peninsula, a Rock or two, but unless he row'd amongst the
Islands or gain'd an Eminence I can easily suppose He
might be mistaken, for they lye so near We as He saw

Them from the Shore coming by Land from Smirna, They
might hide one another. We returned to our Ship at Anchor
partly between Patridge Island & English or Longue Island
neither of which are included in the number of the eight Islands
Longue Island is the farthest or most outward & nearer
Carabournou and that Coast a Mile from Patridge; tho'
the latter may be the broader of the two yet the former more
than makes up in length being near two leagues long for
what it wants in breadth, & is the largest, low & not so agreable
as the Patridge Island, but on it we are told are some Ancient
Reservoirs for Water, but We did not go ashore, but the Inhabt
springing up We set sail &c.ª These Islands are all very ill

described in Delisle's Chart. The right hand side of this Gulph
from hence is very beautifull the Clazomenian shore
round its bay inclosing the 8 Islands very fine & rich particular
not far [illegible] from the Rocks called the two Brothers there
runs a Valley to the right hand which looks very luxuriant.
We pass very close to the Castle, being obliged to hugg that
shore by reason of a vast projecting Sand bank on the
other side, occasion'd by the Hermus who there disembogues
Himself. In the Castle I saw the Mouths of some Cannon —
the largest I ever beheld. We are now four miles from Smirna
On our right hand runs a Valley which is narrow but very rich,
the Hills which border it on it's right are grand & picturesk. The

Coast on the left looks less pleasing, perhaps We are too far off to
distinguish its beauties. As We approach Smirna, its prospect
engages nobly. situat on the side of a Hill upon the Sea. We come
to an Anchor in its Spacious & secure harbour off the Town, monday
18th. ditto at six o'clock in the Afternoon after a prosperous Voyage
of 13 days from Naples.

Tuesday Morning 19th. ditto, Smirna is a large City reputed
to contain 100,000 Souls & is a very largely trading Place. It makes
a very fine Show from the Water by reason of its advantageous
situation on the side of an Hill, but upon entring it, We found
it ill built, and has the great Inconveniences in common with
most Turkish Towns viz.t narrow & ill pav'd streets. We waited upon

Mr Crawley our Consul &c.a And laugh'd off the congratulary Compliments of the other Consuls: They are so ridiculously absurd as to mean to merit a Visit because sent by a rascally Druggerman instead of a footman: But such Formalities prevail here among the Francs that if indulg'd would be very irksome to a Traveller. Smirna by no means answers Expectations within side, and It affords hardly any thing in matter of Antiquity: The Stones mark'd with the Letter V & some with I hle judg'd to be part of the Ancient Wall (now part of Turk's houses) seem to be of a good Age &c.a In one of the Burying places of the Armenians, (for They have two Churches) are some old Stones, one or two Greek Inscriptions, & in their Wall are small figures

A — — Castle

B — close under the Hill, the form of a Circus pretty plain. See Mr Bouvier's Journal

en Bas relief, not extraordinary. I saw two Kanes (Habitations for Itinerating Merchants) and which were better Fabricks than I expected for that Purpose. We return'd to our Ship &c.

Wednesday 20th ditto Early in the morning We walk'd with the Chaplain Mr Burdel up to the Castle, A (three quarters of an hour from the Consul's house) tis situate high on the Top of the Hill directly behind the Town; It commands a fine View of the Town down under neath the fine extensive Bay with it's rich beautifull Plain quite round, great part of which are call'd the Gardens, being rather Orchards; & full of all sorts of Fruit Trees: And from hence We descern an inward small Port for Boats which has it's Inlet into the Town near the Custom house.

And under the South side of this Castle Hill runs the Meles (mean brook) over which We see Aquaducts &c.a but of them hereafter. The Country beyond does not seem the most fertile but is pleasing somewhat enliven'd by two or three Villages where the Francs have their Country Seats & which look prettily by reason of Trees &c.a We have Chains of Mountains almost quite round &c.a The Castle is quite dismantled, the greater part of It has been repair'd in the Time of the Genoese, but some is undoubtedly Antique, & which may have been the foundation of the Wall or Fabricks in the old Town, which is suppos'd to have extended quite round the Castle there are yet some remains of foundations not very high above ye ground which is the

Work We take to be undoubtedly Antique. By the Entrance is plac'd in the Wall an Antique Colossal Head, a good deal damag'd, which, They call the Amazons the suppos'd Foundress of Smirna: It seems to have been tollerably good; farther to the left is a pretty Marble Door caise of the Corinthian order, & which M: Bouvell imagines to have been mov'd thither; And a Greek Inscription over It of a bad Character. What they call the Homenium near, is apparently a clumsy Modern bad Building of not many hundred years, & which has no sort of Pretention to Antiquity only It's preserving one or two Antique stones ill imploy'd &c.ª and just by this, the Disposition of the Ground seems to declare the

Situation of the Circus B It seems to have been but narrow, to
its Length, One can't give any Judgement for 'tis incomplete,
that is the Sudden Declivity of the Hill destroys at least a third
part of the N.W. End, for there is not a Brick of any part
remaining; And the remains of the Theater which stood hard
by have been demolish'd by the Turks & carry'd off to build a
Shape in the Memory of the English now at Smirna, We
return'd home &c

Thursday 21st. ditto Early in the Morning, We walk'd to the
Aquaducts one mile & half distant from the Consuls, On the
Ephesus road; and as We quit the Town we come upon very considerable
Remains of an Ancient Way made seeming by still more solid &

of larger stones than the Appian or any others I have seen in
Italy. About a mile from the Consul's over this Road upon the
Hill are the Remains of the foundations of a Gateway or Arch;
It seems to correspond with the old foundations at the Castle,
probably this was the course of the Wall & went along round
the very Side of the Hill &c. And We may very reasonably
suppose was one Entrance into the City was
thro' this Gateway or Arch over
the Ephesian Road (The Town's Circumference formerly
was much more than the present one is) & near the Gateway
is part of a Wall of the same Date with the appearance of a
Water Channell in it (described by Pocock) & on each side
the Arch are remains of foundations of the same Date doubtless

& of the Wall extending from Stone either hand. About half a mile
farther Lower down to the Southward are the Aquaducts over
the Meles, & here the Ephesian Road turns to the South West
&c. The most Modern of these three Aquaducts only carries
Water now (there are still two Channels) the other next it is
a bold ruin but not very Ancient (We believe) the Arches being
not very well turn'd. And up the Hill to the South is a Gateway
& part of a Wall with the appearance of a Water Channel
in it particularly describ'd by Pocock. The Water this
Aquaduct supplies comes from beyond the Meles & is very
good: On the Western side of this Aquaduct on the Bank of the
Meles is a Grotto (Baus illi pino) perhaps formerly a

Conveyance for Water: It is broad enough for two Persons to go abreast; but We did not trace It far, some two or three Yards; as We had no Lights &c.a We proceeded down the Meles to trace its course: It is but a small stream (tho' It receives Additions near the Aquaducts for these Springs run into It) In many places We observ'd that the stream was not more than sixteen Inches broad: About three quarters of a Mile down the stream from the Aquaduct under the Castle (for the Meles directs Its course round the southern bottom of the Hill on which stands the Castle) are the remains of the foundations of an Arch of an Aquaduct on each side the Meles, & this seems to be true Antique: It has much more the Appearance

of Old Roman Works than any Aquæduct I have seen.

In this Latitude V And up the Hill to the South is a

Gateway & part of a Wall with the appearance of a Water

Channel in it particularly described by Pocock V About

a quarter of a mile below the Vestiges of the Ancient Aquæduct,

is a considerable Modern Aquæduct, well built tho' irregular,

Its Arches not equal to Antique Ones &c. which conveys water

over the Meles from the [redacted] Source in the Hills to the

South: and which turns some Mills and then supplies the

Gardens of Smirna & I fancy is mistaken at Smirna for

the Waters of the Meles. A little below this Aquæduct the stream

of the Meles is entirely lost: but that [redacted] diminishing

by degrees: We continued down ſts bed which was here quite dry; and by & by ſtreams again having received the Water of this last mention'd Aquaduct by a back ſtream from the Mills & then runs only a few yards in the Bed of the Meles, but is turn'd off to water the Gardens of Smirna. We continued the Bed ſtill lower & which is here double may almost tripple the breadth of the Channel where the ſtream flows, being here near ten Yards wide, but We ſaw no Water neither do the Smirneans at this ſeaſon enjoy the Water of the Meles, for besides these parts of ſts Channel, which We have already by tracing it found to be dry: at ſts Embouchure into the ſea which is below the Town towards the bottom of the Bay ſ say even there

does not run one drop of water, but has quite the appearance of a very Torrent Channel. I don't doubt but in Winter it boasts a most plentifull stream being supplied by the neighbouring Rain & Snow from Hills, The small springs which creep in it only visible at this season are fine water. I think the Meles rather deserves the Name of a Torrent or Brook at most than a River.

Fryday 22d. dito We rode to the same Aquaducts mentioned yesterday, One mile & half distant from the Consul's house, from whence We set out a foot to examine the course of the Meles upwards, We walk'd about two Miles an irregular Course when the Water ceas'd to flow but the Bed continued, so We proceeded a little farther where We found some remains of Water, & then quite

dry again: the Channel came from the Hills higher up, but rather appear'd more insignificant & altogether dry; for where We found water in It hitherto was intirely owing to the frequent springs which rise near Its Borders & drill into It: & tho' They club but each a small proportion yet tis of delicious Water & were it not for these even these small reinforcements Meles would at this time of the Year only pass for a Torrent Channel. We have now taken the Pains to trace this famous River mention'd by Homer full six Miles near three above the Aquaducts, & more than three miles below them: But Its stream cannot be said to driffle above four miles in length, for We walk'd a mile up the Channel beyond

where there was any Moisture left; & for the last mile before I reaches the Sea there is no Water; We observ'd two or three little Grottos above the Aquaducts on the Banks of the River; but not quite so large as that mention'd yesterday close to them: I will not pretend to determine on which of these Grottos (which by the by look'd something like conveyances for water more than any thing else) Insomuch that I will not undertake to fix the Grotto in which Homer compos'd his Poems — Pausanias only says that the Smyrneans shewed the Grotto on the Banks of the Meles where Homer used to retire to & compose &c. The above mention'd three Aquaducts lye about SW. by West from the Castle: Pococh is mistaken

in saying that the Aquaducts have each three Tiers of Arches &c. One of them has something like three smaller Ones over the Main Arch, but they would hardly pass for such being rather Holes perforated not ready to be esteem'd Arches: however the other Aquaducts have absolutely but two Tiers of Arches. We return to our Quarters &c. The rest of our Time which indeed was but short at Smirna was spent in the Company of the English Factory, who form a small but very agreable Community. Mr Crawley the Consul & his Lady, Mr. Burdett the Chaplain & a good natur'd Surgean (whose Name I forgot) & the two Houses of Merchants, Mr. Lee & Master, and Messrs. Bath & Lee all amiable Characters & deserving to them

Country &c.ª His luxurious indulging in the Gallerys which
every house allmost in Franks Street situate on the Sea
enjoys, & which projects out in the Sea some thirty or more
yards. & Here they refresh themselves with the Sea breat which
regularly in the Summer sets in before ten o'clock in the
morning & blows fresh till the setting of the Sun. & without
this Blessing the Town would be intollerable. The Trade of
Smirna is sufficiently known. Smirna produces excellent
Wine, the Muscadine is an agreeable sweet Wine, but rarely
keeps to England. The Virgin Wine is what runs from the common
Grape without pressing & is a clear white tho' what follows is a
deep red. They have a good Fish Market, but esteem the Triglia

which They call Barbona more than any other; the greatest plenty seem'd to be of a large fish some thing like but coarser than a Cod, They have Langusti but no Lobsters. The fresh water fish in the Country is not much esteem'd as being generally muddy; The Carp of great size & without doubt by proper care might be very sweet &c.a The Town is well supplied with Meat of all sorts Beef or Mutton &c.a & with Game & Wild fowles of all sorts, and I believe It a very cheap & well supplied Market.

Monday May 25.th N.S. 1750 I set out from Smirna with Mess.rs Bouverie Wood & Borra at four o'Clock in the Afternoon; the Gentlemen of the Factory accompany'd Us from the Consul's House; We first halted & drank some Punch at Diana's Bath's,

(Pegg's Mole) an hours ride from Smirna; here rises a beautifull & pleasant Spring; But the Building is entirely Destroyd, only a few Antique Stones remaining of the foundation of some Edifice; After We had travell'd another hour farther the Gentlemen took leave of Us; We continued our Journey to a miserable Village (Sillar) from thence thro a Plain; soon after We past'd by a Turkish Burying Ground where We saw some Members of Intablature which look'd as if they had belong'd to a good Building, they seem'd likewise to be of the same Workmanship & were probably employ'd in the same Edifice, there were several broken Pillars lying about; We past thro a pretty Village (Bounabashé) well water'd & wooded

We immediately enter'd another more pleasant Plain, round & encompass'd by Sipylus; at the extremity of this Pain We pitch'd our Tent near a Village, (Hagislar) inhabited by Franks; by a small stream near a Grove of Olive Trees; Near Hagislar on the left is a Village call'd Norlickui, & about four Miles distant to the Westward, on the skirts of the Hill, near the Bottom of the Smirna Bay; is another Village (Bournavoré) where some suppose that the Old Smirna was situate. We arriv'd at Hagislar half an hour after seven, distant from Smirna, perhaps eight Miles, lying rather to the North of East of the Castle of Smirna. I observ'd that the Harvest was very far advanc'd; The Country swarms with

Locusts; We travell'd thro' a Corn Country, a great many Olive Trees, but very few Vineyards.

Tuesday 26th. ditto We set out at five o'Clock, We assended an hilly stony road, a narrow Defile between the Mountains, meeting constantly a pretty small stream; One hour brought us to the Entrance into the Spacious & delightfull Plains of Nymphi; They run from West to East enclos'd with a Ridge of Mountains which are mostly cover'd with shrubby Wood tho' rocky; Sipylus to the North & Tmolus to the South; The Plains are very rich in Corn, Fruit Trees, Almonds, Apricoks, Olives &c. They seem to be from Three to six Miles in breadth, but generally about four: & I am inform'd, they

extend between fifty & sixty Miles in length; We left the Town

Nymphi three miles on the right hand, famous for Cherry

Orchards: four hours more along this Plain the eye continualy

amus'd with It & Its bordering Hills, brought us to a Noble Ruin

of a stately Bridge; whose sides face N E & by N, & S W & by S, It

has now Six Arches, perhaps there was a seventh; as the fourth One

is considerably larger & wider than the others; But as Mr. Bouverie

observ'd the Ancient Work of the last Pier is wider than any of

the rest without discovering the spring of an Arch; It almost

destroys the Opinion of a seventh Arch; At each end is a modern

~~Buttress~~ Buttress all the Piers likewise are somewhat heightned, & there

are seemingly Marks of Wheels on the surface of the Arches: tho'

they are all destroy'd to the levell of the Key Stones: 'tis built of large massive Stones of a coarse Marble, rather good work & truly Antique 'tis without Cement, there are visible Marks where the Stones have been cramp'd with Iron: the Views from this Bridge on all sides very pretty; We cannot say what is the River this Bridge is built over, but surely It deserves a Name especialy from the Ancients: (most probably 'twas the Hyllus) the present stream a clear & limped One, about ten feet wide, & runs only under the narrowest Arch: but The Channel's breadth is the full length of the Bridge; which, We measur'd & Bourra drew &c.a Half an hour from hence brought Us to Dervent a miserable Village; but half way thither, We pass'd by a Cottage on

the Banks of the River; where, We saw some old Mosaick floors

&c.ª probably here has been some Baths &c.ª At One o'clock We

halted on the right Banks of this River, which, We had cross'd

five times since We left the Bridge, & generally found it about 8

or 10 feet wide a pleasing, Sylver Stream; We din'd under the

shelter of a Walnutt Grove, & eat of two small fish caught in the

River which resemble the Dace but were sweet, they were call'd

Balluke which is the general Turkish word for fish, but

they told Us that this River produces excellent Carp of extraordinary

Size, here the plain is very narrow not above a mile &c.ª This

morning's Journey was very pleasant, the Road good & We enjoy'd agreable

prospects which the plain & it's bordering Hills afford. We left

out at four o'clock in the Afternoon, left this River on our left & Mount Sipylus, whom this River huggs & Its Channel directs it's course just under It, a bold noble Mountain: We gradually forsake the Plain of Nymphi now contracted into a narrow Valley, by reason of little irregular Hills on the South side of It, & parralell with bold Sipylus. A small hour brings us upon a gentle Eminence, where We enjoy a most extensive prospect: here We command the spacious Plains of Magnesia, famous for the defeat of Antiochus by Scipio: We are here upon the little Hills which properly terminate the Plains of Nymphi on the South side; tho' indeed these little Hills are only Sand Ones running parralell with the Chain of

higher rocky Hills of Tmolus: The plain of Nymphi is contracted by them into a Valley our River huggs the bold Sipylus which abruptly terminates the Plain on the North side; unless you will call all that spacious Tract of levell ground, Plain of Nymphi away to the Westward, thro' which flows the Hermus quite into the Gulph of Smirna: From this station We enjoy a vast tract of plains upon looking back We command this day's ride thro' the Plain of Nymphi, & away to E.S.E. the extensive One of Cassaba, border'd by Tmolus on the South or first it's parralell string of small sandy Hillocks, & to the North by the Hills of Cassaba, whose highest Point We have in front, bearing about

NNE) away to the West of North extends the Plains of Magnesia or perhaps Nymphi, continued border'd by Cashaba Chaim on the North, as that of Sipylus on the South, & thro' which runs Hermus coming from the plains of Cashaba &c.a but what particularly engages our Attention is the Noble bold Mountain of Sipylus, whose vast & perpendicular brow abruptly terminates the Plain of Nymphi thro' which glides our stream seeking the Hermus, & into which It enters: Under the high Precipice of Sipylus lyes Magnasia distant from Us three hours to the West (of North) We Stear perhaps a point to the South of East leaving Nymphi & Sipylus &c.a all behind; We pass a fertile part

of the Plain here calld of Cassaba & within an hour from the last Hill encamp close to Cassaba; near the Source of a plentifull clear stream whose murmurs were quite lost in the damn'd Croaking & quaking of Toads & Froggs: We walk'd up to the Armenian Burying Ground 100 yards on the right hand a round hill, not unlike a Wiltshire Barrow; here We saw several Old stones with cramp marks of good marble & have been without doubt employ'd in considerable Ancient fabricks; here are two or three Greek Inscriptions & a bas relief mention'd by Mr. Burdett, the figures are still extant, the badness of the Workmanship (being very ill executed) left Us in the Dark with regard to Its History, but sufficiently prov'd It to be of seccoli=

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This Hill which looks artificial commands a most extensive prospect of all We had view'd this day &c. The Town of Caskaba lyes just under; Magnesia under bold Sipylus lyes about North West, This large plain runs away in that direction border'd by Sipylus chain on one side & by that of Caskaba on the other. The plains of Nymphi lye to the Westward, the highest point of Mount Caskaba bears about North from hence, which, tho' high is not so bold &c. as Sipylus, & is distant a league or more; This Chain borders the plain Magnesia to the West of North as another chain running from it does the plains of Caskaba to the East of North, & which extends away

a la perte de vue to the Eastward.

Wednesday 27th. ditto We pass'd thro' Cashaba along dirty straggling Village, but being full of Trees ~~——~~ it look'd not amiss from the Armenian Burying Ground; We steer to the Eastward along the plain very broad & spacious, but less fertile & cultivated than those of Nymphi: It's soil gravelly except in bed just about Cashaba, where they grow Cotton; An hour brought us opposite to Derevent a small Village, where is a very old Inscription in the Wall of the Mosque: afterward's We pass'd by Carracui: & in another hour We came between Achmetlie & Dernicui two small Villages. We pass'd Two Winter Torrent Channels

both dry, which coming from Imaus &c. We saw several Barrows
like those on Salisbury Plains, particularly three
together, the middle One the largest. We halted about half
a mile beyond Achmetlée which Village is well watered
by several plentifull Springs which rise here the soil
about this Village grows a good deal of Cotton. We got on an
Eminence under an Oak, which however sheltered us
from the Sun could not defend us against a most damnable
hot wind, which seemd to come out of an Oven very strong &
quite suffocating & which incommoded us greatly; This
Eminence gave us a good Prospect from hence, We first
discover'd the Hermus, running along the plain rather

on its North side from E.S.E. the Plains We pass thro' this morning are very level, dry & wide, & proper for the Encampment of great Army's &c.a We have observ'd a Curious Ridge of Sand Hills, whose different shapes & sometimes tuff'd with shrubs look very pretty; we have accompany'd them quite from our leaving the Valley of Nymphi yesterday after dinner; they run parralell between Us & the loftier rocky Chain of Mountains who bear the Name of Tmolus here &c.a And is the same Chain which border the Plain of Nymphi, on y'south side & of which We have remark'd no interruption quite from our Entrance into the Plain of Nymphi which extend away to the Eastward in the same direction &c.a After dinner We

set out. the plain is very spacious & not little enliven'd by the Hermus, which We saw frequently: Two small hours bring Us to the ruins of Sardis; Our Ridge of sand Hills constantly on our right prettily varied by the Contrast of stately Tmolus behind Them. We saw several Barrows near two Villages on the other side the River call'd Churmets & Basarcui, We rose pretty close to the ridge of Sand Hills which are very pictoresk. Our course East by South Southerly the Nashaba Hills do not extend very far this way viz.: to the Eastward, but the plain out of sight inclining somewhat more to the South. Our road was smooth & good, as We approach'd Sardis, We saw innumerable small pieces of broken Marble of fine sorts &

different Colours dispers'd about; We came to the Pactolus (clear but narrow Brook) We turn'd to the South thro' the break between the Sand Hills; where, It directs It's course from It's source; which, is in the Tmolus; & a quarter of a mile from the plain encamp'd On It's Banks in a small Meadow.

Thursday 28th ditto We mounted a steep Hill nearly South, now call'd the Castle Hill; probably the Center of the Ancient Sardis: From Whence We had a most distinct & extensive View of the Wide plain, the Course of the Hermus thro' It, It's Environs of which We make a plan; I cannot but observe the gross mistakes in D'eslisle's Map; Who, places Tmolus

to the East whereas It lyes directly to the South & Extends it self
you will West & East of Sardis, & very near Tmolus the
places the Lake (near which are two Barrows & a Village
near the River) to the South of Hermus, when It lyes to the
North of It, & bears N by W from thence. He takes no notice
of Pactolus (a small stream indeed but clear & good & always
flows) which now does & always did wash the Town of Sardis.
higher up the Hill behind Us are greater Remains of the
Castle &c.a but this is likewise built of old Stones a Pasticio
Underneath
Us We contemplate the mean Village of Sart, & the scattered
& broken Ruins of the famous Sardis &c.a What We judge to
be the Pactolus runs on the West side of the Castle Hill

having Its Rise as We are shewn told four hours distant up
a Cleft in the Tmolus bearing S. Westerly of the said Castle
Hill & from a sudden plentifull Spring, & a little farther
Eastward from another Cleft of Tmolus comes a stream
rather Larger than the former One, & which, Smith & Others
have taken for Pactolus & which runs on the East side of
the Castle Hill & of all the ruins of Old Sardis &c.ª On the East
Bank of the Pactolus stands the Ruins of a Temple of the
Jonick Order, nearly North from this Station are great
Remains of as We Suppose a Pallace, & between the Temple &
that is the present poor Village Sart, on the Bank almost
of the River with imperfect Ruins about It &c.ª and just under

It a broken Arch over the Pactolus, which has somewhat
the appearance of Antiquity tho' built like the Castle of old
Mazures, further on almost to the North East are the piers
of a large Arcade with a semicircular Tribune at each end.
then further Eastward more piers like the former, & then a
very substantial foundation of an Arch, close under the
Hill the form of a Circus pretty plain, And on the South side
of it two pieces of high Wall supporting the Hill behind
& between these Walls the Hill exactly resembles the form
of a Theatre & leaves no room to doubt but it has been one.
Friday 29th. ditto We went up to the summit of the Castle
which is exceeding steep & high not within reach of any of the

neighbouring Hills, which probably rendered it impregnable to the Jonians: the ruins of the Castle shew that it was built in the latter times of the Greek Emperors: In the Walls are pieces of Entablature Capitalls &c.ª & some stones with Inscriptions on them. Here We command more largely the prospects around. We have from this Station a distinct View of Sepylus, whose brow bears WNW. & which was intercepted yesterday by an Hill One of the Sand Ridge about two Miles to the West of the Castle). And there We command that Chain of Sand Hills which are very pictoresk like Sardis They seem to have been shatter'd with Earthquakes, but They are curiously broken in various & different shapes & generally

cover'd with Shrubs &c.ª Sometimes there are little Glades
between them, the [illegible] chains of mountains [illegible] are
very high & tho' rocky yet well cloath'd with Trees; These
Hills run away in the same direction of W. & E. are very
rich to the Eye, The Village Bousoul de which is just
on the Hermus bears North to the Eastward, Our view
very extensive, The Plain runs away far & wide, and
Hermus flowing thro' it shews itself very agreably, but
our view is terminated to the East by a large & distant
Mountain probably Dynbemene, in which Hermus
rises & is form'd by Junction of four Springs issuing out of
that Mountain: but Pactolus rushes from one single

Source in Tmolus &c.ª To the Southward are Ruins of an Aquaduct, wether ancient or modern I can't say, which comes from the higher chain of Tmolus towards this Castle & which probably might have supplied this part of the Town. Our Guide the Aga said that He had from Old men, that they had seen this Castle Hill all planted with Grapes & that It was almost famous Viney ard & indeed tis a fine situation for that purpose. It is the highest of the ridge of Land Hills & the Summit of the South side is the most escarpé I ever saw, as tis sandy, Rains continually keep It so; on the other side & round the Base of It tis cover'd with Shrubs &c.ª The whole circuit quite round all the Antiquities, The Jonic Temple Pallace Theater —

Circus & the Hyppodrome the three other ruins the traces
of the Walls the Castle Hill included (exclusive of the Aqueduct)
cannot be less than six english miles in circumference. We
descended & made the Tour of the Castle Hill, pass by the eastern
Brook which is much the same bread th & depth of Pactolus,
but is lost in the latter before that enters Hermus as my Guide
informs us. In the afternoon we visited the Ionic Temple, whose
present Remains are too imperfect to permit a formal judgement
of its form & Dimensions: And the exquisite Taste of the Capitals
& most excellent Workmanship invited us to resolve (by digging
to get at the Members &c.) to Reconnoitre the other Ruins
this Evening; Lower down to the North ward on the eastern Bank of the River is the

Village Sart compos'd of twenty poor Huts; in a small
uncover'd ruin Mosque I stand two ~~grey~~ granite Pillars without
Capitals, & just without in an adjacent Burying Ground are
eight or ten more of the same sort & size) grey granite Pillars
rather small lying about &c.ª And other fragments of marble:
a little lower down the stream is the ruin'd Bridge, which,
where there is the appearance of an Arch is thirty two feet wide
but the side next to the plain tho' contiguous seems not to have
been Arch'd, there is a piece of an Ionic Cornish with Modillions
(continued about halfway higher than the Spring of the Arch)
in the other part, but as 'tis compil'd chiefly of other ruins there
is no forming a Judgement of its antiquity; only that 'tis not

Vero Antico. We proceed to the Eastward a quarter of a mile,
We are now a good half mile North of the foot of the Castle Hill
or more, first We visit the vast Ruins of a spacious & magnificent
Fabrick, which We suppose to have been a Pallace, of which
see our Plan &c. There are the Walls of four or five fine
proportion'd Rooms now standing, And the Traces of several
more to a vast extent the Walls are thirteen feet odd Inches
in some places, built of excellent Brick work & ornaments of
white Marble as may be seen from the prodigious quantity
of it lying about, & some fine Granite Pillars; This is truly
Ancient built of Materials design'd for the Place, as well as
the four Solid marble Piers (a little distant) in a line supporting

a Brick Arch (formerly cas'd perhaps) now ruin'd which
form'd a kind of Portico with a Tamboar or Tribune at each
end; which, We conjecture to have been some publick Court of
Judicature or the like: Something nearer the Hill are other
six Piers in two Rowes very Solid but are a Pastucio of fragments
some good pieces of Entablature &c. The Circus is near
it to the South at the foot of the Castle Hill, the form of it is
pretty evident, the Arches that supported the seats on the lower
side (the N. one) & on the East end now only remain, but there
is a Travers of high ground at the West end seeming by
occasion'd by ruins, from which We rasqu'd a measure by Paces
finding it about 270 in length, & in breadth: on the upward side

of the Circus towards the East end, there is a semicircular opening in the Hill rising behind like the Slope of a Theater, with the two Walls terminating at each it's sides C & W, & which range with the South side of the Circus, & the Theater fronts nearer North than any other Point, & tho' greatly defac'd yet it's form shews it to have been no large One; to the West of that again is a wider space by some imagin'd a Hyppodrome; I cannot say much in favour of the materials or size of these last & doubt whether they were of the best Ages. Along under the Hill are several other scattered heaps of brick & stone whose Intent can't be guess'd at. And from near the Dactolus Brige at frequent Intervals are the traces of an encompassing Wall running Eastward till it had

included all the ruins mention'd, and then turning up to the N. E.
corner of the Castle Hill, where it disappears. this seems to have
been the Bounds of the latter City that way, the Wall being probably
of those days. It is compos'd chiefly of Pebbles & Mortar. Half a
fur Long beyond the most eastern part of the Wall is an exceeding
solid & substantial foundation of a Building, that has the
appearance of greater Antiquity than any of the rest. Whose
Walls & Arches are of prodigious thickness & strength built of
large stones of the nature of a coarse Trivertine. On one side
of the Body is visible the foundation of a Circular Room with
probability tho' not traces of a corresponding One on t'other. It
is call'd a Church by the Inhabitants of Sart, but we could not

conjecture what It may have been; but the undoubted Antiquity
of this Structure proves that the City once extended beyond or to
the Eastward of the later one as this Pile stands without the Traces
of the Wall &c.

Saturday 30th. ditto The Jonic Temple, of which, We have no
account of It's foundation is undoubtedly very ancient & of a
very good Age: some particularities It wears which make us
think It was never finish'd, The Shafts are partly fluted —
(each with twenty four Scannallatures) but they are not
begun at an equal Distance from the Capital, perhaps two or
more Inches difference, & they are channell'd about a foot downwards
more or less; One of them near three feet, & then left plain as the

form of a Pillar rough chizell'd, which is too singular & has too
disagreable an Effect to have ever been intended to remain so. Some
other Irregularities such as an unequal number of Eggs, One has
Eleven Ovole in front & only ten on the other sides, on the fronts of
different Pillars & on different sides the same Pillars but these
may be imputed to Blunders of Underworkmen. It was probably
a Quarrie Longue fronted E.NE. & WNW. but perhaps extraordinary
Variation in our Compass may deceive Us &c. Six Pillars only
remain upright. All save one with the Capitalls & wonderfully
sharp & well preserv'd, except where the corners are broke off
probably by the Entablatures falling when the rest of the Building
was destroy'd by an Earthquake. two of these Pillars are joyn'd

by the Architrave to a Pilaster, & bit of the Wall, which serves
to shew which way the Body of the Temple Stands: The Capital
of the Pilaster is unusual & the most beautifull One I ever saw.
The Joints of all the Stones remarkbly well polish'd & set
together. The Wall extending from the Pilaster buniato; One
bit of Architrave We found by Measurement to be twenty feet
three Inches, Diameter of the Columns at about a third from their
Base six feet four Inches, but are not all equal, One of them has
near twenty feet in circumference, another only eighteen feet
& four inches. The Width of the Temple taken by two Pillars
of the Portico sixty feet; which, according to Vitruvius should
be the same as the height of the Pillars including Base &

Capital. Of what, We imagine the Façade, there are three pillars standing in a line fronting nearly the E.S.E. at right Angle with the two Columns & Pilaster, the 6th Pillar is opposite that of these last that stands next the Pilaster between We took the measure of the Temple is 60 by 60 feet 9 Inches & digging round it We found a piece of the other Pilaster, fallen but little out of the place where it regularly ought to stand:— Digging likewise where We imagined the front Wall of the Temple might be, We light upon One stipite of the Door handsomely ornamented somewhat like that of the Pantheon, & by calculating its situation it appears to have been twenty feet some eight Inches wide, & that the return of the Wall was

thirteen feet one Inch from the inner Edge of the Pilaster.

Between the three front Pillars which beginning at the North Corner are the 1.6.& 7th are appearance of four more above ground the greater part too of whose ruins are lying upon the surface or half buried, but no Vestiges of the 8th. which is wanting at the Southern Corner to make the front compleat.

The Capital of the sixth front pillar is thrown a good deal out of its perpendicular & twisted almost half round by some accident probably Earthquakes, but in no present danger of falling; It differs from the rest likewise in having the two middle Gutters of the Volute adorn'd with fishes scales, which We observ'd too on part of a Capital fallen down, but from which

Pillars could not hold (instead of the usual Campana) the
flanks of the Voluti are divided into four Guttars with
two Astragale & Listelli between each) this was probably
on account of the great size, have a mighty good Effect.
Borra thinks all were intend'd to be squamm'd but Mr.
Bouveau is not of that opinion seeing They are perfectly
finish'd and are otherwise different in the Roses &
Caulicoli.) Tis likely the 3d 4th & 5th as well as the 6th
Pillars were so too (on each side) the principal Entrance;
here the Intercolonni are considerably wider than the
rest; The Portico at this rate was three Pillars deep besides
the Pilaster & at least an Intercollonio of Wall which

is now visible without a Return for the face of the Temple.
And as the Width of the Body imploy'd only four of the
front Pillars consequently there were two of each side that
extended beyond ffr: which gives very sufficient Reason to
suppose a Peristilio all round the Temple, at least intended.
We took Dimensions of the Pillar by digging to the Base of one
of them, We dug down twenty three feet & five Inches before
We could get to the Bottom; We found a good deal of Difference
in this Base from the commonly known Ionic Bases.
This consists of more Members & less Projection most likely
to disencumber the Spaces as much as possible. The upper
Toro is adorn'd with Scales pointed upwards; The

Imoscapo left extremely rough, but about a foot above a narrow Girdle of the Pillar taken down to it's intended surface & polish'd, which confirms the Conjecture of it's being an unfinish'd building, design'd to be perfected after the stones were plac'd: The Length of the Pillar with Capitello Base &c.a included is fively eight feet seven inches the Diameter six feet three Inches & half; The Base three feet, It is pleasantly situate about an hundred Yards east of Pactolus in a small Dale, & on the opposite side the River is a pretty Meadow all included in ye pleasant Valley of Pactolus, between the Castle Hill & another, which intercepted Sipylus from our View the one to the West

the other to the East or there abouts these two Hills in the ridge of the sand Hills, the foot of loftier Tmolus lyes to the south a mile & half distant up the Valley, & the spacious plains open away to the North half a mile off, about thirty Yards below It towards the River lye several broken pieces of fluted Pillars I think enough to import that the Temple extended so far: What a most glorious Fabrick this must have been when finish'd, It's Marble not inferior to Parian & perhaps tis Parian, It's tast most exquisite, & the Workmanship superior to any Jever yet saw in any fabrick.

Sunday 31st ditto. Mr Bouveue & Jrode to the Quarrys which formerly supplied Sardis; We were conducted

along the Dale of Pactolus, leaving it after a mile's ride
to our right. We ascended high, but not to the summit of Tmolus,
where are very bold spacious Clifts & there are the Quarrys
which I believe furnish'd Marble even for the Temple—
for 'tis a fine white solid stone, but perhaps not so free
from Veins as the Parian, tho' 'tis difficult to judge without
seeing it's polish, 'tis very long since any stones have been dug
here, but one plainly sees that vast quantities have been
formerly dug here. The Quarrys bear about S.W. Southerly of
the Castle Hill, at a convenient distance about two miles—
from the Ionic Temple; at the bottom of one of the Clifts rises a
Spring, but it soon returns into the Rock a few Yards lower;—

however between these Cliffs runs an hollow down the
Pactolus, & which tho' now scarce moisten'd by this stream,
yet the Channel proves it to be very considerable upon the
melting of the snows &c.

Monday June 1st. I set out to trace the source of the
Pactolus; after riding a good hour thro' little pleasant
Dales form'd by the chain of Tmolus on one side & its
parallell ridge of sand hills on the other I came to the high
rocky Mountain belonging to Tmolus (to the West of the
Quarrys which I had left on the left hand) near the bottom of
which falls a plentifull stream into an oval hollow in the Rock,
& which bears West south West Westerly of the Castle Hill. I

thought

thought I descry'd another smaller stream falling into this
Basin, My Guide in form'd me that It does receive one some
times in the Year, & which comes a far off higher up the
Mountains, & which I was prevented from tracing by the
badness of the Roads, but He assur'd me that that stream
does not run all the Summer & that the Basin was properly the
source of the River, as that is never dry. I could not perceive that
the River received any (I coasted It on it's North side all the way)
addition till I gain'd that source in the side of the Mountain, &
where it is immediately as good a stream as It is at Sardis I returned
by the river's side the same way, thro' the agreeable little Valley's
small but fertile full of flowers shrubs &c. in an hour & half a

a pleasant ride.

In the Afternoon ditto I made an Excursion to trace the Source of the Stream, which runs on the East side of Sardis: I rode three quarters of an hour from where I enters the large Plain, from that part of it which is in a line with the Circus &c. a mile to the East of Pactolus but it's bad roads prevented my going any farther. there it bares about South by West of the most Eastern part of the Castle. This Stream is more rapid & full as copious, nay perhaps broader than Pactolus, but it's Channel looks modern nay variable & has by no means the appearance of a settle Rivulet's course which Pactolus has, indeed Pactolus's look very ancient, as if it had long flowed in a beaten unalterable

course, besides this Eastern Rivulet is form'd of different Streams.
It receives a considerable Addition before I rode half an hour
along it's Bank, which comes from the same Imolus a
little to the Eastward. Imolus makes a bolder appearance
just above the Channel of this Rivulet than any other part
of that great Chain of Mountain: There could plainly distinguish
the Arches of the Ruin from to the West of me, which We had
seen to the South from the Castle, & which confirms me in the
belief of what the Aga said that it was an Aquaduct, which
formerly supplies the Castle &c. It seems to tend in a direction
from the bold Mountain which hangs over the Source of this
Stream, and if so perhaps that Aquaduct took up the Water

near it's source) & that this has been a channel only since the
Decay of that Aquaduct, as it has a modern appearance: My
Guide told me it would take up at least four hours to ride up
to the source, tho' the distance appear'd small, by reason of the
exceeding bad roads so I declin'd it. As the Ancients only
mention the Pactolus which wash'd Sardis I make no
doubt but 'tis the Western Rivulet which was so call'd &c. & which
tho' not large yet allways flows plentifully a pretty clear stream
in a channel perhaps five or six yards wide but looks quite a
beaten one whose bottom is a Yellowish gravel. Sardis enjoy's
almost heaven by situation, An abode calculated for the wealthy
Crœsus; sited in a clear healthy spot, mild & serene Air, and

which command's all the pleasures & advantages life can require, except a sea Port. The variety of a Ridge of sand Hills, on & about which the Town stood, must have help'd the Edifices: these Hills are generally cover'd with shrubs; they have been so torn by Torrents & like Sardis shaken by Earthquakes, that they look some so sharp & of such different forms that they are very pictoresk, behind them overlooks the vast Chain of Tmolus fine rocky Mountains & in most places cover'd with Wood Pines &c.ª Away to the North lyes the boundless plain running East & West thro' which runs Hermus, & which, is fertile, especialy opposite to Sardis & indeed nowhere an ungratefull soil. Pactolus & the springs to the Eastward must have sufficiently

supplied the Town large & luxurious as It was with Water &c.a

But now this happy situation is lost, no Inhabitants scarce to enjoy It; only a very few who still have the benefit of the fine Climate & live to very Old Age, but do not taste the other advantages of the Place; Jeat very good Cherries here which require no Art what might they not have been with care. Sart is compos'd of a few Cottages near Negroe Hutts, all the ruins of this famous City are lost except those abovemention'd & which I believe are in a great measure cover'd & buried under the sand which is in great quantities wash'd of the sand Hills &c.a

Quid Eræsi regia Sardis.c Deservere sui Nymphæ vineta Timoli deservere suas Nymphæ Pactolides undas, Stalks Sparrows &c.a are the chief Inhabitants here, And the Pactolides Nymphæ are all chang'd into froggs &c.a of which the river abounds.