After the defeat of Crasus the Lesbians were
Tributaries to the Persians & joyn'd Darius in his
Wars, both against Scythia & Greece. Lesbians
joyn Histiaus & Aristagoras; but in the Sea fight
near Lade, over against Miletus they retir'd in the
heat of the Engagement, & abandoned their Allies: are
ill us'd by the Persians; At the Battle of Mycale
They revolted with the other Greeks, & joyn'd their
Countrymen against the common Enemy. They joyn
sometimes the Athenians & sometimes the
Lacedemonians; The Lesbians joyn Alexander
who bestows several Priviledges on Them. Opposite to

of Beatitude, & (I believe) communicating with the plain of Jordan to the Southward of the hill we had mounted. Crossing this Plain we found it water'd by two or three pleasant little Brooks & in passing the western side of the hill on our right hand appear'd the poor Arab Village of Beghan. Having ridden an hour we ascended again (inclining nearly due West) to the top of a steep Hill where we found the Village of Saronia situated between its brow & the edge of a Plain communicating with that of Esdraelon. A pretty Spring rises in this Village, & the Soil here is exceedingly rich. The ascent of this hill was not impeded by so many Stones as heretofore, it joins the Chain of the Nazareth hills, & here opens Tabor to the South West & by West, Mount Beatitude to the N. East. Continuing our ride through this fertile field, (our course nearly West) we pass'd the poor Village of Kipperkime & within three hours & a half from the Lake arrived at the Campo, which is a good Kane, & near it is a neglected square Castle with a tolerable Wall which has round & octagon Turretts &c. I was surpris'd to find nearly two hundred People at this Kan (it being Bazar Day, for in our Journey we had

Lesbos is the Sup. Adramyttian Bay with the Hectonesian Isles & lower down that is southward are the Argenusæ; or according to Strabo between the promontory Malia in Lesbus & that of Canes in Aolis lye the three Islands of Argenusæ, famous for the Victory which the Athenians gain'd there in the Peloponesian War. Cicero calls these Islands Argenusæ, the largest of the three call'd by Pliny Argenusæ had a Town bearing the same Name. A Lito usque ad Caicum Fluvium & Canas Ajus sunt & Adramyttium & Atarneus & Pitane & Elaiteus Sinus; quibus omnibus ex adverso Lesbus Insula protenditur.

Cumadeinde est, Cumo decinde est & reliqua usque ad Herman Fluvium & Phocaam quae initium est Joniae finis Aolidis. This Coast has not been at all explor'd by Modern Travellers & not hearing of any Antiquities there We did not think It worth while to go in quest of them.

Monday 10th ditto We weigh'd in the morning but the Wind was not very favourable, at Six the same Evening We were off the S.E. Point of Lesbos (Promm. Melia) which seems to be between four & five Leagues from the Opposite Main or rather to the small Islands Argenusae which lye just off the Main Land where

to the North of Jordan Zaphet appears, & to its East in the distance a high hill cover'd with snow cast'd Jebel El Phellege or the hill of snow. Jordan winds away to the South of the Plain, embracing the Ridge of Hills on its Western Side. To banks above the Lake are about a foot in height, here they are steeper & rise perhaps to three feet, but the Stream is wider above by a yard or two. Jordan has here two banks as described by Maundrell, the first (which is just raised above the surface of the Water) is lined with Reeds, & verves (as our Guides told us) as a harbour for Wild Beasts, the outward banks are 30 feet higher. Here we took leave of the Capo Dairo Son who was going to hunt Antelopes with 20 Greyhounds, Marvels & invited us most civilly to partake of the Chace but we could not accept his offer. We crossed the River & rode a Mile to the South along the Plain, we then began to ascend a steep hill to the westward, not indeed quite so rocky as some that we had climbed, & in a short half hour we compass'd it, & entered a fertile but neglected plain terminated to the North by Hoor by the Mount

Cane is plac'd according to Strabo who says 'twas 120 Stadia (15 miles) from Mitylene to Cane.

Tuesday 11th ditto We anchor'd in the Harbour of Foggia Vecchia just within the Promontory the which with the opposite One call'd Carabournou forms the Gulf of Smirna, The Maps falsely call this Foggia nuova which lyes on the other side of the Point in the Sinus Eleaticus according to Livy's Description Foggia vecchia must be the site of Phocaa, It enjoys two Ports both very roomly and secure Ones good stations for ships & will each contain a great many. They lye paralell, the Town stands on

of the bottom of it. We stood here a while to take a Tier of the Lake: its figure is nearest to an Oval & lies N. & S. perhaps inclining a point to the East of North, & West of South. We surveyd opposite to us the entrance of Jordan, its distance I cannot think above fourteen Miles which is properly its length. its breadth about six, so that the circumference is under forty Miles. At the Projection in the West Side which gives it an irregular Triangular Shape it is 12 or 14 Miles wide, but near the N. & S. it is very narrow, but I believe it would be as far to reach the Jordan from hence by the East Side of the Lake as it would be the way we came. I cannot say much in favour of the borders of this Lake, the Mountains are very steep & rocky both on the Eastern & Western Sides & as little Pianura there, the Banks of the Lake at the bottom not above a foot above the surface of the Water, the Plain on its Southern Side is very fertile, but neglected, it is full five Miles over, & Strabo away to the South out of sight, bordered by the Gilead Mills on the East, (which are more sloping & have not quite so bad an appearance as the others) & a continuation of the Chain of Mills with those of the Beatitudine, Zaphet, Nazareth &c

the South side of the Southern One the farther or the
Northern which is rather the Larger is three miles from
the Town round by Land so spacious is the smaller One.
These Ports are seperated from each other by a Neck of
Land Off which lyes a small Island (as mention'd by the
Ancients) which point makes the is the Promontory
to both Ports. This Island is not above fifty yards from
the Neck of Land which Devides the Ports but as the space
between them is shallow only smaller Vessells pass
which makes a convenient Communication especialy as
no great Sea can trouble it, being the Northern Port is so
well Land lock'd on it's North side &c. There is an ordinary

Castle on the southern side of the South Port near it's
entrance half a mile from the Town & between which
is an Hill projects a little into this Port there are two
or three small Isles lye before the Town which all are
snug shelters for Boats & Ships may lay with any winds
in the Port they are so well sheltered. The Town is but
miserable it has been terribly shatter'd by an Earthquake
about four years agone, We saw several pieces of broken
Pillars, old Stones &c. some Inscriptions much defac'd
but now indeed with the name of the Phocaans but that
of Marseilles on an impurfect One we thought which
was a Colony from them, & there are other marks of it's

having been the site of an Ancient City.

Wednesday 12th ditto We rode to Foggia nuova, Our Road was not the best in the world very stony & sometimes steep for the Isthmus over which We past is mountainous & barren but from the heights We were in some measure recompenc'd for they command a fine View of the Smirnean Gulf, it's Islands & Coasts & the City itself at a distance, with the Plains of Hermus where It discharges Itself into the S. Bay nearer at hand some four miles below Foggia vecchia whose spacious plains thro' which it directs it's course extending a great way to the S.E. perhaps Easterly with Noble Sipylus -

rises as our Guides informed us a mile above at the bottom of the Mountains & is conveyd in Channels for the use of the Mills for which this Place is so famed, these pleasant Streams go into the Lake, the Mills being on its borders. Within a hundred Yards of them is another good Jane or Camp where we connacted. Here we had a view of the Precipizio and the Mountain of Beatitude. The Most Angle of the Lake forms a kind of Triangle tho' not equilateral equiangular encompassing an irregular barren Plain: we crossed it in a quarter of an hour & passed the Stream which here enters the Sea which we had rode by in our way to Japhet. We turned the Most Angle of the Lake and within three quarters of an hour more found ourselves under the Precipice that the Swine ran down into the Sea; it is much steeper than that near Nazareth. One hour & half brought us from the Most Angle over a vile road on the side of a rocky & steep hill to Siberias, our course from the Angle inclining half a point perhaps to the East of South. We arrived at Siberias before seven, & took up our quarters in the neglected Church of St Peter. We were ten hours on horseback this day, our road the worst I ever travell'd, our Prospects excessively dreary, & in short nothing could be more unpleasant than this day's Journey.

ad Magnesiam the bold East Mountains One of them I never

beheld which terminates our prospect in that direction,

two hours & half over this Isthmus in itself rather dreary

brings us to Foggia nuova, our Course nearly ENE.

which is likewise a pitifull Village. Its Walls such as

They were in ruins occasion'd by the same Earthquake

It stands upon the Sea shore but has rather a Road than

an Harbour before it. It is within the Sinus Elaticus

but there runs a Bay how deep I cannot say as I could not

examine it between this & the Bay of Sandorli, its

direction is parallell to the shore of Foggia nuova &

form'd by a Promontory on it's North side, whose point

may be a small league from this Foggia, whither this
Bay affords any Site which answers better the Described
One of Phocæas than Foggia vecchia I cannot
pretend to determine, but of the two Foggia's the Old one
sure has the preferance to be thought the Situation of
that famous City, There is no Island near Foggia
nuova than two perhaps three leagues off & to WNW.
Northerly there are two or three Islands but I suppose
them the Argenusæ & they belong rather to Sandorli
than to Foggia nuova, We could not learn of any
Antiquities here We saw only One Sepulchral Inscription
on the Wall, We return'd the same Evening to our Ship.

1737

10 January — employed by the Master
29 ditto

3d January. — We are out from Syracuse Harbour
with a fine Gale of Wind Contrary from North
& NNW, & accompanied by no Bark or Boats
from 9 oClock in the Morning. Continued steering
a NE course by the Log & Lead from Syracuse
Harbour & the Coast of Sicily from whence we
are distant 10 Leagues. After which to the South
ward we have from Syracuse Harbour to the Coast
of Sicily to a Point of Land Called Punta di
Passaro, In a Southerly direction which is the
Most Eastern Part of the Island of Sicily. Passaro
Point is a Rocky Point with a Castle on it
& a Light House, which Castle & Light House
are Situated in Longitude 36 Degrees 40 Minutes
East from London, & in Latitude 36 Degrees
40 Minutes North, Passaro Point bears from
Syracuse Harbour NNE distant 10 Leagues
& from Cape Murro di Porco which is the
Most Eastern Part of the Island of Sicily
SSE distant 10 Leagues, Between Passaro
Point & Cape Murro di Porco the Coast
Lies in a Direction NNW & SSE distant
from each other 20 Leagues, Between
Passaro Point & Cape Murro di Porco
there is a Large Bay, in the Middle
of which Bay is situated the Town
of Sortino, which Town bears from
Passaro Point NW distant 5 Leagues
& from Cape Murro di Porco NNW
distant 15 Leagues, Sortino Town
is Situated on a Rising Ground
& appears very Pleasant, & the
Country round it very Fruitfull
& Plentifully Inhabited, Between
Sortino Town & Cape Murro di
Porco there is a Small Bay, in
the Middle of which Bay is situated
the Town of Augusta, which Town
bears from Cape Murro di Porco
NW distant 10 Leagues, & from
Sortino Town NNE distant 5
Leagues, Augusta Town is
Situated on a Point of Land
which Point of Land is Joined
to the Island of Sicily by a
Neck of Land, & appears very
Pleasant & Fruitfull, & the
Country round it very Plentifully
Inhabited, Between Augusta
Town & Sortino Town there
is a Small Bay, in the Middle
of which Bay is situated the
Town of Melilli, which Town
bears from Augusta Town
NNW distant 5 Leagues, &
from Sortino Town NE distant
5 Leagues, Melilli Town is
Situated on a Rising Ground
& appears very Pleasant, &
the Country round it very
Fruitfull & Plentifully Inhabited,
Between Melilli Town & Augusta
Town there is a Small Bay,
in the Middle of which Bay
is situated the Town of Thapsus,
which Town bears from Augusta
Town SW distant 5 Leagues,
& from Melilli Town SSW
distant 5 Leagues, Thapsus
Town is Situated on a Point
of Land which Point of Land
is Joined to the Island of
Sicily by a Neck of Land,
& appears very Pleasant &
Fruitfull, & the Country
round it very Plentifully
Inhabited, Between Thapsus
Town & Augusta Town there
is a Small Bay, in the Middle
of which Bay is situated the
Town of Magnisi, which Town
bears from Thapsus Town
SW distant 5 Leagues, &
from Augusta Town SSW
distant 5 Leagues, Magnisi
Town is Situated on a Point
of Land which Point of Land
is Joined to the Island of
Sicily by a Neck of Land,
& appears very Pleasant &
Fruitfull, & the Country
round it very Plentifully
Inhabited, Between Magnisi
Town & Thapsus Town there
is a Small Bay, in the Middle
of which Bay is situated the
Town of Augusta, which Town
bears from Magnisi Town
SW distant 5 Leagues, &
from Thapsus Town SSW
distant 5 Leagues, Augusta
Town is Situated on a Point
of Land which Point of Land
is Joined to the Island of
Sicily by a Neck of Land,
& appears very Pleasant &
Fruitfull, & the Country
round it very Plentifully
Inhabited, Between Augusta
Town & Magnisi Town there
is a Small Bay, in the Middle
of which Bay is situated the
Town of Augusta, which Town
bears from Augusta Town
SW distant 5 Leagues, &
from Magnisi

Thursday 13th ditto We were complimented with

presents from the Greek Bishop of Smirna who on

account of his health spends the Summer here generally

& has a snug Villa a quarter of a mile from the Town on the

Shore & a fountain of most delicious Water; We return'd

Him other presents, & visited Him, which He likewise

repay'd in person, He is a comely well look'd Old Gentleman

amongst the other things He sent us some of the finest

Grapes I ever tasted. Phocaea was the last of the Ionian

Cities towards Aolia & by some reckon'd in it and the

words of Strabo & Pliny & Meda seem to entitle

Foggia vecchia to be the situation of it. Smirna

must have been upon this Isthmus somewhere near where

fell Crassus, Strabo says Crassus juxta Leucas —

insidus quorundem exceptus, in pugna cecidit; Post Leucas

Phocæa est in sinu. —

Fryday 14th ditto We weigh'd Anchor at six o'clock in the

morning, We sail'd close by the Point of Carabournoū

(Promontorium Argennum) the Southern Promontory of

the Bay of Smirna & which the Captain judg'd to be about

five leagues distant from the N E point of Scio (promon=

=torium Possidium) that part of Scio is prodigious high —

but the most rude unhospitable looking rocks I ever beheld.

We hugg'd the Asian Main which is a barren decary

Thursday 31st ditto We oate out early for the Ponte

di Jacobo which is over the Jordan, but the rain

& threatenil Storm made us turn back again. We

afterwards mounted the Taotte which stands on

the summit of the highest part of the hill which

is exceeding high ground, it is quite in ruins, the

sides of the hill up to the Top are planted with

Vinegardo though there is scarcely any appearance

of Soil: it is steep & troublesome to ascend. There

is a round Tower whose Walls are exceedingly

substantial, perhaps twenty feet thick, of good Ma-

sonry, large Stones with cement: there are some

remains of Magazines strongly built, but the Archi-

tecture rather Gothic: of what Age this Fabrick is I

cannot say, but it must have been exceedingly

strong: there were very broad ditches round it,

but they are chiefly Fill'd up. At this Summit

we took the bearings of the Lake & other Hills, this is the

highest excepting one to the North on which there

seems to be Snow, perhaps it may be the great

Hermon, they told us it was the Country of Bethu-

lia, but good intelligence is not to be got here. a

line due South cuts part of Iberias; Tabor is S.S.W.

westerly. The View from hence is very extensive, but

the most unpleasing I ever beheld, vast tracts of

huge hills, rocky, barren, & diomally dreary, with

coast I did not see above two or three glades on it that
look habitable, behind it towers Mimas rocky barren
Mountain & lofty tho' not so high as the Mountains of
Scio which is near as high land as I have seen in the
Archipelago. We pass on the left of the Spalmadori
Islands which are rather low. This Asian coast is ill
lay'd down by Desisle He has given it a concavity which
if He had apply'd to the Coast of Troas, would have been
just, the One He has describ'd streight which is rather
concave, & the other He curves which is rather streight.
We anchor'd between two & three o'clock in the afternoon
off Scio. We found one large Turkish Man of War

lying in the Road belonging to the Captain Pashaw's Squadron

His Gallies were within the Mole in the Port He himself

ashore in the Town the rest of his fleet sent out to cruize &c.

As his Gallies lay in the Mole We chose to anchor out

in the Bay rather than risque such dangerous Neighbours

The view of the Town of Scio from the Sea with its delightful

plain extending from N to S a league perhaps N. of the

Town & three or four below to the S. is charming, Nothing

can be more beautifull than this, for the Town makes a

much better appearance than any One sees in these parts,

& the plain is exceeding fertile, thick planted with Vineyard

Fruit Trees of all sorts & is studded with little Villas &c.

It seems but narrow indeed especialy above the Town; this is the best spot I have yet seen in the Archipelago, but the other parts of Scio which I have yet seen viz: all the North part, West sides & NE. & the middle of the Island consists of the most barren Mountains I ever beheld & exceeding high & all together rude meer Rocks without a Tree or shrub.

We went ashore after dinner & lay in the Town &c:—

Saturday 18th. The Town of Scio is much handsomer than any I have yet seen in Turky being chiefly built of stone all Italiano. They rather resemble the Florentine than the Genoese Houses. the Streets are well pav'd & the Women are remarkably pretty & part of their Dress—

very gracefull, their Turban, their manner of dressing their Hair, but their pleating the Petticoat quite from their shoulders which reaches no lower than their knees, disguizes their shape makes them look clumsy & has a disagreable Effect: They are allways clean even the poor Girls bien chaussées & quoiffées, & I never saw so many charming faces in any place in my Life as here, add to their Beauty a most agreable freedom with an easy Innocence in their Behaviour which surpasses all most that of Ladies in most other Countries & renders them mighty engaging.—

Sunday 16th. One hour & three quarters on Mules

brought Us to Neomene the most famous Convent in the Island Our course W by S. We first cross'd the Vale very rich but very narrow, We next pass'd thro' a pretty Village whose streets are well pav'd & houses stand close & are well built, The Vale is well cultivated & full of all sorts of Fruit Trees but Pococke must take in several barren Hills in order to make out the Width which He gives It, We travel along the course of a Winter Torrent now dry but after Rain or Snow must be a furious One by It's Bed; The Lower Hills bordering on the plain are cover'd with a coarse short heath their sides are lin'd with Olive Trees, & Vineyards which are

being separated by very narrow Pasos, little Hermon which is not higher than the bordering hills rises properly in the middle of the Plain, which as its greatest breadth is full five miles over. On the side of the hills due South bordering the Plain is a Village called Jennigene where they told me the Kishon rises, Hermon or Naime on the nearer side of which is the Village of Naime bears S.E. from hence afterwards I mounted the Eastern hill which is much higher than the Summit of the Western one (for the Precipicio is not as its Summit) I take the Eastern hill to be nearly four hundred feet in perpendicular height: this Mountain gives a full View of Mount Jabor & the Eastern part of the Plain of Esdraelon. Jabor is perhaps half a mile high & resembles a Sugar Loaf, it seems to communicate with the Northern Ridge of Hills that border Esdraelon: on this side of it at the bottom is a Village called Jabouri at about the distance of three miles which lies due East, between it & the Mountain stands a poor Village called Ezeel, & beyond Jabor appears the chain of Hills that accompany Jordan from the North to the South: the course of the River

fenc'd or rather supported by little Walls one over another

otherwise the Rains would wash away the Soil, The

highest Mountains which are huge Ones & occupy the

chief part of the Island are meer white Rocks & the

barest I ever saw I suppose them of Marble & on their sides

I saw some red dish Veins which for ought I know may

be Jasper, We passed under a Gothick Arch of an Aqua-

duct over this Channel which now helps to supply the

Town with water; Now We ascend to the Convent up the

Itapi Mountain, It is situate in a Romantick solitary

Place very high & commands a fine Prospect, the Contrast

between the white bold Mountains, the sides of the lower

Hills planted with Vines & Olives, & the long rich Valley
below (pity tis not broader) with the Town & Villas in it,
together with the Channel & the Asian Coast terminated
by Mimas makes a vastly grand & pleasing View.

The Convent stands nearly West of the Body of the Town
It is large rough built & irregular looks between an old
Castle & bad Capuchin's Convent. Their Church is small full
of old Painting on its Walls as good as the Aegean Gods
poor Mosaick pavement not worthy the Observation of a
Traveller. There are two hundred Caloyers dirty stupid
Beasts, ignorant to the last degree. Their Cells dark & nasty
worthy of such Wretches: They quibbled & would not let us

into their Library which was composd of valuable Manuscripts
they say that some have been stolen, Doubtless there are some
good left, They entertain'd us very miserably, They are
most slovenly fellows, The Convent is said to be very rich.

Monday 11th. After dinner brought us to the Jancy's
School of Homer thro' the narrow plain North of the
Town at whose extremity It is, at the foot of one of the
high Rocky Mountains call'd Mons Epos; The school
is an ordinary Rock perhaps twelve feet high & twice
that in circumference, I wonder where Pococke found
matter to conjecture so many figures upon the Chair which
is a very coarse stone, upon the Rock are some imperfect

Lines of Lyons or any thing else you please such only as might easily escape the sight of any One who was not preadvis'd to search, tis true they are now defac'd but I should think They never can have been worth taking Notice off, It is about a League from the Town which It commands & the whole extent of the plain from N to S. ill enough describ'd by Pococke for It is much narrower than He makes It especialy this side of the Town where the Hills begin to mount almost immediately from the shore, About a league North from hence up the Channel lye the Spalmadon nearer Scio than the Asean Coast, Over against Us on that Coast is the Embouchure of a Bay

a Stone 12 ft y In. 25 english feet & a half marko where the Holy Mouse reached that way to the West, & there are other marks to the N.E. & E. which we measured very exactly to know whether they correspond with the fictitious one as Loretto. The Stepo lead to an oblong Chapel which from North to South is the length of the inside of the Mouse. There is an Altar on each side of the door that opens to the Grotto, & on each side of this Passage are other marks which with those of the Staircase shew the breadth of the inside of the Mouse. At the entrance of the first Chapel are two grey granite Altars, one on each side, & in each of the N.W. & N.E. angles is another of the same sort of Granite. On the left side of the inner Chapel is a granite Pillar which is cut into perhaps a foot & a half from the bottom, this is supposed to have been the Scene of the Annunciation, the other part of the Pillar is cut irregularly & obliquely, it appears to hang in the air from below being fixed to the Rock above through which it passes. We were told a Story of some Turks who cut the Pillar in hope of finding Treasure & endeavoured to carry it away, but the Pillar resisted. Behind the Wall within &

which seems to run deep in to the opposite Terra firma,
somewhere thereabouts is supposed to have been the site
of the famous City the Cirthraan Libyæ. The Entrance
of the Bay appears to be two miles wide off it's North
Point lye two or more Islands & that is the part of the
Coast which projects the most & may perhaps have
encouraged D'Eslisle to make that extraordinary Bend
in his Map, on the South side of the Entrance into the
Bay lyes a little round Island which looks like a Rock
of Marble. I cannot suppose the Vale of Sert to be
more than four leagues at most in length it's so much &
which is terminated to the South by a Barren Promontory

which may be about a league from the opposite Continent

whose Point (a good deal to the South of the above mention'd

Bay) projects likewise in a manner inclines to meet

the Scoot, near the Terra firma of that Promontory

by two small Islands, the one smaller than the other.

We return'd to our Quarters after a very pleasant Ride

Tuesday 28th. Two hours & a quarter brought us to

the first Mastick Village of which there are twenty one

in the whole Island, we rode quite thro' the delightfull

Plain to it's extremity to the South which we judg'd two

Leagues (so that the length of the Plain above the Town &

this altogether included may make three good Leagues in

Length) but it is very narrow till we come towards the bottom
or South part of it, where it may be a League wide, We rode
next over an Hill S.W. whose sides are well planted with
Vines, Olives & other Fruit Trees & on it's Top a Convent of
Greek Nuns (a poor Fabrick) And on the South side of
this Hill & about are the Mastick Villages very thick
together, Mastick is produc'd by the Lentisk Trees which
is a Gum & distills out of the Branches of the Trees in small
white clear drops at many places seeming by Orifices
but the Incision if any is made is but small, I saw them
gathering up the Mastick off the Ground which had
fallen thus off it loses his clear transparent Colour

by time & grows yellowish by keeping. The Tree is somewhat between the Wild Oak & the Box Tree rather low not exceeding twelve or fifteen feet in height & spread very bushy & near the Ground tho' with a pretty large Stem. This part of the Island is likewise well cultivated & peopled. They say the Mastick is peculiar to this Island & to this part of it. We had a pleasant ride back again, half way home We saw the Bas Relief with Inscription mention'd by Pococke which We offer'd to purchase but could not succeed, In the Town likewise are two or three Inscriptions, We call'd upon D. Meimarodi a Milanese Doctor who is come here from Cairo for his health. Nothing can be richer than this Vale or better

Here is a Chasm in Mr Dawkins's Journal & I have therefore recourse to my Father's from the 25th December to the 27th of the same Month

25th Decr 1750 + Waring attempted in vain to proceed from Alexandria to Athens, we were forced by contrary Winds to Caipha, under Mocnes Carmel in the Bay of Acre, 12 miles from that Town & the first Port we could make. The Bay in which we cast Anchor is called the Bay of Acre, but Ships bound for Acre go to Anchor under Mount Carmel at this place in Winter time. We went ashore at a place called Castella or new Caipha, it is about a —— from Caipha in the Road to Acre, & as it has some advantages from being neither subject to the Bashaw of Sidon nor that of Damascus but immediately under the Grand Signor, from a single Castle it has of late years increased to a Village, we went from hence towards the Convent of Mounts Carmel about half a league from our Landing Place, leaving Caipha on our right

+ The 23d & 24th were probably spent at Sea

after a Sejour of six weeks within a day in Egypt between our landing at Bikiere on Wednesday November the fifth, & our leaving Alexandria on Tuesday December 15th I observed from Sea that the first prospect of Alexandria presents two Hummacks, viz: two Hills, form'd, (as I suppose) out of the Rains of the Old Town.

Wednesday December 16th N.S. We were at Noon by observation in Latitude thirty one & forty three minutes.

Thursday Dec:br 17th N.S. We were at Noon by observation in thirty two degrees & forty minutes.

Friday Dec:br 18th N.S. We were by Observation at Noon in Latitude thirty three degrees, forty minutes, the Winds hanging westerly. we bore away for Joppa at three o'Clock in the after noon.

Saturday Dec:br 19th very moderate Weather.

Sunday 20th ditto Weather dark & Storms gathering

Monday 21st ditto It blew very fresh all Day, as it had done the Night before.

Tuesday 22d ditto Early in the Morning we made Mount Carmel. It had blown so hard the day before that we durst not stand in towards Land, a Lee Shore, the Wind abates but a vast Squall still &c

Tasted savour'd too much of the Shin. Near Homers School

They grow much Wine which is call'd & known by no other name by the Inhabitants than that of Homers Time.

Scio deals much in fish & is famous (besides Mastich) for Terebynthine & Honey which is very fine as is all their fruits. They reckon 100.000 souls on the Island amongst whom are many rich Greek families related to the Italians who lately lost this Island. Chios with Athens claim'd the Birth of Homer. We did not visit Volifs (Bolifsus Theren Ciles) on the North side of the Island which stands amidst the Arvisian fields (from Arvisa Arusia) we (Virgil Silius) feasted our Eyes at Scio in indulging on the Luxuri ant Beauty

of the Isle which eclipse all I ever saw.

Wednesday 19th ditto We set sail at ten o'clock in the Morning & doubled the Mude by the Projection of Mons Corycus from the Main; from which the nearest Promontory of Scio cannot be above a league distant & nearly between lye the two Islands rather nearer the Asian Coast which when We had pass'd We had Samos to the South which tho' very high Land yet I think the Mountains of Scio higher, & to the West of Samos lyes Tearia which name It is suppos'd to have borrow'd from Iccarus the son of Dadalus, who is said to have been drown'd near that Island, whereon the Neighbouring Sea took the name of the

Points that form the Old Port to the West of Alexandria & are better worth seeing than any Catacombs I know. Rooms large & cut with design all in the solid Rock; one of them of an oblong & another of a circular form we thought worth measuring & drawing. They reach I doubt not a great way, perhaps as far as Alexandria, it is to be regretted that proper search cannot be made into them. Near are Cavities called the Granaries cut in the Rock, some Twenty or thirty feet high & perhaps Twenty wide, they are very dry. Close to the Sea are two decent little Chambers in the Rock, perhaps Baths: we pick'd up several pieces of broken Marble, one of Porphyry, & one which we took to be Viral Antique.

Returned to Alexandria & dined on board the Matilda. Do

Sunday 13th Commodore Acton arrived with the Forty Guns

Monday 14th do ——————

Tuesday 15th do —— We embark'd in the Port of Alexandria, having been convey'd to the Matilda in Commodore Actons' Boat, attended by himself & Count Richaut, & after dinner we set sail

Wednesday 9th ditto — we sate out at seven o'Clock in the morning, had a pleasant day, bailed at the Madia, & reachd Alexandria by four in the afternoon. —

Thursday 10th ditto we walkd about the Town in the afternoon, saw the Cisterns which are under ground, built some with two, others three arches, plain, very good work, probably since the time of the Ptolemies designd for the same use they are now applied to, keeping the Nile water: most have Wells into which they descend to draw the water by means of holes cut in their sides to put their feet into — These stand about the area or middle of the walk in the Walls. There are several pieces of Granite Pillars lying about the Town, & a plain Granite Sarcophagus. I saw in one place four or five Attic Pedestals of handsome white Marble, probably in their places, but nothing more left. —

Friday 11th ditto We sate out for the Catacombs, but it raind so very hard that we were soon wet to the Skin, & obliged to return before we had got a quarter of the way.

Saturday 12th ditto We attempted the Catacombs again, & in an hour reachd them. They are situated upon the Sea about half way between the two

Ecarian Sea & which according to Pliny extends from Samos to Mycone. Scio appears much appears much larger than I imagin'd It, after having pass'd Tr, we steer'd to the Eastward for Teius, we pass'd on our left another Promontory high land call'd Cap Corbo, I can't say much of Ionian Coast thus far which is rather Mountainous & barren. Through the Ignorance of Our Pylot we did not gain the Port of Segiguik till —

Thursday 20th ditto at Noon which is a very snug harbour & secure against all Winds, It has a small Island in the middle of Its Entrance. This was the North Port of Teius (which lay across the Isthmus nearly south of the Port,

the Desart on our left hand, & in less than half an hour more came to +Kesardian, one of the pleasantest Villages upon the Nile, full of Groves of Palm &c. Its prospect (of which Borra made a Drawing) was very agreeable: the two greater Pyramids still in sight, the second highest on account of our distance, the third not visible.

Tuesday 8th ditto — At one o Clock in the afternoon we found ourselves opposite to Foua, a good & large Village once the Rosetta of this branch, it is on the East side of the River: we now saw Villages much more frequently & of a better sort. We had proceeded very fast in the Night, & I observed the Nile sunk but little here, lower down its banks are not so high. I should think five feet more Water would overflow this Country. A Fisherman was paddling in one of the Saccara Boats. The tops of the Pharoah Fig Trees are quite round, smooth & sloping, & as regular as if they had been cut. At 8 o Clock in the Evening we landed at Rosetta, a passage of thirty four hours, having lost full four hours by the laziness of our Seamen. & slept this night at Mr Shabergs.

+ This Name is doubtful, being illegible in the Journal the above is something like it.

It answers very exactly Levy's Description of it, Unless He may have a little exaggerated the Straitness of the Passage in the narrow part is just beyond the little Island after which It opens in to a kind of Basin with the small Town of Segiguech almost at the upper End which looks compact & seems a square We visited It after dinner it found It surrounded by a good Wall which mounts some Guns towards the Port, It is but small not half a mile in Circuit. It abounds with Inscriptions & several the same as Chishull has copy'd relating to the Sciaus. We compar'd One & found it carefully taken tho' not without a few trifling mistakes; In the Wall

near two of the Guns are two fine Inscriptions, at
a Bath are two or three more, & at a fountain hard by
is another, An other Inscription serves as a Stone in the
High Road, An other lyes a little way in the Sea &c.
I saw several antique Stones lying about, pieces of
Entablature much wrought scatter'd about the Town
whose Work has never been very fine.

Fryday 21st. We walk'd to Bodrum (old Teos)
which lyes about a mile to the South of Segiguek in
the Vale of the Isthmus which seperates the two ports
for Teos had the Advantage of two Ports bearing nearly
N & S of each other divided by this Vale which may be a

short mile & half from Port to Port, this Isthmus pro-
=jects farther to the West rising in a Hill which extends
perhaps half a mile N & S. & makes the Western sides of
the two Ports whereas the shore of the Main form the
Eastern ones. The Vale of the Isthmus may be a mile
& half in length from W to E. but hardly half that breadth
The soil exceeding rich. It produces most exquisite figgs
of which there are plenty & delicious Grapes of various
sorts, which seem to grow almost wild running up the
Elms & other Trees apparently neglected. It does seem to
have been situated partly on the S.E. of the Peninsula &
extending down to the sea upon the Isthmus where it

they continue to observe the Measures of the Mikias till the fourteenth day of September when the Greeks throw the Cross into the Nile. They have no way of measuring the quantity of Water. Twenty two Cairo Pikes make a most propitious Nile, they were greatly alarm'd this year, for it rose twenty three Cairo Pikes & a Quarter, almost covering the Frieze of the Pillar. Twenty four Cairo Pikes is a fatal Height, it nearly overflows the whole Country, & the Water is so long in draining off that they lose the Season for sowing &c.

Mr Barton joins us at old Cairo: we walk'd up to the Top of the aquaduct, when Borra took a view of Cairo &c: I went to see Joseph's Granaries in Old Cairo, they were lock'd, so we could not enter, but there is nothing within side but Area where the Corn lies uncover'd & quite exposed to Birds & Weather, (so much trust they to their blessed Climate). The Wall which surrounds the Area is Turkish, & so indifferent

had Tis S. Port, there are some Vestiges of the City wall & within It the Ruins of a Temple & Theater the latter was built against the Eastern side of the Promontory to wards the Vale & retains its Form & much of the seat supporting Arches, the Temple is not far to the West of it, but is brought Level with the Ground tho' most of the stones remain, Tis Marble very finely & surely Parian It was of the Ionich order & most excellent Workmanship not inferior to any We have ever seen quite in the Grand style, but not too much ornamented, Tromia Capitalis whose Volute was regularly plac'd so as to front two sides. We argued that it was not a Rotund, Tis vast heaps

of Ruins testify to have been great but tis impossible in it's present state to determine It's size We took the Dimensions of the Members &c.a We found entire, The Pillars were fluted & had three feet & half diameter at the Base. Tis supposed to have been dedicated to Bacchus a Deity much worshipp'd there which Pococke says was confirm'd to Him by a broken Inscription on the spot which We also saw where the Word ΔΙΟΥ at the End of a Line the rest broken off taking this with you that the sense explain'd the Name of the Inscription & I think in that case those Letters may be suppos'd to have begun the name of Bacchus, It is in a large fine

which goes across the Well & is even with the Floor. The Pillar measures eighteen Cairo Pikes which are marked on it & on one Side divided into Inches. Its Capital & Arriage or Entablature including the Board that covers it & goes across the Room measure six Cairo Pikes more; in all twenty four Cairo Pikes and twenty Constantinople Pikes, for the Cairo Pike is composed of twenty four Inches only, whereas the Constantinople Pike consists of twenty eight Inches: on the West Side of the Well in the Stone Wall is an Hole cast'd the Window at the height of sixteen Pikes, (viz: twelve Hamboul Pikes of 28 Inches each & four Cairo Pikes of 24 Inches each.) When the Water is high enough to run into that Hole or Window the Grand Seignior is entitled to his Tributes: they neglect to publish the Measures of the Hole after it has risen to that height, we entered the Window, because the People of the Country are no longer so much interested, but

Character. Near this is a Row of Ordinary Arches like the
foundation of a Building remaining pretty entire & other
Ruins too imperfect to be made out except by Pococke.
It is hard to say what that is which He supposes a
Naumachium but there is hardly a field in the Neighbour-
hood but can shew fragments of Pillars or other Building
& several imperfect Inscriptions, One particularly of
the Name of Augustus in very fair Characters in a
Doric Frieze but the most of these are transplanted
to their Walls; There are several Barrows in this Vale
and One high & single Hill betwixt the two Harbours,
which I think by it's singularity might have deserved a

Name. A little Rivulet runs thro' part of the Vale into the
S. Port which We don't find mentiond by any Body there
is another empty's it self into the N. Port near Segiquick
but I believe that comes immediately from the Hills on it's
West side without passing thro' much of the Vale, the
South Port seems a very good One perhaps not quite so
perfect as the other, it has One if not two Islands at
it's Entrance the larger of the two is something longer
than that before the North One, The South View from
This is terminated by an Island lying off a rocky
Promontory four leagues distant perhaps it may be supposd
the situation of Myonesus, below Myonesus stood

is raised a full Inch or more (just at the Door) higher than the Floor of the Passage leading into it, & the Coffin is not so wide as the Door by three Inches. We took leave of the Grande Salle, a most magnificent Room! measured the Distance of the Buildings around the Pyramids, completed our Plan, and having nothing else left examined the perpendicular height of the Situation of the Pyramids, our Measures came so near those of Mr Greaves that I can only impute the deficiency to a little accidental bending of the Stick. The first Pyramid stands upon a Rise 110 feet perpendicularly higher than the Plain of the Nile, the second seems to stand full as high, & the third somewhat higher than either.

We bid Adieu to the Pyramids, pass'd our Sheiks, & cross'd on Horseback a Body of Water (the same that we had pass'd in the Boat going to Saccara near the Desart) & which I had observed from the Top of the Pyramids

Lebidus & lower down between the Latter & Ephesus was Colophon. The Entrance into the North Port, (Gerastrum) is not above a third of a mile Transverse pretty exactly. Livy's account however the for hie the Vale of the Isthmus is a still more in Land yet higher ground of the projecting Promontory & tending N & S. is but barren & neglected. Mr Bouverie went round in the Boat & judg'd it to be about four miles round from the N. to the S. Port so that the higher land must extend a full mile to the N. as well as a mile to the S. of the Vale of the Isthmus which cannot be above two miles at most in length if quite so much. —

Saturday 22d Dito, Two hours on Horseback brought us to the famous Inscription Jeorum Derce which Chesull has preserv'd all but one side which He must not have seen tis Pity that part escap'd so accurate an Author, It now lyes in a mangl'd condition just enough to prove It the same for some Tranks offering to purchase It, the Turks de fac'd & broke It on purpose to prevent its being carried away & is now no longer legible It lyes within a mile of Precu on a burying place near a fountain which bears about E N E. of Segiguech in the Road to Smirna In our Way thither we past thro' Seorihisar are three or four

the most beautiful that I ever saw, & the Salle itself consists of the same Sort with the abovemention'd, & (as I imagine) with the Granite round the third Pyramid, but I cannot help thinking that of the 2d Pyramid, (though perhaps mistaken) of a coarser Colour. We found great numbers of Petrifactions of Oranges, Limes &c round the second Pyramid; wherever the Granite Stones are employ'd there is no Cement used; in the lower Chamber there are certainly Joints, but some suppose it to be all of solid Rock plaister'd & seam'd to make it appear as if it were of hewn Stone. We measured the Monument (our chief Errand) most exactly, and the Door, we found the latter to be 3 feet 6 inches high and the Coffin most undoubtedly lower than the Door by half an Inch, therefore the Monument might easily be brought in through the Door: besides the Passage leading into this Salle is higher by an Inch than the Door, for the Floor of the Salle

Inscriptions some broken pieces of Marble & the Piers of
a Bridge over a dry torrent Channel not very Ancient
there is an Inscription wrong side upwards; About a mile
from the Town in a Burial Place near a small Mosque
is a famous valuable & well preserv'd Inscription relat-
-ing to the Alliances of the Teians which Chissull has
likewise copyed; It is too massive to be transported. Our
Ride was very pleasant both coming & going It lies thro'
Lanes ditch'd & hedg'd like English Ones only shaded with
fine Figg Trees, Pomegranates, & excellent Grapes the
Country pleasant & the Soil exceeding rich &c.ª We left the
remarkable Hill on our left both coming & going, They

make no Wine now at Segigiberi or Bodrun so that the vast quantity of fine Grapes of different sorts are all us'd for drying & Exportation. In Antiochus's War with the Romans, The Teians made great quantities of Wine if one may guess by what They promis'd to his Admiral Polyxenedas but were afterwards obliged to furnish to Amilius Regillus The Roman Praetor as we read in Livy. Pliny alone of the Ancient Authors makes the Peninsula an Island, which sure 'tis plain it could never be, besides that the Town come down to the low Ground which to form an Island the Sea must cover.

Sunday 23d. We spent in comparing Mr. Chishulls Copys of the Inscriptions with the Originals which are very exact.

Monday 24th. We waited in order to purchase the Inscriptions but the Captain Pashaw's half Galley being above the Officer detain'd the Aga from suffering any large Stones to be sent out of the Town, We bought five or six small sepulchrial Ones.

Tuesday 25th. We waited this day again the departure of the Galley but in the meantime we sharp'd out of the Port at Night the Galley sailed.

Wednesday 26th. All We could do was to purchase another

Sepulchrial Inscription (notwithstanding all our waiting & that the Galley was sailed) It is on a large fine stone, in the Evening We set sail.

Thursday 27th ditto, Having lain to, most part of the Night, twas seven in the Morning ere We were abreast of the Rocky Promontory which We judg'd to be —

Myonnesus some three leagues from Teos, It answers exactly Livy's Description, just close off the Promontory lyes a small Island very visible (Mavris without doubt mention'd by Pliny), and a little lower to the southward off the same Coast is another Island not quite so small probably the Aspis of Strabo which He says was in

though not so much as the Area round the other two Pyramids, for I take them both to have stood in an Area surrounded with other Buildings. The area round this Pyramid is formid by a solid Rock which is yet perfect towards the North & West Sides: from the Northern Side of the Pyramid to the Rock measures 183 feet & a half, & from its Western Side to the Rock measures 88 feet. On its Eastern & Southern Sides are some very imperfect Ruins upon the Rock which doubtless went quite round, as the area is much choakid up there is no possibility of taking exact measures of the height of the Rock, but it appears to be twenty ft or more above the area, in its Sides towards the Pyramid Passages are cut into little Rooms, in two or three, which I found Wells perhaps from Twenty to Thirty feet deep, they are formid with care & probably communicate, but are now almost full of Rubbish & from the Stench of Bats &c very noisome, they are

a very huge Stone lying which probably might come from the Summit, the Point of which alone is wanting & perhaps one Tier of Stones, those of the second Tier towards the bottom are not only smaller than those of the two other Pyramids but they are not built in regular degrees upon a Plan as both the others are. I was surprized to find a piece of Granite on the West Side of this Pyramid at about the 26th degree, & there is a good deal lying all round it on the Ground: I at first took these Pieces of Granite to have belong to the third Pyramid, but the seeing that single piece on the West Side occasioned my surmize that this might possibly be the Pyramid which was cased two thirds of its height with Granite. This second Pyramid is diagonal with the first: its North East angle is distant from the South West angle of the first 573 feet; it stands in an area which seems to have been square but is greatly defaced,

Stadia according to Strabo eight miles & three quarters
if One sails in a streight Line, but if you make the
Tour of the Bay, it makes it 120 Stadia, fifteen miles.
This Coast is ill laid down in Desliles Chart. The Coast
makes a deeper bend than what He represents. This is
a very extensive Bay, for this Coast may be so called being
Land Lock'd to the Northward by Loryeus & to the South
by Mycale the points of whose Promontories bear
nearly North & South, tis true the Projection is not far
& their distance from each other is so great that the Coast
receives no shelter from them, Mycale extends farther
into the Sea to the Westward than Loryeus. We anchor'd

at Dusk about a league off Scala nouva.

Fryday 28th. We found Ourselves by sunrise within the Port Scala nuova where We stay'd all day without going ashore, It is a decent Town reputed of no small Trade situate on the Declivity of the Hill down to the Water side at the End & chiefly on the Western side of a round Basin whose Ground is good for Anchorage but much expos'd to a great sea, being but ill defended from the NNW, Winds by a little Island which lyes before It, & does not by any means shelter It. We left this Island on our right hand as We went into the Port & anchor'd just behind It which is the bad birth in

side 316 feet, & by consequence 327 from the West. There is but one Passage into it 3 feet 5 inches & a half broad, & 3 feet, 10 inches & a half high, which reaching 27 feet horizontal & 218 downwards ends in a Mall with a sharp arch'd Roof 27 feet & a half in length & 11 feet 8 inches in breadth. In the Corners of the Mall there is another Passage or Gallery parallel to the Horizon in length 10 feet five inches & 3 feet 5 inches broad; it is 3 feet square within & leads to another Chamber 27 feet in length.

Wednesday 2d December We went to take our last Farewell of the Pyramids & finish the Plan &c. We made another Visit to the grand Salle & measuring from the edge of the Step of the Stone or landing Place as we descended into the Entrance we found it 77 feet 6 inches. From thence to the first little Chamber which if it had an equal Base would be an equilateral Triangle, for its Sides are five feet eight inches each. Three feet 10 inches of the Southern or opposite

Strabo

Ioniæ Circuitus, si quis litus legat Stadiorum ad CCCCXXX. propter Sinus, et quia major pars ejus regionis formam imitatur Peninsulæ. Longitudo in recta linea non est ita magna. Nam Epheso Smirnam iter est recta CCCXX Stadia, Navigatio autem juxta litus ab una eorum Urbium ad alteram, Stadiis CIↃCIↃCC paulo minor. Fines Oræ Ionicæ sunt Posidium Milesiorum, ac Caria extrema et Phocæa atque Hermus. De hac Miletum, Myuntem, et qua sunt circa Mycalen atque Ephesum loca Pherecydes scribit Cares quondam tenuisse: Reliquam usque ad Phocæam, & Chium & Samum oram cui Ancæus præfuit, Leleges; utrosque autem ab Ionibus ejectos in reliquas Cariæ partes demigrasse. Ducem Coloniæ Ionum ait fuisse Androclum Codri Atheniensium Regis F. legitimum, qui eam post Æolicam deduxerit, Ephesumque condiderit. Itaque ibi Regiam Ionum fuisse positam tradunt; et qui ea ea sunt progenie, etiamnum Reges appellantur, habentque suos honores; primum scilicet in consessu Ionum quando spectantur Certamina, purpuramque insigne Regii generis Scipionem loco Sceptri, & sacra Cereris Eleusiniæ.

the Port, On the Island is an insignificant square Tower of a Castle & which belongs to the Custom house Officers &c^a. The Ancient Neapolis is suppos'd to have been here=abouts, but there are no Vestiges of Antiquity near. The Coast about is pleasant chiefly dispos'd in Vineyards rising gently above one another. Our Droggerman having provided Horses & Necessaries &c^a.

Saturday 29th ditto Early in the Morning we set out for Ephesus; Our Ride was agreably vary'd sometimes on the Beach & sometimes over gentle Hills planted with Vines & Fruit Trees, & thro' two or three pleasant Valleys, Two hours & half brought Us to the mouth of the Caister in

Strabo &c

Those that sail towards Ephesus from the Samian Sea which lies under the Mountain -MUKAΛΩ have on the right hand the Ephesian Coast part of which belongs to the Samians; First upon that Coast stands ΠΑΝΙΩΝΙΟΝ situate three Stadia above the Sea; where all the Communautes of Ionia on publick occasions assembled and conjointly performd Solemn Rites in honour of ΕΛΙΚΩΝΙΩ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙ.

ΙΕΡΩΝΤΑΙ δε ΠΡΙΛΙΩΣΙΣ_

A fourth Pyramid stands near the mum-
mio which we take to be that remarkable
one mentioned above. This Pyramid would
fall nothing short of the beauty of the first
had it been finished. It has 148 Steps of
large Stones like the first, the Platform is
not even, the Stones being set together with-
out Order which shews it to be imperfect.
Quere whether the Stones are worn out & crum-
bled into Sand?
It is 643 feet square, & has its Entry at the
fourth Part of its height on the North Side
like the former being distant from the East

the sack (tho' not at it's utmost recess) of the great Bay whose Promontory's are Corycus & Mycale tho' a great distance from each other, Our Course perhaps thus far North. The Caister is a considerable River & different from most others maintains a full Channell yet is It's mouth so choak'd up with sand that It seems to have no passage into the sea, It does communicate but a very small stream, Near that tis grated across for a fishery which is reckon'd a good One where We could light of nothing but Mullets tho' tis celebrated for Carp of a prodigious size, as the Ephesian Plain is extremely flat the River is remark-ably Meandrine & greatly embellishes the Prospect from

any little Eminence. On the North side is a small Lake, instead
of crossing the Caystre We turn'd to the right & after an hours
ride up the Valley to the East We had the River on one side
whose Bed seems deep & is full & we judge between fifty
& sixty Yards broad. We had the Mountain Coressus
on the other hand on whose Borders are remains of Sepulchres
&c. way all along quite from the Bay (Panormus) We
began to trace the Vestiges of Ephesus, and the North
Bank of the Caister near the Sea is fortify'd a good way
along with a marble Wall & the appearance of something
considerable. We took shelter under a shady Figg Tree at the
head of the Lake (Selenucia) now cover'd over with

Sedges &c.a just by the Ruins generally suppos'd of the Temple of Diana: After Dinner We took a general View of the Antiquities in this quarter & took up our Quarters in one of the Rooms of the great Building which Pococke imagines may have serv'd for Warehouses, They are now inhabited by Greek Shippards & their Flocks, They call It the Barare or Place of Merchandize which perhaps gave the Dr. the Hint for His conjecture about Warehouses.

Sunday 30th ditto We set out early to view the Ruins lying to the East & N.E. &c.a towards the Castle Ajasolouk, The Remains of this place tho' in miserable Condition are very consider-able & sufficiently prove It's ancient Splendor, the principal

In the afternoon I mounted this third Pyramid which though the smallest is the most beautiful of all, even now with its 2d Coat on it equals if not surpasses the first in Workmanship, what then must it have been when cloathed with the finest red Granite! Travellers speak in general of this Pyramid as entire, we were therefore surprised to find the Ruins of its Covering lying all around, in vast heaps of huge Pieces of red Granite by no means inferior to that of the grand Salle in the first Pyramid & sufficient in quantity to have cased two thirds of the Fabrick if not the whole. We measured one of the pieces which we found six feet square & deep. The Stones of this building are prodigious, none less than three feet & many nearer five than four feet deep. Its first Coat is quite off, scarcely a piece of Granite to be seen in its place, but the Work of this second Air is extremely good, infinitely beyond that of the second Pyramid. Its Stones are as large if not larger than those

Most of these Granite Stones had a Ring, or Circle round them perhaps an Inch deep & ½ Inch wide probably intended to fasten them in their places

Buildings are contain'd in the space Pococke has allotted for the Extent of the City, but We by no means think the parts of the Wall remaining can justify the Limits He has chosen to give It for besides that They cannot be trac'd in the manner He represents, It would be confining the City to a very narrow Compass, allmost entirely occupied by Publick Buildings; And as the E side of Mount Lepre abounds with Antique Maruces tis not unreasonable to suppose that was included in the City, which may even have extended to the present Castle Ajasolouk, & Hill whither the Aquaduct tends the Aquaduct be much more modern as well as the Gateway near the Castle on the Hill built of more

Pyramids) not to have been near this, since they most constantly agree in what is evidently false, for they have mistaken both the quality of the Stone & the Colour of the Pyramid, the whole appearing to be of a clear & white Stone somewhat choicer & brighter than that in either of the two other Pyramids: there are indeed the Ruins of a Pile of Buildings on the Eastern Side of it, of a dark colour, which might be the occasion of the error. But Belon, & those who followed him are more inexcusable in making this Pyramid but a third part greater than that of Sesteius, which, exactly measured, on that Side which stands with in the City, is completely 78 english feet in breadth, to which if we add a third part, the result will be 104, which would be equal to this Egyptian Pyramid. An unparalonable oversight of no less than 200 feet in very little more than 300: for so much, (besides the authority of Herodotus & Diodorus) Mr Greaves takes the side of this Pyramid to be, & the Altitude to have much the same Proportion. The Name of Mycerinus is not now to be seen on it, the Engraving having been defaced by Time. Greaves.

Ancient materials wherein are inscribed the three Basreliefs
of good Taste & Age. One of them seems to represent the
Tying or untying Hectors Body to Achilles's Chariot
which dragg'd Him round Troy. another seems the
Representation of Hector's Body restor'd to his friends
at Troy, The Sculpture, Attitudes & Drapery &c.ª is
very good & there is great expression in all the figures
particularly in that We conjecture Andromachus.
There are five or six figures in this piece but there were
more probably as It is broken off at part of a figure. the
other Basrelief may represent Hecate triformis but
most likely a Bacchanal, I could not make it out, It

is in very so so preservation: We did not go up to the
Castle Wall where some Travellers say is the Hecate
informis, nor examine the Aquaduct for the Inscriptions
Pococke affirms to be on it, many of the stones in the
Gateway & lying about it were inscrib'd with 2 or 3 generally
large Characters, and on the Wall of a ruin'd Mosque just
by is an imperfect Inscription relating the Priestesses
of the Ephesian Diana, all hereabouts on this side
of the Hill is W. is a great number of little decay'd
Mosques & somewhat lower down some three or four
hundred Yards from the Castle is the great Mosque call'd
the Church of St. John whose Roof is supported by four

hand some Granite Pillars (Eleven feet ten inches in circumference) One of which only has an hand some composite Capital, the others have Turkish Ones they are burried in the Ground, This Fabrick has been con=siderable tho' tis now in great Decay & quite neglected: It's front towards the Caister is surely Turkish but very good Work; Near It are other small ruin'd Mosques consisting each of single Domes, in which are many good old stones imploy'd & pieces of Pillars &c.a here are a few miserable Cottages & about are three or four im=per feet Inscriptions, After Dinner We went to reconnoitre the suppos'd Ruins of Diana's Temple, where lye five

the former, but much inferior to it in respect of magnitude, each Side of the Basis containing a Stadium, or 600 Grecian Feet in length; so that by his Computation, each Side should want 100 Grecian Feet of the former Pyramid. Pliny makes the difference to be greater by 46 Feet, Most Modern Travellers also describe this Pyramid as less than the other. Thevenot makes it but 631 Feet square. However Strabo supposes these Pyramids to be equal. Mr Greaves, on the credit of a Person who measured the second with a line, assures us the Basis of both are alike, and that the height taken by a deliberate conjecture, is not inferior to that of the first. This Pyramid has no entrance, & is built of white Stones, not near so large as those of the first, the Sides do not rise with degrees like that, but are smooth & equal, & the whole Fabrick (except on the South Side) seems quite entire. On the North & West Sides of this second Pyramid are two slately & elaborate Pieces of Architecture

This second Pyramid is likewise unsheathed except at the Top, it stands in the midst of an area surrounded with Rock & has Hieroglyphicks in the Sides. It is greatly inferior in Workmanship.

or six pieces of the same kind of Granite Pillars & nearly
if not quite of the size with those which stand in St.
John's Church which probably were taken from hence
but here is no Remnant of any Capital Base or what-
-ever Ornament. The Corps of this Ruin stand some
100 yards from the upper End of the Lake which is
now overspread with Rushes &c. It is rightly placed by
Pococke at the West End of the Town; The Ruin consist
in several solid stones Piers with holes puch'd in them
for Incrustation, some of the Brick Arches or these
stone Piers are remaining others destroy'd, This has cer-
-tainly been the Body of the Building & has extending from

and Therenot 208. who observes that the lower
Steps in some places are coverid with Sand.
Mr Greaves & two others counted them very
exactly and found them to be 207, though one
of them in descending reckonid 208.
Quere whether there be subterraneous Vaults
built within the Hill on which the Pyramid
Stands? Strabo mentions an obliqui entrance
into this Pyramid, to be seen on removing
a Stone which coverid it: and Pliny takes
notice of a Well of 80 Cubits in depth, into
which he supposes the Water of the Nile to
be brought by some secret Aqueduct.
The Measurement of these Pyramids is not so
easily taken as generally imaginedi the angles
are greatly disfigured of all of them, but the
Ruins of the Sides cover at least sixteen or
twenty Steps which appear at the angles, even
there the ground is very considerably raised
as appears by the Buildings round, for all
the three Pyramids stood in a Sort of dread
hollowid in the Rocks in whose sides are remain
of Catacombs & in whose Tops are Fabricks with
our double Depositaries of the Dead. These are

& Brick work most probably were incrusted & They are exceeding good & have quite the appearance of Antique Work but whither They are not Modern in comparison of the famous Temple of Diana I will not pretend to say. The form of this Building is unlike that of all Temples in the World & agrees but ill with the situation of Diana's Temple describ'd by Ancient Authors who as Pococke observes place It at a distance from the City tho' at the same time He includes It within his Wall, Mr. Bouverie thinks that the Temple was nearer the sea & that Travellers have pitch'd upon this for It only as being the most considerable ruin

This Pyramid by reason of the Stones being worn by the Weather, cannot be conveniently ascended except on the South Side, or at the North East Angle. The Steps are made of massy Stones, not much polished, & the Top one is not even. They are said by Herodotus to have been hewn out of the Arabian Mountains which bound the upper Egypt on the East, and are so vast that the breadth & depth of every Step is one single Stone. Herodotus makes the least Stone to be thirty feet, & this may be granted in some but not in all, unless his Words be understood of Cubical feet, which dimension, or a greater in the exterior ones, may without difficulty be admitted: some of the Steps are near four feet, others less than three, diminishing as they ascend. the lower ones double to 2 of the second Feet. So that a right Line, extended from the Basis to the Top, will equally touch the outward Angle of every Degree. The number of these Steps is not mentioned by any of the Ancients, but Modern Travellers differ very much in their computation, Belon counts 250, Sandys 255, Lervenstein 260, Melpretus 230, Grimani & le Bruyn 210, Lucas 243.

of the Place but as there are no Traces of it remaining
nearer the Sea I should rather suppose this to have
been the Situation as it agrees nearly in it's distance
from the Lake, is without the Wall but if far enough
without the Traces of the Wall yet They are so imperfect
that who can determine them besides the Circuit of the
Town may probably have been changed more than
once since that Temple was Erected &c. But the
Souterains weigh'd not a little with Me in determining
this the Situation which are partly under the Body of
this remaining Ruine &c. They seem to stretch allmost E.
W. (nay the Ruins above seem to front a point or more to the

N. of W. &c) They certainly have been foundations to some prodigious Fabrick. We descended a narrow hole down into Them & wander'd thro' these infernal Passes full one hundred feet in Wedth & eighty in length; Their Roofs are arch'd vastly substantial partly of Brick Work & in some places of large stones without Cement, built with great solidity & Cost, some of them were six feet high tho' the Flave is much rais'd probably by Durt &c. collected there, in other places We were oblig'd to creep upon our Bellies, & We came to several Entrances which were all together stopt up; Pococke wander'd about these Labarynths as much as We did

The Area, according to Herodotus, must be 640,000 and according to Diodorus, 490,000 Square feet. Pliny allows the Basis but eight Roman Jugera, which is probably a mistake of the Transcribers, for the Square of the Side, by his own admeasurement must be no less than 479.689 Roman feet, almost equal to 28 Jugera. The Ascent to the Top of the Pyramid is by Steps, the Lowermost of which is near four feet in height and three in breadth, & running about the Pyramid in a level made a narrow Walk when the Stones were entire on every Side. The second Degree is like the first, bending in near three feet. In the same manner is the Third + Row placed on the second and

+ From the Top of the third Degree a Step counting from those as present extant from the Summit to the level of the Step at the Entrance into the Pyramid (or sixteenth Step) measures five hundred & twelve feet, upon the eighteenth Step the West & North Sides measure six hundred and fifty feet, viz. 348 feet 2 inches from the N. W. Angle to the Centre of the Passage into the Pyramid & from thence 302 feet 2 inches to the N. E. Angle prove that the Entrance is not exactly in the middle of the North Side, as it is in lenes 46 feet to the East of the Centre.

but by his Plan We must now have taken a different Tout from Him as We certainly did, for our Guide told Us as We recover'd the upper Regions that there was another Way & indeed I observ'd a short hunning on the right at Our first descending but He added that they were all alike but their & tent argues them to have been intended to support some very extraordinary fabrick & One might no less a One than the famous Ephesian Temple of Diana One of the seven Wonders of the World: A small half mile distant from this Ruin something to the South of East at the SW Corner of Lepre is the great Theater whose Dimensions could not well be

the Milesian, but his admeasurement is not preserved. The Method by which he proposed to do it must have been very uncertain, for it was by observing the Hour when the Shadow of the Body is equal to its height. Belon or rather Gyllius makes the breadth of each side 324 paces and the height 250 Steps, each Step being 45 inches high. Marco Grimani Patriarch of Aquileia & afterwards Cardinal, computes it to be 270 Paces broad, & as much in height.

Prince Radzivil says, it is reported to be 300 Cubits every way.

Della Valle acquiesces in the Measures of Belon.

Thevenot tells us, it is 520 feet high, on a square Base of 682 Feet.

Le Bruyn calculates the height to be 112 fathom, which at five feet & a half to the fathom is 616 feet, & the breadth 300 Paces, or 128 fathom, that is according to the same Proportion 704 feet.

Wansleb asserts that the Sides of the Pyramids are not equal & that the North Side is longer than that which stretches from East to West, an unintelligible expression! The Dimensions that he gives are those of Thevenot.

The Arab Writers make the perpendicular height 317 Cubits, & the breadth of each Side 460.

taken (being too much decay'd) but it must have contain'd
an infinite number of Spectators being the largest if
have seen, the seats are ruin'd, but the slopes remain
being inserted in the Hill & great part of the projecting
End Walls with the Gateway or Entrance on either side.
Its front Walls different from others were oblique &
seem'd to meet in a point, the back part in the middle
is considerably higher than the rest but there is no
security for it's having allways been so, for as probably
there was a Gallery all round above this seats (as to
Palladio's at Vencenza) the height may have surviv'd
where it had the Hill for a support, & where

It projected as being much weather than where the seats began to spread: Wheler has mistaken this for an Amphitheator. Pocockes conjecture is not altogether improbable that the Theater of this Country were likewise made use of for Amphitheatrical purposes, for he thinks that there are none of these, but he has strangely blunder'd about that Cyzicus, and We have seen another Pergamus where He was not. A little below the Theater & perhaps a point to the S. of it is the supposed Nau=machium, which is a large square sunk below the common Level of the Ground, with a slope rising from it on every side as if to support seats & the East slope had

with Sand & Pebbles above which it appears
in many places & is certainly the same stone
of which the Pyramids are built. There are
still extant very apparent Traces of two
Buildings, (Aqueducts or Walls) fronting the
Pyramids towards the East, the Sphinx is
near the Centre between them, & lower nearer
the Plain of the Nile. These Vestiges, inclining
the one to the North & the other to the
South seem to have gone in such a direction
as to have embraced the three Pyramids,
Catacombs &c, & the whole induces the Belief
of a regular Plan.

The number of the Pyramids is about 20,
of which three, standing pretty nearly toge-
ther are the most remarkable: the others lie
scatter'd in the Libyan Desart, & are lesser
Models of the first, though some of them are
very considerable, particularly one, which stands
South & by West from them, at about twenty
Miles distance more within the Desart, and
has been unaccountably neglected both by ancient

found allmost the whole Pidoment, & every thing we wish'd
to observe, except the Bases of the Pillars which probably
are burried in the Ruins; We have been very exact in the
Draught of the Members as they differ in some particulari-
-ties from the usual Method, It is quite in the Grand Style
the vast Bulk of the pieces of Marble & the great perfection
in the Workmanship is allmost unparalled, the pieces
are of such extraordinary bulk that I believe several
equal with those in the Colonna Garden at Rome. The
Columns of single pieces, & measure thirty nine feet & half
in Length have 24 scannallatures but are not all finish'd,
their Circumference fourteen feet eight inches the Diameter

superiore della Colonna four feet three inches & half

Diameter of the Capital of the Pillaster four feet & four

inches & have four flower on the lower Row. One piece

of Architecture four teen feet & one inch in length & it's

Sofitto four feet & one inch & it's height three feet & eight

inches &c. It is perhaps the finest Corinthian I ever saw.

This Temple lyes rather nearer Corfous than Lepre

almost at the foot of the former. Between Lepre &

Corfous is a very narrow Vale or Glade extending Eastward

& communicates with the Plain to the East of Lepre This

Glade is plentifully furnish'd with substantial Ruins,

but the only one to be made out to satisfaction is that of

a smaller Theater on the side of Lepre fronting the south which seems to have been a very gentile Building, allmost over against the Theater in the Glade is a small ruin with fragments of 4 or 5 Pillars still remaining & lying about which may have been a Temple, and by the S.E. Corner of Lepre is a vast ruin consisting of stone Piers with Brick Arches of exceeding solidity & a great deal of it's Wall is still standing well built without Cement & nearly fifteen feet thick It is of the stone of the Neighbourhood which is very good & of which both Lepre & Corissus abound, This fabrick may have been some Palace Basilicum or the like, There are other more imperfect

same Granite) and landed us at the North Side of a sumptuous & finely proportional Room. The distance from the end of the second Gallery to this Entry running upon the same Level is 2.4 feet This magnificent Chamber stands E. & W. Its Eastern Side is in a line with the Eastern Wall of the Passage into it. Its Floor, Sides & Roof are made of large Tables of the finest Sort of red Granite that I ever beheld. From the Top of it to the Bottom, there are six Ranges of Stone, all being respectively fixed to an equal height, (no Cement here) that run very gracefully round the Room. The Stones which cover this Chamber are of a stupendous height, like so many huge Beams, lying flat & traversing the Room, & (for ought we know) supporting that infinite Mass & weight of the Pyramid above: of these there are nine which cover the Roof, two of them are considerably less in breadth than the rest, the one at the East end, and the other at the West. Within this Stately Room (which is between nineteen and

+ It is equidistant from all the sides & almost in the midst between the basis & the top, thus standing in the heart of the Pyramid.

intermediate Vestiges along the little Vale which Pocoke fancies was the part of the Town call'd Smyrna. On the East side of Lepre are many Wrecks of Antiquity but more Ruins & not worthy Notice, at its foot is an Inscription cut in a Tally shap'd for the purpose in the common Rock, but become illegible by the smoke of fires made against it (by the Shepherds without doubt) & not far off is a bad Carco of ages of a great fire. Coming round (from East) the North side of the Hill Lepre the Circus first presents itself, whose Wing rests upon the Hill wherefore the Slope with some of the Seats that form fashion'd out of the Rock remain entire, the other

Ornament. All have mistaken the Stone of this Gallery for Marble for in some places where they put their Hands in order to get up it shines which probably deceived them, but I cut it with my Knife and found it to be of the soft common Stone; what adds a great air of Grandeur to this Structure, though it makes the Passage more slippery & difficult, is the Acclivity of the Ascent. However the going up is so facilitated by certain Holes made in the Floor at convenient distances for the Feet of the Climber, (who holds by the Bench at the same time with his hands) that it is tolerably easy. This Gallery, though it is not built exactly en Dorso d'Asino, yet approaches it very nearly; there is a considerable Projection of the Stones, but they do not join at the Top, but form a Sort of Arch'd Roof. Having pass'd this admirable Gallery, we entir'd another square Hole of the same dimensions with the former which leads into

N. Wing was built from the Ground is a good defective of its original height & the outer face totally destroy'd except at the semicircular E. end where the wall shews to have been of large rustic'ated stones as the outside of the great Theater here or the City wall of Jepsis upon Mount Chigur. It has particular slight curve Walls within side which form a Circle at the E. upper End of 153 feet diameter, It's length from thence to the W. Termination being 612 feet, the slight curve Walls are double curving to the E & W. & betwixt them form a kind of irregular Triangles. The outward wall is thirty feet thick. Prima Anditta twenty feet four inches Nure quatro

pied di terra no Olive Trees at present. Close upon the End
of the S. Wing is the Ruin of a Building with a fair arch
but plainly of a much later date from the situation & want of
Connexion with the Circus, as well as the materials being fragments
of Inscriptions & ornaments of more ancient Buildings in the
manner as that with the Bas Reliefs near Ajasoluk Castle,
but this is a much neater building, Mr. Bouverie copy'd
some of the Inscriptions which are set wrong side uppermost
& One might imagine by the Turn of the Arch & manner of
building that this fabrick was erected at a Time that they
ought to have known better. Directly before the W. front of
the Circus not 40 yards distant is a moderate rising Ground of

which on the Right Hand and going strait on, the distance of 15 ft you enter another Passage opening against the former and of the same Dimensions, the Stones of which are very massy & + exquisitely join'd (if join'd) but I rather believe it to be cut through the solid Rock. This Passage runs in a level 110 feet and leads to an Arch'd Vault or Chamber standing due East and West, & whose Eastern Side is in a line with the Eastern Side of the Passage into it: it has a very nauseous and Grave-like Smell & is half full of Rubbish. Its length not quite 20 feet, breadth 17, height less than 15. The Walls are entire and plaister'd over with Lime, the Roof is cover'd with large smooth Stones, not lying flat but shelving and meeting above in an Angle. In the middle of the East Side of this Room there seems to have been a Passage leading to some other Place, there is an opening but it does not go far, perhaps proper Searches have not been made into it. I took particular Notice of this Opening

+ Diodorus takes notice of the exquisite Structure of this Pyramid, as it has no Window or other opening those who would view the inside must carry Lights with them.

small extent with a regular Slope towards the Circus, which commanding the Area, Porochs concludes was form'd into seats for spectators, & possibly it may for the Circus Itself was not the most spacious. And just behind this W. upon the little Hill but answering to nothing is a piece of solid Rock circularly fashion'd with great Buttresses which may have been the foundation of a Round Temple, but there is no remain of Building upon It, but the regular space between the Buttresses & steps still visible on the Rock are sufficient to conjecture It to have been built upon it. In the Hollow between the forementioned Slope & the Circus runs parallel with Its W. front & the face of the Arch are remains

of an ancient Road whose Breadth & size of it's stones makes

us guess it to have corresponded with that by the Aquaducts

near the Molys at Smirna but it is not here traceable

far, Between this & the great Theater we saw lying in the

Ground the vast Dish or Vase described by Pococke Wall

the flat between it & the Temple of Diana is cover'd with

Ruins of Buildings but nothing distinct, & in that space runs

part of the Wall indeed nearer the Temple than the distance

generally allow'd by the Ancient amongst Others Xenophon

Ephesius says the Temple was seven Stadia from the City

but however this supposed Side of the Temple is by no means

to be condemn'd because it does not altogether correspond

with the distance of the remaining Tracts of the City Wall for upon examining the said Wall in several places I observ'd many pieces of Pillars plac'd Orizontally &c. which surely is enough to denote this Wall to be a Pasticio & that particularly where It runs nearest the Temple so that the Wall tho' well built is entytled to very high Antiquity whither I was restor'd upon It's Original foundation I will not pretend to say but this I am perswaded of that those suppos'd Ruins of the Temple have far superior pretensions to Antiquity than any part of the Walls & which are by no means to be trac'd as Pococke has made out &c.

Monday 31st ditto We rode to see the ruin'd Aquaduct

of those two, (which is just below the little Chamber) the one descending and the other ascending, the lowermost Stone, (which is fine Granite) perpendicular to it, forms a sharp Ridge between which & the Sand the space is so narrow unless well clear'd that it is difficult to pass; whether the Wind, occasion it, or the Arabs carry Sand to stop up this Passage in order to be implory'd to open it again I cannot say, but I believe that if the Rubbish were quite removed the Passage would be found of the same Dimensions there as at the Entrance. However we were obliged to creep close to the ground and yet grate our Backs under the Roof, but it was not more troublesome than what we had before experienced in the Catacombs on the Plain of the Mummies. Having pass'd this Streight (which inclines a little to the right and is in length five feet four inches) on the Right Hand we entered a roundish Room or rather Hole + some eight feet in breadth & perhaps double that in height, but not

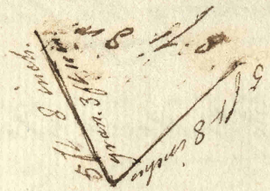
+ 8 or 9 in length

This appears to have been forced through the Rock to recover the Passage, we crept about 6 feet under the Granite Stone which Blocks it up.

which We judg'd not worthy of a Drawing It comes over an arrow Vale to the southward of Ajasolouk between It & the Arch somewhat lower than the Bas Reliefs & tho this Hill is left out in Pococke's Plan yet I see no reason to think otherwise than that the City stood likewise on these parts; The Aquaduct, St. John's Church, Arch &c.a suggest that Hint to Me for tho' these Buildings are only Antiquo Moderno yet the number of Old stones imployed in them the Ground raisd in several places as if by ruins of Fabrick particularly under the Aquaduct which I should guess to have been built along the Course of a more ancient One besides I can discern no remains even of this Antiquo

Now different from what would have been the case in most other Countries!

The Entrance into this Pyramid is by a narrow Passage which opens to the East of the middle of the North Side on the 16th Step or Ascension of a Bank of Earth raised out of the Ruins of the fallen Stones &c, those of the Entrance are very large, particularly one, over the Passage, this Entry, elevated, in an Angle of 26 degrees (viz: from the sixteenth Step to farthest Brink, for the Descent begins from that Step to the Gate of the Passage of this first little Chamber,) seventy seven feet, six Inches, the Room (if it deserve the Name) is a Triangle formid by two Stones making a sharp Ridge which looks as if the Stone in the middle were taken out in this manner.



At the End of the first Passage is another like the former but a little rising, & at the meeting

NB / Stophore

Moderno Wall which excludes this quarter add to other
circumstances that I think this as pleasant a situation
as any part of the plain; Three quarters of an hour
from hence brought me to the Bridge over which passes
the Road to Smirna over the Caistro. The Bridge is
modern some old stones in it consisting of three strong
ordinary Arches the Stream runs only thro' one of them &
is at present inconsiderable but very furious in the Winter.
Just below the Bridge the River's Bed is not above 20 yards
wide but within a quarter of a mile I judge does not near sixty
yards & so runs quite to where it is choak'd up by the Sand
to the very Sea shore. Its Banks are lin'd with Rushes & brimfull

It has greatly the look of a good Fish River: No Traces of the
Old Road near the Bridge which is at the Eastern Extremity
of the Plain which runs nearly E. or E. by S. & as much to the
N of W. The Bridge is not above two good Leagues from the
Sea in a Streight Line but the course of the River would
very considerably increase that Distance for it winds the
most I ever saw One. The Plain is exceeding pretty tis indeed
flat but that is no Eye sore as it is vastly large being between
3 & 4 miles broad except you include the Plain E. of Lepre
which will give it two miles breadth more to the Southward
Indeed near the Bridge it visibly streightens, above the Bridge
it contracts into a Vale not a mile across & which seems to run

narrower & narrower to the East between the Hills. In the Afternoon I rode round Lepre perhaps two small miles It is lower than almost any part (of the Hills which incompass the Plain viz: Alim an (Gallecius) to the North & Corissus to the South there are shews of Ruins on the East side in It's larger Vale as well as in It's narrow South Dale the East Vale may be a league from N. to S. & a short mile across I cannot but conclude that part of this Vale was included in the Town. I don't mean the whole but where the Ruins chiefly lye & which are not excluded by any Traces of a Wall that I can discern & I should imagine that the Town took in those Ruins away to the Hill of Ajasolouk a good mile to the Eastward

breadth: but one of them is much larger, it is of six Feet six Inches square, but of equal depth with the other five. I measured the breadth from North to South where there seems to be no Stone wanting, & found it sixteen feet eight Inches; there are three Stones in this Space, the largest between two others. Betwixt the South Stone & the large one are the two irregular Stones stuck in the Cement. The Stones of the first Tier are larger than in general any part of the way up, but they are not better polished & I see no manner of reason to suspect that this Pyramid was not built up to a point: these Stones look as if they had or ought to have been covered, probably with a single Stone, a small Pyramid. We made a Plan of the first, second, & third Tiers. The Stones of the second Tier are much smaller and more irregular. I observed Cement (and that not the best I ever saw) between all the Stones from the Bottom to the very Top. We took a

which is a delightfull situation &c. The South Glade is
mighty narrow not above a quarter of a mile but full of Twins
&c. I pass'd by Diana's Temple & rode by the Lake
Salenucia which is now cover'd with sedge &c. I cross'd
to the River's side which all along observ'd to be about 50 or 60
yards wide exceeding serpentine, I could not see any Swans
or Cranes but innumerable small Birds on the River, Jack daws
seem to be the chief Inhabitants of this Plain, I cannot say
much in favour of the soil of this beautifull Plain, It looks as if it lay
much under Water in the Winter & the Water leaves a sandy dust
over It especialy towards the Bottom but is much better high up
St. Paul's Prison is generally thought to be that Building on the

Round Hill S.W. of the great Temple but here is such Choice of Ruins that a Traveller need not be at a loss. Our Habitation is situate on the North side of Lepre just at Its skirts along side Circus consisting of several large Rooms partly in the Rock & partly in alled with very solid Ones & well built & vastly thick Antique & which run paralell with the Circus & distant perhaps half a furlong.

Tuesday
~~Thursday~~ Sepr. 1st 1750, Early I walk'd up to the Top of Lepre where I observ'd besides the Lake near Diana's Temple allmost opposite the N. side of the River is another nearly dry & under the North Mountains is a large Large swimingly full & lower down on the same side towards the

from Saccara we pass'd the three ruin'd Pyramids which stand together near the Edge of the Desart, within a small Mile I observed Traces of Roads or perhaps Aqua-ducts quite in Ruins directing towards each of these Pyramids & coming out of the Plain of the Nile. At an Hours distance from the Pyramids of Jerah I saw a Turkish Bridge of three Arches half a Mile to the Right Hand. The Desart is highest, (I mean the Western one wherever I have remarkd it) just where the Jerah Pyramids are situated. Three Hours brought us from Saccara to the Village under these Pyramids where we took up our Quarters at the Sheik Masoani House. A dry cold Wind made our Pellisses very comfortable.

Sunday 29th dito We sate out from our Sheiks for the Pyramid distant perhaps a short Mile to the North of Hos. We pass'd by the Sphinx which is excessively disfigured and from thence

sea are two very small Ones, It Commands a fine Prospect,
the Charming River winding thro' this pretty Plain, & which
by It's reaches often shews Itself to very great advantage
there is great variety in the Hills, Gallecius to the N.
& Corissus to the S. besides Lepre the two former are
Chains of Mountains which surround the two sides of
the Plain & closing to the East of the Bridge the Plain
there contracts into a narrow Vale, Besides Lepre there
is the little Hill on which stands Asasolouk & which rises
like a sugar loaf, We set out directly for Scala nuova
We first travell'd upon the Beach of Ephesus (Portus
Panormus) which seems to be a league in length I saw

the Way they were obliged to turn back
again. I take this Passage to be built of
the same Stones as that into the other
Pyramid, which are the same with the
Sheathing of both, & they are so like the
Rock through which we found the Passage
continued that I conclude them the same
as for the Stones of which the Body of
these Pyramids is built they are very in-
different, of a Sandy Colour, & quite soft &
crumbling. We sale out from thence for
Saccara, where we arrived by the same Road
in an Hour & half: we did not stop as our
Baggage was on the Road and continued
our Ride to the Jerah Pyramids: we pass'
two or three poor Villages, travelling through
the Plain of the Nile under the Skirts of
the Western Ridge of Mills, these are from
forty to eighty feet & in some Places where
the Rock appeared uncovered with Sand, perhaps
a hundred feet perpendicular. In an Hour

many Tamerisks near it, we could not discover any Violet
hereabouts to fix the situation of Ortygia & the Grove
where Latona is reported to have brought forth Apollo
& Diana. We next doubled a steep Promontory & then
rode upon another Beach, We afterwards passed over
another Promontory [i.e from Ephesus to Scala Nuova] (We all along observe the continued
Traces (very low Ones) of the Aquaduct) Pococke mentions
from the first Promontory running down from an high Hill
which may be what He supposes Pygale, but these are
very uncertain Conjectures, This Promontory is much longer
tho' not so steep as the former whose Summits are barren
& its sides & Valleys planted with Vineyards, We entered

+ The name of Samos is common to three Islands, viz: Cephalenia, Samothracia, & Samos — Parthenia (Aristotle) is about eighty seven miles in circumference {No information of the Way open'd through a Mountain seven furlongs in length, eight feet in height & as many in breadth; or of the Canal twenty Cubits deep & three feet broad, which was carried along the side of the aperture, & served to convey the water of a plentiful Spring into the City}

Juno's Temple was burnt by the Persians, but rebuilt, & fill'd (see Pausanias) with Statues & Pictures which Verres plunder'd. Here were three famous Statues by Myron, Amours of Jupiter & Juno painted on the Ceiling. &c

Pythagoras was not the only great Man that Samos produced, Chaeritus the Historian, & Conon the Astronomer were of that Island, as was Hierophile the Sybil. —

upon the third Beach which brought Us to Scala Nuova & within three hours We arrived aboard the Matilda. Scala Nuova is a large Town & well peopled I saw five or six Mosques besides Greek & Armenian Churches there was firing & rejoycing being the last night of Ramazan

Wednesday 2d. ditto (first day of Byram) We set sail at seven o' Clock in the morning & anchor'd at three the same Afternoon in the Bay of Pegathi at + Samos opposite the Promontory Mykale, We did not sail near the Coast or Neck of Land the Promontory Mycale to discover the Village Tchangly suppos'd site of the Ancient ΠΑΝΟΔΝΙΟΝ which was situate according to Strabo on the N. side of that Coast

It was not visible from the Summit of the other Pyramid & I question whether it be a fifth of its size, it is quite unsheath'd & in a ruinous Condition. As we struck from hence to E. N. E. to gain the Plain of the Nile we turn'd a little out of the Road to the Right Hand to survey the other Pyramid which makes the fourth if not the third upon the Plain. We found it to be the Pyramid of Brick, (perhaps the Work of the Israelites) being of the most ordinary unburnt Brick composed of Dirt & chopt Straw. It has suffer'd greatly, but by its present Height (though the Point is quite decay'd) & by the great Rising of the Ground all round it (form'd out of its Ruins,) I should imagine that this Pyramid must have been very large. It is a small Mile distant from the last, bearing a Point or two to the North of East from it, & stands about a quarter of a Mile from the Brink of the Departs

about three Stadia above the sea & supposed to be about 3 or 4 Leagues E. of the Point of the Promontory. All the Communautiés of Tonia on publish Occasions assembled at Panionion & conjointly perform'd solemn Vites in honour of ΕΛΙΚΩΝΙΩ ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙ ΙΕΩΝΤΑΙΔΕ ΠΕΛΛΙΜΕΙΣ. Part of that Tract belong'd to the Samians the whole Promontory on this N. side from about a league of Scala Nuova to the Extremity of the Promontory bears a very barren craggy Aspect. We pass'd close by the little Island ΝΑΡΘΑΚΙΣ or between off the Promontorium Posidium in Samos where the Straight appears of the Breadth which Strabo gives it which is seven Stadia & somewhat lower

+ Mycale towers very high, but shelves down to the Sea, so that the Trogilium Promontory which borders on the Sea over against Samos is not high Land, however the highest Mountain Mycale may be said to hang over Samos

Επικειται δε τη Σαμω

down the Trogilian Promontory + slopes from Mycale & the Island off it which corresponds likewise with his distance for we afterwards judg'd it to be about 30 or 40 stadia from Samos. Being unacquainted with Samos we anchor'd in that port of Bay of Pegai immediately beyond the Posidium & going ashore walk'd three or four miles up a pleasant Valley whose soil is very far from being bad but altogether neglected & uninhabited. The Valley there began to close between the Mountains which seem to be well wooded, We saw only 2 or 3 mean Huts or Churches at a distance for the Principal (Coia) may perhaps the only One) is a league & half farther on in the next Bay of

Tigani. so We walk'd back again down the Valley by
a dry Channel of a considerable winter current & return'd
aboard our Ship.

Thursday 3d. ditto We weigh'd & came to Anchor in the
adjoyning Bay of Tigani four miles from our yesterdays
Station to the S. or perhaps SS.W. The Bay of Tiganias
Siparated from that of Pegathi by a Promontory which
projects but a little way into the Sea not so far as the Possidium
Promontorium does, This shorter Promontory serves both
Bays is the Southern Point of Pegathi, as it is the Northern
End to Tigani, The Bay of Tigani is greater Extent than
that of Pegathi, I should suppose it's Diameter from the

suppose the two Chains of Hills to the E. & W. to be distant above three Leagues any where within that Space, but to the Southward the Plain widens very considerably & may be nearly double that breadth extending away (still widening) as far as the Eye can see. A considerable Stream runs away from the South Northwards close under the edge of the Eastern Desart which it embraces. The particular Shape of the Pyramid to the South, (which is a little less than this) tempted us to ride to it, it is distant perhaps a Mile & half from hence: we were well rewarded for our trouble, for it is a most beautiful Fabrick, and the North Side so entire that it is now as smooth and even as it was the first Day it was finished, this Side is indeed the most perfect, but neither of the others have suffered so much as the most perfect Side of any other Pyramid which I have as yet examined.

two Promontories which form It to be two leagues This terminated to the Southward by Cape Funo off which lyes a small Rock; These Bays are often Roads indeed well shelter'd from the N. or N.W. winds but so much exposed to the S. that no ships will dare them. And the Bishop told Me that these Bays are the best Harbours that the Islands affords. There are some Creeks but those only fit for small Craft & where a ship could not venture, but Pocothe pays the Compliment to Herodotus to recmaie One of these Creeks to the account He gives of the famous Port of Samos. The Bay of Pegathe is inclos'd by gentle Hills from the N. Promontory full a third round, a beautiful

plain borders the remainder terminated by Cape Juno
which Hill is not very high & does project only a little
way into the Sea. Near the distance of a third of the
Circumference of the Bay of Tegani from it's North
Promontory which projects farther out E. into the Sea
than the S. One Cape Juno does on the highest of those
Hills was the old Town of Samos great part of whose
Wall is still remaining of a beautifull Structure by far
the best I ever saw. It is not all of equal thickness for in one
place I measur'd eleven feet & in another twelve feet broad
& tho' no where compleat has still in some parts above twenty
feet in height & the out side may be higher. It is not cas'd

with white Marble but a very good stone Bastard marble
the produce of the Hill, It is of the strong Gothick Work
the Inside much smoother & better polish'd than the Out=
=ward One. On the Top of the Wall I observ'd the stones
laid chiefly long ways & without Cement, It is exceeding
good Work but there is not much of this fine Wall extant
which is just on the Summit of the Hill, the rest of the
Wall is a more modern Reperation & of a more barbarous
Age, this is built likewise without Cement, Pococke's
Plan gives a tollerable Idea of the place the greatest
part of the Inclosure is an high Rocky Hill where alone
the Wall is in good Condition. I Observe all the Old Towns

found them generally about three feet in length & of nearly that breadth & about two feet thick. I observed on the West Side in two or three Places where the Sheathing or Covering of the Pyramid was entire that it was quite smooth & particularly in one Place for the Space of twenty Feet, which indisputably proves that this Pyramid has been finished. The Stones were laid in this manner

sloping & their Surface quite smooth & even but of unequal dimensions, particularly the Part which rested upon the second Range of Stones, some lying a foot and others more or less upon them. The Stones are well join'd with a Cement, not so good as I have seen in Italy, those of the Casing are as good as those of the Passage into the Pyramid but I believe them all to be from the Rock on which it stands, those of the second Range are very

situate exceeding high generally upon the most barren rocky parts of Mountains, probably they were induced to prefer these very elevated situations because they were less exposed to Floods & could more easily defend themselves from these heights against their Enemies. There are no Traces of any other Building on the Hill, but on the narrow flat to the sea are abundance of Tuins (some broken Pillars still standing in the Ground perhaps two feet high which Pococke supposes to have been the Forum) but so mangled that nothing can be made out except the Theater which after much hunting W. Bouverie found almost halfway from

the Western Wall to the Port at the E. Corner of the place.

It is built of a good coarse stone of the Country like the

Town Walls & inforc'd as usual into the Rock which

for the most part was fashion'd into seats but when

It failed was supply'd with said stone, Facing the

front from the Outermost Angles, W. B. made It

80 yards in breadth, the singular building Pococke

places before It, We take to be ill represented, for

It hardly occupys the Extent of the Theater's Area

which is an ordinary narrow Arch, as for the foundation

tho' of so great a weight & of some Antiquity yet We

think had probably no Connexion with the Theater: