6

What Pococke imagines the old Port makes a very mean
appearance, But One cannot absolutly determine what
it may have been, It lyes rather to the NE of the Wall
of the Town near the N Promontory of Pegathi Bay
and upon its Borders lyes scatter'd about several pieces
of fluted Pillars but no Capitals or Bases to be seen.

To judge of this famous Port by its present situation
it is a small Creek within the Rocks & now is a shelter
for Boats in bad weather, there lye some few stones off
of it which look quite rude & if Art had ever operated
upon them, Nature has entirely got the better of it, but
let us suppose that they were once employ'd in a Mole

for the better security of this Harbour. In which case the great Wonder of Herodotus would turn out an Harbour only sufficient contain about twenty Wherries: The shape of the City seems to have been nearly square According to all accounts was a magnificent One. By the present Remains of it's Walls We conclude it's circumference to have been towards three miles, a pretty clear Rivulet runs into the Sea near the S. Wall, running along the side of the Hills on the Northern Edge of the Plain.

Friday 4th ditto We walk'd down to visit the Remains of the so much fam'd Temple of Juno which was situate low down in the Plain almost at the other End of the

+ Near as low as the South Point we saw a little Stream, perhaps Imbrasus, famous for the Birth of Juno

---

168

largest, the others less in proportion to their height, it stands a point & a half to the East of North by our Compass, it is large & not so full of great Stones as the other, (at least what appears,) neither did I observe any regularity in the Order of the Stones, so that I suppose it has not been finished, or if it has that its present Coat was not its outward one, there are considerable Heaps of Rubbish all round it. a short half Mile perhaps N.N.E. from hence brought us to the Catacomb of the Bird Mummies. We descended thro' Hole with our Rope Ladder, it may be eight feet by six & I believe Twenty deep: the Sides are walled & have nothing remarkable. We were forced to creep here again for fifty Yards when we gained the Magazin which is both broader & higher by 2 or 3 feet than the

+

Bay two good miles if not three to the SW. or thereabouts of the City Walls, there is only one Pillar & that defective One can't tell howmuch below the Capital & the Stones (rounded like a Chaise) that remain disjoynted probably by an Earthquake, the Ends of several more appear nearly levell with the surface of the Earth which may be risen 3 or 4 feet above them, These are enough to shew It had a Portico supported by Columns & a Perastylium, likewise that Pococke's Plan is false but enough to correct It by. The Inter-columns of the front are considerably wider than those of the flank & the Ornaments of the front Bases different from the others &c. We took a draught & measures

as Exact as the thing would admit of. We saw two pieces of Capitals lying on the Ground seemingly Dorick consisting of an immense Vorolo including twenty one Ovoli; It's semi-circumference included just 10½ which is very particular On measuring It's Diameter We found it deminish in so great a proportion from the Base & Lower Parts of the Column that being about 6 feet one inch & this only 4 feet 5 inches that We allmost concluded that they could not have belong'd to it unless the Pillars were of a most extraordinary height. The Temple was built of fine marble Parian I believe, & seems to have been well executed the Pillars consisted of several pieces rounded like a Cheese, It fronted exactly E & W, opposite



Being valuable, & we had difficulty in persuading our Guides to shew us a Stone Coffin in which was a female Foot, but it was decayd, they had lately discovered & carried away the remainder of the Body for Sale. It lay in a wooden Coffin within the Stone one which is formd in the Rock, & where ever they find it hollow here they dig and are sure of Success. These Magazins are exceedingly dry & wholsome, whereas in the Chambers of the Pyramid there was a noisome cadaverous Smell. Doubtless these Catacombs extend a great Way, for all this Plain is a Rock of the same Nature, only covered with Sand which lies deeper in some Places than in others according as the Winds alter its Beds. It is a pity that proper Searches cannot be made here. Not above two hundred Yards to the North of this Catacomb stands that odd Pyramid with six degrees or Centuries, the Cornerstone of which is the

the Promontorium Trojilium, Mycale lowers very high but shelves gradualy down to the sea into the Promontory of Trojilium which is rather low Land when on the Brink of the sea It faces this Bay & It's Island off It corresponds with Strabo's distance from Samo viz.^d 40 stadia, Mycale notwithstanding It's slope does in a manner hang over Samos ΕΠΙΚΕΙΤΑΙ ΔΕ ΤΙ ΣΑΡΙΑ. The Temple stands between 2 & 3 hundred yards from the sea a little low It, nearer Cape Juno runs a small clear stream into the sea perhaps the Embrasius famous for the Birth of Juno; We purchas'd a broken Inscription here, The Beech is very fine quite round the Bay especialy on the Plain. Pococke has justly represented the particularities



a Sort of Flat with holes in it which makes the descent easy without a Ladder. From the bottom of this Hole we were obliged to creep twelve or fifteen feet prostrate in order to gain the Magazino which are Passages cut in the solid Rock, (apparently the same Stone of which the Pyramid is built) scarcely any of them six feet high & not above five feet broad, but irregular length, for they are by no means clearly away. We wandered about them for half an hour, turning from one into another, & marking our Road for fear of losing our way, generally trampling upon Bones & Scullo of Mummies that have been broken up, for the Palaglo of Saccara of which there are not half a dozen, make it their business to search after Mummies, & finding them perfect, always open them in hopes of some Treasure, which is the cause of their present State. They generally mislead Travellers, lest they should find any

of the Bases & Plinths which vary in the front pillars from
the flank. We walk'd from the Temple along the plain to
the Town of Cora situate nearly N. & two miles distant from ye
the plain is very fertile but not made the most of I saw some
Cotton planted in ye v.c. Cora is very pleasantly situated
on an Eminence which commands ye charming plain perhaps
a League wide upon the sea collecting ye whole like a Theater to
the foot of the Mountains whose pleasing Variety afford a
very agreable Landscape. Cora is but a so so Town or rather
Village (We return'd the Bishop's Visit a humain Gentle
Good man) & return'd to the Bush along mile nearly East &
so aboard our ship.

Saturday 5th ditto, They don't Count above 3000 souls in the Island Samos tho' tis nearly as large as Scio where they reckon above 100,000, & surely far more deserving of Improvement as being more capable of it than Scio; Samos without disparagement even to Mytelene is the most agreable in aspect of any Island I have yet seen & is as surely the most neglected of them all, tho' tis very hilly yet they are well wooded even to their utmost heights, The soil is very good, It enjoys many little Vales which are rich by Nature & is well water'd with springs &c.a The Ancients greatly commended the fruitfullness of it's soil, but Strabo did not admire the wine in Samos, They now make a quantity of It, but we did



same size, so are they of the same form with high arch'd Roofs (in dorso d'Asino) composed of the same number of Stones & built with justness. They are really fine Rooms, the Workmanship of them is quite perfect & the Stones so well laid that the cement does not appear: the Roofs are covered with Dirt. Stones &c, whether they are solid Rock or any part of the Rooms I cannot say, but surely (at least to my eye) we pass'd through some of the solid Rock towards the bottom of the decline of the Entrance into the Pyramid. The Work of the other Part of this Passage is exceedingly good, consisting of good Stones larger than the breadth of the Passage, and so well join'd that one might almost imagine there was no cement if not examined. These Stones certainly look better (whether from superior Polish or from not being exposed to the air I cannot say) than those which appear on the Side of the Pyramid, which are

not think it of the best sort, such as if properly made might
be excellent & we imputed its faults not so much to the soil
& grape as the bad management of the Husbandman &
Vintner. Here are no Turks in this Island. The Bishop —
governs, They are visited one day each by an Aga who
resides no longer than till he has collected the Poll Tax.

Sunday 6th ditto We had another visit from the Bishop
a civil jarring Goodman. He told us that there were
near 4000 souls in all Samos. I was really sorry to see
so fine an Island so wretchedly neglected.

Monday 7th Sept. We left the Matilda & embarked in
a Greek Boat for the Maanders mouth which has been

reputed the Bounds of Jonia & Caria. In our Way we passed close by the Island Trojilium which is but little larger than Narthenis & equaly barren It lyes directly off the the southern point of the Trojilian Promontory fronting Samos & It's distance seems to correspond justly with that which Strabo gives Viz.t 40 Stadia, The Channel which seperates this Island from the Main Land cannot be more than 500 yards over. Some 4 or 500 yards to the East of of this Island rather within the Promontory & close under the Land are two more smaller Islands that appear as part of the Main at a distance & make up the three mention'd by Pliny, but these other two Islands cannot



half in length & eleven feet eight Inches in breadth, it has a sharp arch'd Roof curiously built meeting at the Top at Doroo d'Aoino, & consisting of great Stones of two feet eleven inches each qui deborderent (horizontally) five inches & a half. The Roof is very sharp & high, each Side consists of eleven Stones most probably of the same size as their deborderment appeared to be the same. The Entrance into this Pyramid is quite strait, and the Passage is in the same line with the Side of this Chamber, viz: its Eastern Side, but in a diagonal line with the Entrance, viz: at its S.W. angle: its first Entrance being at its N.E. angle runs a Passage parallel with the Horizon in length ten feet five inches & three feet five inches in breadth (perhaps of the same height) which leads to another Chamber twenty seven feet in length & eleven feet eight inches in breadth, built with the same

so will be said to lye off Trojetium being nather to the East-
ward of the S. Point of the Promontory We went ashore on
the Promontory Trojetium which slopes down into a low
Point from high Mycale there are the pitifull remains
of a Greek Church (a poor affair) with Walls are some
rules of Painting or rather daubing but it's stones have
not the appearance of antique, the soil but indifferent
cover'd with shrubs Bryars &c. Habitations for Wild
Beasts here are no Inhabitants some few Cattle & their
Herdsman We proceeded to the S. Eastwards. We left
Mycale behind us, whose high Ridge extends as far
way to the E. not long afterwards we began to discover the

been Pyramids, one larger than the rest, another to the South of it by its distance seeming less, and a very odd one of a large Size, with six different Degrees or Ceintures of unequal heights, the lowest Degree the largest, so diminishing in Proportion, but this Pyramid seems to have suffer'd very considerably. We lodged at the Sheiks.

Thursday 26th ditto one Hour & half brought us (mounted upon Asses) from Saccara to the largest Pyramid upon the Plain of the Mummies attended by Sheik Salim & twelve of his Clan well mounted &c. We were scarcely out of Saccara when we found ourselves upon the Sand, for this poor Village stands quite upon the Skirts of the Desart on the Western Extremity of the Plain of the Nile. A gentle ascent, not of fifty feet perpendicular, brought us upon the Plain of the Mummies on which I counted near a dozen Pyramids, but most in a very ruinous



very extensive Plains thro' which the Maander has its Course bounded at the E. farther End by Mountains almost invisible from the distance, The N. Limits of this Plain are Mount Mycale towards the foot of which is Japsons supposed the old Priene, & Mt. Mesogis adjoining to it that extends towards Guzellhissar. On the S. side the Hills are lower & extremely beautifull, Near these is the Maander's Course the greater part of the Plain lying N. of it. The Theatres Palat being situated upon a considerable Eminence We saw a good while before we came to the Tiver's mouth whence is 4 or 5 miles the straight way & much by Water on account of the extraordinary windings of the Tiver, It falls into the sea

thro' two Channells not far a part (a mile or two) the most N.

We came up with which has the fairest Mouth of any River

I have yet seen in this Country, tho' here too is a Bar or

Bank of Sand just before it that a large Boat can hardly

pass over, Our Boat which was but small one of six Oars

struck upon the Bar & we were full a quarter of an hour

before we could get clear, Five o'Clock in the afternoon, now

we sail up the s.d Maander's Stream with a fresh

Gale, whose Bed is very deep & full eighty yards wide, on

our right hand we have the Island form'd by the River's

Southern Channell which coast the Boarders of the Hills

the s. Bounds of Maander's Plain & are prettily vary'd not

high & cover'd with shrubs & green Bushes & look very pictoresk

The Land on either hand very low & has that sort of look as tho'

it were but lately borrow'd from the Sea. Our Course nearly

N N E. for the two first miles allmost parallell with the Sea

& not two miles from it. In an hour & half from our passing

the Bar We gain the Channel where the two streams seperate

the Southern One forming the Island which We hitherto

had on our right hand. Now We direct our Course some points

more to the Eastward. We have the Banks somewhat higher

very dry & bordered with Tamerisks &c. On each side We have

Meadows quite flat in sight, the Bed equally deep & between 60

& 80 yards wide. It is the most beautifull River I ever saw

The Water indeed very brackish, Nothing can be more pleasing than this spasso sailing up a noble stream which winds exceeding by thro' a very fertile spacious fair extending plain inclos'd to the N. by the Romantick High Mountains of Mycale & to the S. by Latmos's reach of gentler green hills whose Variety afford many pleasing Landscapes ev'ry ten yards We sail Fish leap up out of the Water of different sorts & sizes, Insomuch that Meander must be exceeding full of fish & moreover is quite cover'd with Wild fowles of different sorts, I never saw so many Ducks & such various kinds of Oiseaux de Riviere & such in plenty as upon this stream & several which I don't remember to have



Beer, & is heady. I cannot say much in favour of the Buildings of Jerah, those are best that are sweetly situated upon the Nile, the others are chiefly built of Mud. There are heaps of Sand Hills on the Western side of Jerah which seem to have as good pretensions to pass for the Ruins of Memphis as those at Old Cairo, but they have both remaining of much more modern Buildings; Memphis however is generally supposed to have stood upon or near the Situation of Jerah.

Wednesday 25th ditto We sale out at half an hour after seven in the Morning, but did not reach Saccara till five in the Evening, this excessive tediousness was owing to the two Camels that carried our Baggage, for besides their intolerably slow Pace we were obliged to unload them three times when we came to devily Places which they would not go through without. We did indeed make some Circuit as the Channels are not yet dry, the Water being still

† Copied from Mr Dawkins's Manuscript

The remains of this Theatre are the most perfect that I have seen in Asia, its Situation is very fine, high, its approach is noble, it stands by the River fronting the West, or rather South West; it is a noble Structure built in the grand manner of vast Stones without Cement & laid in the antique manner, but the difference in its proportions is very particular, for instance the diameter of the North Wall that is to the passage which communicates with the Podium is one hundred & fifty feet. The diameter from thence to that on the other side, (viz: the Podium & the two passages which communicate with it included) is two hundred & twenty four feet. The diameter of the South Wall to the Gallery which communicates with the Podium is one hundred & thirty four feet & a half: So that the diameter of those two Walls differs five feet & a half. In the two doors there is the difference of two feet, that to the North is fourteen feet wide, the other to the South is twelve: so that the remaining three feet & half is entirely in the Wall: the ornaments of the Imposts belonging to the Gates are very different. The Gallery which communicates



[illegible] else where & the plain abounds in Partridges & Hares [illegible] several of which we saw &c. We enjoy'd the stream for an hour more when our Boatmen grow'd as tho' it was but a mile's walk to Palat the River winded so prodigiously that they could not reap great benefit from the wind & that the Boat could not reach Palat in less than 6 hours, so We took to our Legs & gain'd Palat somewhat before 9 o'Clock at night where We had but a rough Lodging having left our Beds in the Boat which did not arrive till after Mid-night.

† Tuesday 8th ditto. The Theater is the only Antiquity of account remaining here tho' an infinite quantity of Ruins

with the upper Part is pretty perfect, & from thence were fifteen Vomitoria on each side & one in the middle, making thirty one in all, which were three feet five inches wide: the Seats were exceedingly commodious, Each Seat had to sit one foot three inches, its height one foot three inches & for the feet one foot one Inch which was a little sunk about half an Inch or somewhat less. Twenty Ranks of Seats from the Vomitorium to the Podium. There was a sort of single Balustrade to the Seats which was only placed on those by which past the Staircases of communication. The two Sides of the Theatre first one angle centrale, the difference of twelve feet, & the Galleries are paralel to the line of the front, & n'enpilent pas l'un a l'autre. The right hand Side of the Theatre is built differently from the other, the Stones being some of them laid edgeways, which Pococke mistakes for the grand Style of Building, it is rather a proof of the contrary, & is not only unsightly but very injudicious & impolitical, as Stones so laid cannot last so long, good Masons always chuseing to lay the Stones as they lie in the Quarry, flatways. The top of the Theatre



great part of which of the lower Age composed of old materials disperst up & down but nothing like a Wall to determine the extent of the place. a little way W. from the Theater are the walls of a Structure to what purpose intended I cannot say but now partly destroyd is surely antiquo Moderno It stands upon the foundation of an Ancient Building What remains of that seems to have been a Bath Room (aquarie longue) the Arches more than ordinary well turn'd & the whole built of very large & fine pieces of white Marble without Cement, before It lyes the Corner of a Pediment & bits of Pillars of different Orders & not far off a Lion couchant bigger than Life, that does not appear

commands a most charming Prospect of the Plain which is between four & six miles wide, the serpentine course of Maeander, the lofty romantic side of Mycale in the middle of the Plain, the two or three eminences that we had ascended in our passage on the South side of the Plain the agreeable variety of the gentle Hills cover'd with Shrubs &c. the Sea about four miles distant where the view is terminated by several Islands & different sizes lying at different distances &c. in short the Variety of Objects in this view, all so pleasing make it one of the most delightful ones I ever beheld, & the Country is perhaps the prettiest I have yet seen in Asia.

† Immumerable pieces of all sorts of Pillars fluted, rustic &c —— & many pieces of Ornaments scatter'd about.



of the very best Workmanship. The Village now consists of a few miserable Houses in the midst of a confus'd heap of Ruins†, there is only a neglected Mosque which is a very handsome Building in the Turkish way, It pleased Me better than almost any One I have seen, It is not very large but looks mighty compact it is a square, They have chosen fine pieces of Marble out of the adjacent Ruins which they put together exceeding well without Cement & the Maisonnerie is really very good. Towards N.E. is a very extensive Burrying Ground whose Stones are chiefly furnish'd from the Antiquities by which means we lit of several Inscriptions most of which that were not too

imperfect Mss: B & W. copied, particularly One relating to

S. Severus wherein the Milesians are mentioned which

with another in the Wall where the Word ΜΕΛΛΗΣΙΩΝ

only is wrote with a Diphthong

Wednesday 9th ditto I employ'd the Morning in reconnoitring the Theatre, and searching the scatter'd old Stones, there are several Inscriptions not yet mention'd by Travellers &c The Mullets are exceedingly plentyful in this River & are exceedingly good, & the Bondargee of Palat is much coturnid by the Turks. In the afternoon I took a Ride to a Hill a long mile off, rising like a low Sugar Loaf: on the Top of this Hill which is coverd with Box, Firs &c, & which may be a short half quarter of a mile high, are the Ruins

of a round Watch Tower perhaps ten feet in diameter bearing S. W. by West of the Centre of the Theatre which likewise commands a very extensive & fine Prospect; to the North of the present Meander is a winding Channel partly dry, the other part half full of stagnated Water which has a communication with the present Stream about half a mile on this side of the two Hills in the middle of the Plain: my Guide calls this the old Meander, near this Channel probably Wheeler's Travellers encamp'd. Meander encloses two thirds of Palat, for coming out of a Lake at the N. West corner which Lake bears (in its Centre) E.S.E Southerly of this Hill, it makes a Circle to the Southward of West &c. I see Water beyond the Lake which I suppose to be Meander which seems to enter

just at its East Skirts; it makes its appearance to this Plain bearing about N.W. through a Chasm between two Ridges of Mountains the North Eastern Side of which are much the highest. The Plain stretches away to the N.E. Samson bears N.E.N. from which place to the Lake the Plain is by far the widest & may be ten Miles broad, Mandelo embouchure intercepted by the gentle Hills &c under which the River winds by a very short & sudden reach, Patmos bears West with smaller Islands on its side &c. There are some few Rains on the North side of the River opposite Palat but not so considerable. Very near this Hill is another, not so high without Shrubs bearing a point to the Southward, I went up, it is quite bare, but on its Top which is level runs quite round a perfectly smooth

(about a quarter of a mile distant)

Terrace except that in the Centre is a small rise wherein we may suppose a Building to have stood: the Terrace is at least twenty yards wide & bears S. W. of the Theatre, there are two descents quite smooth on its Side; this certainly has been a Work of Art: perhaps Games may have been here celebrated: in our way home we saw several ruin'd Pillars.

Thursday 10th ditto. In the Morning I rode to the Lake, or rather within a quarter of a Mile of it as near as the Road would allow me being very woody & rocky &c. It is full two Miles from Palat to the S. E. easterly. The River certainly communicates with its Skirts at the W. W. where the Lake enters the Plain, but it reaches I know not how far with

the Mountains to the S.E. Southerly; it is surrounded with Hills except to the N.W. towards the Plain, some of which are low, some high & very escarped: there is great plenty of wild Fowl of all sorts on it.

In the afternoon of ditto we set out for Samsoun, we crossed the River in a miserable triangular Sludge five hundred yards below the Theatre, three hours & a half of a most pleasing ride brought us to Incili close under Mycale: our course was N.E.N. or thereabouts: this Plain must be about six Miles broad in any part between this & the Sea; we crossed two or three Channels which without doubt are made by Maeander in the Winter, but the broadest & which is between 60 & 80 yds wide by its appearance I take to have been the old Channel of Maeander equally winding: this we crossed within half a Mile of the foot of the Mountain

Thursday 19th ditto — We date out to the Northward

Sunday 20th ditto — One Mile & half crossing the Plain to the Northward Westward, on ascending Hillock, we see the Sea to the Westward distant about 3 Miles & a half, the Plain ends at the Sea: in the Plain are several small Lakes or Pools of Water: we arrive at Tuzlar 2 Miles & a half from Incili, Tuzlar is a Turkish Village of about 30 Houses, the Inhabitants are employed in making Salt from the Sea Water which is evaporated in Pans: the Salt is then taken out & put into Sacks, which are then carried on Camels backs to Smyrna: we halted at Tuzlar about 2 hours & then proceeded on our Journey, passing over a Plain for 3 Miles & then ascending a Hill for 2 Miles more, we arrive at Kemalar, a Village of about 30 Houses, we halted here about an hour & then proceeded on our Journey over Hills

Mycale, so that Maander seems to have changed its course at least three miles to the South of its first Channel: the Soil we pass'd over looks like a composition of the slime of a River & the light Sand which one sees frequently upon Sea Shores &c: it does not appear to have any solid foundation, & the Wind has an extraordinary power over it.

Jenicui is a poor Turkish Village one hundred Yards from the Mountain under the Walls of the Castle of Samson where there are no Inhabitants: half an hour off is a Greek Village call'd Gaillaboach.

Friday 11th do— We walk'd up early to reconnoitre the Walls of the Castle of Sanson (Prienia) the Inscriptions there extant contain the name of ΠΡΙΚΝΕΩΝ which confirms Strabo's description: he places it forty Stadia, (five Miles) from the Sea, adding



four miles in length & one Mile & half in breadth, the Mouses are very high & the Streets extremely narrow & withall so populous that few Towns contain more People. To the East-ward of this Mountain rise some higher Hills of the same dreary Aspect, so that between Cairo & the Red Sea I believe there is scarcely a cultivated Spot. The Descent of this Mountain is almost perpendicular, towards the bottom are Sepulchral Grottos one of which is perhaps a hundred Yards deep, thirty wide & fifteen high, exceedingly well cut, smooth and regular, at the End lies some Great Man & part of it is used as a Mosque. There are Grotts like proper Habitations for the Jugetoes. We descended into & pass'd through the Cairo's Burying Ground & went close by the Sepulchres of the Caliphs and Sultans which lie to the N.N.E. of the Town. As we went up to the Mountain we rode by the Aquaduct, making quite the Tour of it, pass'd by the Burying Place of the Christians and return'd home the same way that we went out of Cairo to go to Old Cairo &c

that it was a Seaport, but that the Land had
gain'd much on the Sea: it must now be full
six miles from it, is situated very high,
greatly exposed to heat & cold and cannot
be well water'd; great part of its Walls
which are still extant are almost equal
to those of Samoon, in several places I
believe them to be something more than
two Miles in circumference: it stands
on the side of Mycale, but the sharp
escarpé Rock of that whole Ride hangs
directly over the centre of the Town &c.
It commands a fine Prospect of the Plain,
the opposite Hills, the Sea to the West &c.
The Lake lies a point to the East of South
from it, and the Theatre of Palat lies at
S.S.W. here are great remains &c, Ruins
of very good foundations of two or three
Buildings, scatter'd Pillars & good Ornaments
of the Doric Order, several Seats: probably
of a Theatre dispersed about, but the

most remarkable, (which are indeed very considerable) are the remains of a most noble Ionic Temple, the Pillars were not of one piece, but of excellent Marble of the Hill, though not so fine as that of the Temple at Samos, they have 24 Scannellature remarkably well work'd & the Capitals of the Pilaster the handsomest that I almost ever saw, in short all the Ornaments are extremely delicate & denote the Fabrick to have been a most beautiful one, there are vast remains of it & upon several Stones Inscriptions but so bury'd as not to be accessible, a line on one of them mentions Alexander as having built the Temple.

Saturday 12th ditto — Four hours & a half in the Morning brought us to Occheshest where are two indifferent Capitals & two or three odd pieces of Pillars scatter'd about.



we sale out with the Consul to mount the high Hill call'd Jebel Jehusy, we began to ascend as soon as we got out of the Town, the Soil a barren Sand upon a soft kind of Free Stone, the Road no where steep, for which reason we had chosen it, though much the farthest way about, and we gain'd the Top of the Hill in less than an hour and half without ever being obliged to dismount. In our Way we saw several Parties of Bedouins encamp'd, a domestic Tribe between Arabs and Ballaghs, who though they do not inhabit the Villages like the Ballaghs, yet they are not so wild & fond of the Desarts as the Arabs. Much Stone has been dug here, & we observed in several Places vast Pieces lying which have been neglected, those used in the Encampments are all quarries, it is a soft Freestone, other Parts of the Hill are craggy, romantic, & look as if torn by an Earthquake, as there are no Trees it looks extremely dreary. On the Top of the

In the Court of a Dwelling is a large Sarcophagus of bad Taste, the Inscription of low character importing that it was the Sepulchre of an Ephesian & his Family &c. It is but an indifferent Village, our Course was N.E. we travell'd close by Mycale's foot, the plain but indifferently fertile, Maander runs on the other side nearer the South: three hours & a half in the After-noon brought us to Orgoulee, a miserable Village: our course E.N.E. we coasted along Mycale which diminishes in height, the Plain not quite so broad, very marshy, owing I imagine to the plentiful Springs issuing from the Sides of Mycale: I saw some of the best Cows &c here that I had yet seen in Asia; at an hour's distance from Orgaula near a small Village we came to Maander winding beautifully in a deep bed between thirty & forty



some of them, but the Town in general looks in a sorrowful Condition, & I never saw greater Signs of Misery any where but especially amongst the Christians. The Coptic have an obscure small Church under which is a Grotto highly reverenced, for the Holy Family is said to have fled to it for Shelter from Herod. The Greeks have a poor Church here, which belongs to the Fathers of the Terra Santa, the Coptic have two, there are a great many miserable blind Christians in Old Cairo. We went to see the Watching Overs & found them as described by Pococke, but it was not the Season for seeing the Chickens. This gave us an opportunity of entering Cairo through the Gate Babel Juhek which is reckoned the best, the Arch is well turned & the Towers are of good Work, Pococke has not done it quite Justice. We dined with the Consul and returned our Visits in the Afternoon.

Wednesday 18th dito. Very early in the Morning

Yards wide, its banks much higher and
covered with Tamarisks. Over the Meander
near that Village is a very strong
well built Turkish Bridge of Stone: here
the River winds very close to Mycale, &
we had the pleasure of travelling on its
Banks for a mile.

Sunday 13th ditto We travell'd one hour,
our course about N. E. Liquorice grows
here in great plenty, & looks so like a
weed that I at first took it for such. The
Turks gather & sell it: we edged in here
amongst some little Hills changing our
course to the North, & here I think
Mycale may be said to terminate.
Only an hour through these little Hills
brought us into a pretty Plain which
we entered due North, & soon discovered
great Ruins not mentioned by Travellers,

the most considerable remains here are of an Ionic Temple, the Capitals of whose Pillars, Freize &c is scarcely inferior to any Ruins I have yet seen; here are two or three Inscriptions: besides this Temple are Ruins of Doric architecture; here is a vast Pile with Capitals on two or three Pilasters, they are very particular ones, but of excellent Workmanship: this I imagine may have served for the Body of a Church latterly: these Ruins with others are inclosed by a considerable Wall which is between six & seven feet wide, may be traced two thirds round the City, & seems to have been between two and three miles in circumference. here are two long Rows of half Doric Pillars still standing, what they were I know not: here is the form of a middle sized Theatre and another large Build

ing, a vast Arch & prodigious Wall of coarse Stone, no Architecture, but there is one Wall of no late date, so that I look upon the Building to be Antico Moderno, a remarkably strong foundation of an oblong quarré, probably a Temple, on the eastern Side of the Stream within the City Wall. At a greater distance is a Burial Place with Sarcophagi, but they are so terribly defaced that nothing can be made of them. The Town is pleasantly situated in a Plain of two small Miles in diameter, almost round & enclosed by a variety of little Hills mostly cloath'd with some sort of Trees, a pretty Stream runs through it, which is divided & about 3 Yards wide. the place is now call'd Iné, here are no Inhabitants or Hutts, only a ruin'd Mosque in which we lay, on one of the Pillars was an Inscription. Inéh is distant eight hours from Palat, five hours from Scala Nuova, the Neapolis



where there were several Moreemen exercising, throwing Dardo &c; we saw some fine Horses & the Cairolo are remarkably good Moreemen. Having pass'd by an Habitation of Dervisio not worth inspection in half an hour we came to a Kiosque upon the Bank of the Baliciu or Canal where the Pacha & Granolero out & assist at the cutting of the Bank, an operation of the almost consequence to Egypt, which makes it a Day of great Solemnity. The Kiosque has nothing remarkable, a little further is an Octagon Building which raises the Water out of the great Canal and supplies the Town by means of an Aqueduct which consists of a number of Arches, they are rather Gothic but of substantial good Work. The Top of the Octagon Building afforded us a fine Prospect of Cairo, the Nile, Country &c, but the Day being somewhat obscure Borra did not take the View. A short hour brought us from Cairo to Old Cairo, I cannot say that this has altogether so much the appearance of a continued Town as Bulak & Cairo, but this looks

of the Ancients, & six hours from Gujel-
hisar, once Magnesia.

Monday 11th ditto. Two Hours brought us to
Ghurmeecek, we travell'd through a very
pleasant Country among the Hills which
separate the Plain of Ine from the broad-
er Plain of Maander of which we had
likewise a view, these Hills are very small,
detached from each other, & their variety
very pleasing: our course perhaps North East
Easterly. Two hours brought us in the Evening
to Sinecerkihedi. We travell'd through
the spacious Plain of Maander, our course
about East: we were at two Miles distance
I believe from the River though we rode
all the way through high Samarioko,
the Plain not very fertile, on our left we
had detached Hills very Picturesque, the
Skirts I fancy of Mount Pactya, but
the Chain of Mountains on the South
Side of the Plain is very fine, & affords

a beautiful Prospect.

Tuesday 15th ditto. Three short hours brought us to Gure-hellisar, (Magnesia) the first hour the Plain was rather barren, then we came amongst the fertile enclosures of Gur-hillr which are of a very rich Soil abounding with Fig & all other Fruit Trees; the detachd Hills that I saw yesterday grow as it were, insensibly into the considerable Mountain which is behind Magnesia, & is I believe, the Pactya mentiond by Strabo, we crossd a small Rivulet before we enterd the Town, which Pococke, (with bad reason) supposes to be Lethaeus. Mr Bouverie (who was indisposed) arrived here rather better, we hired a Greek House, & after Dinner, (though he had ate nothing but a little Cabbage) he thought himself so well as not to want a Physician, and



the Castle, to which there are two Principal Gates (that of the Janissarijs & that of the Azapo) but neither are worth mentioning on account of their Structure, the two Raiaas of the abovementiond formidable Corps have at present the absolute Government not only of Egypt but of the Beyo & Pachaws, and even dispute the Grand Seigniors Power here; the Gates are guarded by the Janissaries and Azapo who have their Apartments, Divans for their Officers &c adjoining. The Janissarijs apartment is now rebuilding, the Azapo Divan is a good Salle, neat & in Order, I saw some of their Shawls sitting in one of these Chambers; besides their Divan or Salle of Council where they elect their own Officers &c they have Lodging Rooms & an Armoury. We descended from the Castle through the Azap Gate, the Road to which is narrower & steeper than the other that we had mounted, it is cut out of a Sort of Freestone Rock, & leads into the Place (which is large & oblong) of the Mosque of Sultan Mahsan; it was here that the present Pacha

walkd out for above an hour; he went to Bed a little tired, but seemingly tolerably well.

Wednesday 16th ditto Early in the Morning we walkd up to the Top of the Hill whereon stood Magnesia, but there are now scarcely any remains of it. There is the Skeleton of a large Theatre & about the Armenian Burying Ground are some pieces of Entablature, but sure by not worthy of the famous Temple of Diana Ly—— there are still standing the three Arches, (not equal, the central one being much the largest) their Work is sufficient to prove them to be Antico Moderno, besides there are two Inscriptions in a fine Greek Character on them Central wrong side uppermost, they front the West, to the East of them is a Wall, & still standing perhaps one

fourth of five Columns of the same sort
which I have once or twice seen at Tivoli
viz: two half Pillars with a narrow
Pilaster between them, but all consisting
of one Stone; their Intercolumniation
is eleven feet three inches, the diameter 2 ft. 2 inch.
of the Pilasters one foot one inch & half.
The Wall is apparently of different Style
as well as Age with the three Arches
which Pococke seems to mistake for one
& the same Building, he compares
them & places them very wrong in his
Draught. I cannot see what he could find
here to suppose this belonging to that most
celebrated piece of Architecture the Temple
of Diana Lyc —— which was not inf-
rior to any in Asia: there are several
Pillars lately removed from this Wall
& employed in a Kann built about 18
Years since, but as they have taken off
their Capitals & Bases we could not

+ Strabo speaking of the Country between Ephesus & Maeander says it was inhabited by Lydians, Carians, & Greeks promiscuously. He says the first Town from Ephesus was Magnesia, (which is now reckon'd 12 hours) though says Strabo it was called Magnesia ad Maeandrum, yet the River Lethaeus was nearer to it than the Maeander, which Lethaeus he reports to rise out of the Pactya, (which is a Mountain of the Ephesians) & runs into the Maeander. He says Magnesia was an Aolian City situated in a Plain ad Montem cui nomen Thorax: here he says there was a Temple dedicated to Cybele the Mother of the Gods. There are eight or ten Turkish Families in Guzelhisar who live upon the Rents of their Lands &c, which is not frequent in Turkey: the Inhabitants look very unfriendly & if a Greek is to be credited have very bad characters, it is certain that I heard more impertinent language here than in any other Turkish Town.



guess what they belong'd to: they are not of extraordinary diameter: this + Hill may be more than three Miles in circumference, has a most grand & bold Situation & commands a most extensive & beautiful Prospect, the fine Plains of Maeander down to the Sea, the chain of Mount Latmos on its South & Mycale on its North, and the Town of Guzelhisar underneath with its numerous Gardens well stocked with orange Trees of the Seville kind larger than usual, & with all other sorts of Fruit Trees, do not a little contribute to the charms of the Prospect. The Hill is very bold & steep, quite flat at the Top, behind due North of it is an higher Hill on whose side stands the Theatre which I take to be Strabo's Thorax, it belongs probably to Pactya, this Hill to the East is separated from another equally bold & steep & flat above by a Stream just as

considerable as that we crossed before we came into the Town, & I think better entitled to the name Lethaeus, especially as it ran directly under the Theatre & nearest all the Eastern side of the Walls of Magnesia. On the South Point of the Hill, where Magnesia stood is a large House belonging to the Pashan, it commands a most delightful View: as we came down from this House to the Town, which it over hangs as it were, and whose descent is really very steep, we saw six or seven pieces of Verd antique Pillars. The Turks have judged exceedingly ill in changing the situation of the Town; for besides the pleasure which the elevation of Magnesia affords, Guzelhissar must be very unhealthy by reason of its being so very low; the reflection of the Sun upon the Hills must make it intolerably hot, & the Channel of Lethaeus which is very narrow & extraordinarily deep between two

Mountains must drive like a Funnel all the air from the Northern Mountains at my return home we found Mr Bouverie had been bled, for having had an attack of the Fever we had sent to consult the Pachas Physician who is a Greek, regularly educated as having studied at Padua, Bologna &c. The Fever abated at Night.

Thursday 19th ditto— Mr Bouveries fever considerably abated, having rested pretty well the Night before. — I took a walk up the Lethaeus, it runs from the North, I suppose from Pactya according to Strabo; its course is romantic for a Mile, its Bed lies between two exceedingly steep Hills or rather Mountains almost perpendicular, & nearly half a quarter of a Mile high; there are several Caverns in the sides of these Mountains which serve as Banks to a River that may surely more

justly claim the Title of Lethaeus than the other. We ascended the Hill on the Eastern side of this River to take a View of the Town, Plain &c: it is a piece of another Chain of much higher Mountains even than those of Pactya, & I think may be the Messogis of Strabo. Mr Bowerie continued to recover, and in the Evening appeared so cheerful, his Physician gave so good an account of him, that we congratulated ourselves upon his recovery; but Alas!

Friday 18th ditto before Daybreak we were alarmed by the return of his Fever, upon which we immediately despatched a Messenger to fetch the English Physician, who bleeded him &c, about 8 o Clock in the morning the Fever was extremely high attended with a very violent bleeding at the Nose which rather encreased than diminished after he had been let blood: about ten o Clock

he was bled at again, (at his own Instigation in the Boat) his Nose continued to bleed till about two o Clock, being in great danger (as even he himself apprehended) all the time: he was exceedingly restless & even miserable, and I quite despaired of his Life, however between two & three being extremely weak, reduced, restless, & in a desperate way, the Physician gave him a Pill to compose him, which so far succeeded that he dozed at Intervals between frequent & violent attacks of Pain in his left Side: however he mended, drank plentifully of Barley Water, began to talk, & to think himself better, continued to mend, & frequently was chearful, spoke of his own Recovery, & about nine was attended with all favourable Symptoms: but about half an hour before Midnight, his Pit returned with all its violence except the bleeding at the Nose, it even rendered him speechless, but

could not alter that happy composure & serenity of Mind by which he was ever distinguish'd! It carry'd him off by one o'Clock after Midnight, when I enter'd his Room, I found him breathing his last, but with all the tranquility which Shakespear paints in his description of Patience on a Monument &c

With great expedition we got a Coffin made, & every thing ready to transport his Corpse to Smirna.

Saturday 19th ditto By the assistance of his Physician & with no small difficulty we got the Corpse of our dear departed Friend Mr Bouverie convey'd out of Guzelhissar, and sent it with Bobbit &c towards Smirna.

As soon as the Corpse of our dear Friend was set out we immediately left our Lodgings & went to lodge with the Physician,



once sold at Alexandria, they did not taste very rich.

Friday 13th ditto We found ourselves at Anchor about a Mile below Jelly, a Village which is reckon'd half way between Rosetta & Cairo, A dew like a misling Rain fell this Night which made the Jacks flag with moisture & lasted so long that the Sun did not get the better of it till between nine & ten o'Clock. in the Morning when a fresh Breeze sprung up. I observe the Banks on each Side somewhat more perpendicular & not above three feet high in any place, the Water seems to have sunk two feet. At one o'Clock in the Afternoon I saw some low Sand Hills on the West Side of the Nile seeming to run towards the Southward within the distance of a League from the River. We left these Sand Hills on the Right Hand & indeed almost & sometimes quite lost sight of them as we steer'd to the Eastward leaving the outward & great Western Branch,

where we must wait till we hear of the Arrival of his Corpse at Smyrna.

Monday 21st ditto At two o Clock after Mid Day Bobbit return'd to Gurelhissar, having conducted the Corpse within six Hours of Smyrna where he met the English Physician & consign'd it to him who was so far advanced on his Road in coming to assist Mr Bouverie at Gurelhissar.

In the Evening ditto, I walk'd with the Greek Physician to see the Pacha's Horses. His Stables lie quite at the South Side of the Town which gave me an opportunity of seeing the whole of it: it is large, but I saw nothing extraordinary in its Streets, there are several Hans in which the Merchants reside, and here live many Turks who are rich, all the Houses have Courts planted with Orange Trees



Ships coming from Cairo have paid the Duties &c. It being almost a Calm all the Morning we made but little way. At five minutes after twelve P.M. Fell two or three sprinkling Showers of Rain (like the Mary Showers in England) attended with several Claps of Thunder, not very violent one, & in less than an hour all was over a fresh & favourable Breeze springing up. S. the J.S.

Towards Sunset it lightn'd a good deal, We observed two or three inconsiderable Sand Hills which I imagine are brought to mix with the Soil, & here we pass'd several Islands. Banks on the Delta Side 3 or 4 feet perpendicular, the Water seems to have sunk a good foot & a half. I saw several Pieces of Sugar Cane enclosed with a Fence something like the Logwood Fence in Jamaica but not so thick or strong though surrounded with a slight Rail besides the Hedge: the Canes were not above three feet high if so much, I saw some very short jointed

which are very large here, Poplars &c, and probably the Damps which these Trees collect render the Town so unhealthy as the Physician told me it is, & the People's Countenances seem to testify. They have good Gardens, & the Fruit & Legumes are very excellent. I saw between fifty & sixty Horses belonging to the Pacha, most of them very fine ones. In my Walk I observed great numbers of broken Pillars of all Sorts, pieces of Capitals employ'd in the Walls, & sticking up in the Turks Burying Ground. Guoelthijoar is about an hour distant from the Meander, a Mile to the West of the Town the Plain makes a bend to the North, & I take this to be the broadest Part of it next to that lying between Priene & the Lake which is wider by perhaps a small League.

Tuesday 22d ditto We set out at two

o'Clock after Mid Day from Guselhisar, five hours & a half brought us to Sultan hisar a poor Village. We had a Ridge of Hills constantly on our left hand, close under which we travelled: these Hills Strabo calls Mesogis, they are a continuation of the Thorax & Pactya &c, and can scarcely be said to be ever intercepted unless sometimes to let a Torrent pass through which may come from the Mountains behind them: these Hills have mostly Trees of some Sort upon them, they are not so high as the Hills on the South Side of the Plain, we cross'd two or three Torrent Channels, not inconsiderable ones & we passed two or three little clear Streams which run from Springs out of the Side of Mesogis, the Plain growing narrower, I can't say much for

its Soil, being very light, but the Plantations of Fruit Trees particularly Figs with which it abounds render it very agreable with the addition of its fine River & the bordering Mountains. We met innumerable Camels loaded with dried Figs &c going to Smyrna, we pass'd through a Village call'd Chiosque: I observed several pieces of Pillars &c in two or three Turkish Burying Grounds on the Road: there are few in Asia but what afford some old Stones. After travelling four hours we had the first View of Meander winding very pleasantly through this fine Plain: he made a bend within half a quarter of a Mile of our Road, & was here a beautiful River perhaps twenty or thirty Yards wide, his Banks perhaps two feet above the Water, but not so high as they were near the Bridge below Ine; our course about

East. We found the Inhabitants living out in the Fields under the Fig Trees, for at this Season they generally forsake the Villages & reside abroad till their Vintage is over for the convenience of drying their Grapes, Figs &c. Strabo speaking of the Road from Magnesia &c says, on the left hand is Mesogis, meaning as I suppose the Ridge of Mountains, & on the Right hand the Plain of Maander which he says was inhabited by Lydi, Cares, Jones, Mylesii, Myusii, Magnesii and Aolenses.

Wednesday 23d ditto Early we walk'd about half a Mile to the North up the Side of the Hill to some Ruins which are supposed to be of the ancient Tralles, it was situated like Magnesia on an eminence with a flat top, with the higher Mountains to the North behind. It commands a pleasing View, the



flavour'd as in America, Dates I eat of there which were very good, the River here struck me very much: it is half a mile broad, quite full & rotto swiftly, it is indeed muddy, which the Nile Water always is, though remarkably light, as proved by a late experiment made at Cairo by the French Consul Mons^r de Perincourt who found it to be much lighter than the Seine Water which is reckoned very light. Matter says, & I believe very justly, que les Eaux du Nil sont si troubles et si bourbeuses dans le temps de l'augmentation de ce fleuve que les Boues et les Sables font au moins la dixieme partie de son Volume.

I saw at Rosetta a very fine black Cow, beaulieu fully tigré all over; Mr Schomberg told me that it was the only one that he had ever seen in Egypt, and that Cow is exempted from all work &c. He embark'd for Cairo at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday 10th ditto — Rosetta makes a very good appearance from the Water & the Gardens &c look very delightful: I observed that the Houses were generally three or four Stories high: the Nile

Plain, which is planted with Fruit Trees &c is not a League over, & the Mæander winding through it, with its Southern Hills which are romantic form altogether a delightful Landscape. Strabo says Trallis quas situate a Trapezio quadam —— Two Torrents coming from the higher Mountains, one to the East of the Plain on which the Buildings are, & the other running to the West of them made the figure of Tralles so regular. As the Walls are destroyd it is not possible to trace the circumference of the Town, but its Ruins of Publick Buildings prove it to have been very considerable, besides the size of the Theatre which is large argues that there were a great many Inhabitants. There is not any thing remarkably magnificent in the Architecture of this Theatre, it has no Vomitoria, therefore the Spectators must have enter'd at the



Tuesday 10th ditto We reached Rosetta at break of Day, & were conducted by a Franciscan Fryar who had join'd us at Madea to his Apartment in the French Hane where he & a Brother Friar soon prepared Bedo &c for us, and we reposed for three hours. Before we were up Mr Schaberg the English Agent was come to visit us, he conducted us to his Apartment in the same Hane, which is a large Building inhabited by the French Vice Consul, the English Agent, other Merchants 2 or 3 Fryars with Warehouses &c. He dined with Mr Schaberg who procured us a Vessel for 15 pyramatoes &c: a tolerably convenient one. —— Rosetta is one of the best Towns that I have seen, it consists of two or three long Streets, the Houses make a very good appearance being very high & well built of Brick. The Town is charmingly situated upon the Western Branch of the Nile, & the Country is exceedingly pleasant rich in Fruit Trees &c Oranges, Lemons, Bananas &c I do not think them quite so richly

Bottom through two Arches, one on each Side of the Podium, they are now almost stopt up with Rubbish: here are more Seats still standing than I have yet seen in any Theatre, their number (by what is now seen) must have been full forty: they were very convenient, like those of Pola, where they are two one foot six inches high, as each Seat was divided, half for the Seat, & half for the feet of the Person who sat above, the latter part one foot & a quarter of an Inch high, each Sedile was one foot four inches, just room enough to sit upon: the Seats join'd close to each other about half way up the Theatre, the Staircases were distant from each other 18 feet, their breadth 2 feet 3 inches or thereabouts, no Balustrade to the Seats which are quite plain. The Theatre fronts the South, & just below it is a Flat made between two Walls by Arches of a prodigi-



ous size, on the Arches did the Seats rest, & from the Flat did they ascend to the Theatre, there are Arches on each Side of the Podium, through which the Beasts were brought, & the Gladiators came out, there are Seats still standing, but not many, the Podium is very much ruined, the Pedestals of the Columns are still standing, but the Columns are all gone, the Pedestals are of Stone, & the Columns of Brick, the Bricks are very large, & the Cement very hard, the Columns were fluted, & the Flutings filled up with Cement, the Capitals are gone, the Bases are standing, they are Attic, the Plinths are square, the Torus round, the Scotia deep, the Astragal small, the Fillet broad, the Apophyge large, the Fillet broad, the Cavetto deep, the Fillet broad, the Astragal small, the Torus round, the Plinth square, the Scotia deep, the Astragal small

Size. There is a considerable Channel close to the Theatre that seems to direct towards these Arches through which the Water sometimes runs: these arches must have cost great Sums, but whether intended as Reservoirs for Water, or whether the flat so raised ever served for a Naumachium I cannot say. To the West of the Theatre are considerable Ruins: in one Fabrick, (perhaps a Temple) is something like Niches, to the South East are imperfect remains of thick massive Walls which Pococke supposes to have been a kind of Citadel, further to the East is a square Space surrounded by a Colonnade of Ionic Pillars, on one side of which several of the Bases are now standing: they are Attic, the diameter of the Pillars three feet, their Intercolumniation da un Vivo al altro thirteen feet, eight Inches, there were



of a Marsh. I do not suppose the Canal to be any where twenty Yards wide. We saw some Tents of Arabs but they took no notice of us. In a Plantation were some Gaotria Pistila Trees, & some Locust Trees &c, the Verdure very rich. Clover just springing up, and Beans &c in blossom. We crossed the Canal over a large Bridge of a single Arch at Antico Moderno, & after a pleasant ride of two hours we returned Home.

Monday 9th Novbr N.S. We sate out from Alexandria at five o Clock in the Evening for Grand Cairo mounted upon excellent Mules. We travell'd over the Sandy Desart leaving Bikiere two small Miles on our left hand: four hours brought us to the Ferry at Madea, but we travell'd fast between three & four Miles an hour. After the Junction of the Alexandrian Road with that of Bikiere we were full half an hour by the Side of a Barricade which the Grand Seignor has very lately made

some Rich Merchants Owners of the Alexandrine Ships &c. The old Port is separated from the new one by a Neck of Land which is but narrow & semicircular both to East & West. The North part of which extends further & its two points form a Side of each of the two Ports. On it stands the Castle &c & this Spot which is now a Peninsula is supposed to have formerly been the Island on which stood the famous Pharos. We dined on board the Matilda.

Sunday 8th ditto We dined with Mr Brown the Consul in whose House we were kindly lodged. In the Afternoon we rode out (on Asses) to see the Canal (Canopus) which supplies Alexandria; it runs almost round the Town emptying itself into the Sea by means of another Canal when the Nile is very high below the old Port; we crossed the Canal of Canopus over a Gothic Bridge, to the South of it are the traces of the Lake Mareotis now so dry as scarcely to deserve the name



probably sixteen Pillars on each Side & perhaps this was the Forum, there are other Pillars but of different diameters: we saw & copied three or four Inscriptions, but did not find the Name of the Town; they are continually digging them up, but destroy them in order to shape the Stones to their purposes, as for Wells &c. In the Afternoon ditto three hours brought us to Upper Noslee, there are two Towns of that Name within half a Mile of each other, the lower one is the largest, inhabited by Turks, the upper one is a great Thoroughfare & a very public Mart, it consists chiefly of Hans & is peopled mostly by Armenians, Greeks &c and frequented by Strangers on account of a great weekly Fair held there, the Plain was very pleasant, somewhat narrower, & planted with Fig Trees as before: Noslee is very famous for Figs: we had frequent Views of

the winding River, the Mountains on both
Sides diminish'd; on our left they were
changed for or rather intercepted by a grow-
ing Ridge of Sand Hills which nevertheless
bear many Trees. Two points to the West
of South of the lower Woslee that Southern
Chain of Mountains seems quite interrupted
by a Passage half a League wide which
opens through it. We lay in a large new
Wan built by the famous Rebel just taken
by Dowslee.

Sunday 24th ditto We walk'd to the North
up the Bed of a River which though dry
now yet in Winter is very considerable.
About a Mile up this River on both its
Sides according to Strabo was situate
Nysa, however considerable its Buildings
formerly were there are now to be seen
only a few half buried Arches and a

Foundation of a Bridge: the Soil of the Hills is so very sandy that a ruin'd Building might easily be cover'd by it. About an Hour higher on the Hill we were informd of some other inconsiderable Ruins which the Turks call'd Arangkichid, and the Village Enichie. Two hours & a half brought us to our Coach within two hundred Yards of Couichery on the side of the Northern Ridge, a Village with two Mosques: the Ridge of Sand Hills which border the Northern Mountains continues, the Mountains to the South of the Plain are not so high & border it very pleasingly, Trees rising gradually quite up to their Tops. The Plain is not a League wide, planted with Jugo &c. our Course near due East. We past'd three or four Torrent Beds. In the afternoon ditto five hours we travell'd, & when it



blew too much to see them distinctly on our right hand we pass'd by some ruined Town of Chichemp: we enter'd the City through a great Gate, into Mahomedan ruled and thronged Streets. Tymir Khans Palace, a pile of Buildings with Domes & Towers so often mentioned in the Persian Accounts the Streets are all Vaulted & in one of the first we take notice of, so as to make Impenetrable that it would require a Siege upon a Cathedral, the others are no Ways to be distinguished from the rest but by their Inscriptions over the Doors which are Gothic Characters, & like Gothic Arches, the Walls so very like Castles, through the Streets we came to a very large Building call'd Chichemp de Shah Jan, the Square Court we entered, on a Gate, & passing through a Vestibule, we came into a Court of Square Stone Pillars on each Side, & Arches before them, & Doors into Rooms for Students, & Lodgings, & over it a Gallery of the same Building, & Doors into Rooms above, & Stairs to go up to them, the Court was Paved with Stone, & in the Middle a Square Basin of Water, & Trees planted round it, & Grass Plots, & Flowers, & Shrubs, & Fountains, & Cisterns, & Conduits, & Pipes, & Channels, & Gutters, & Spouts, & Jets d'Eau, & Reservoirs, & Basons, & Cascades, & Grottos, & Arbours, & Walks, & Alleys, & Hedges, & Espaliers, & Parterres, & Knots, & Banks, & Slopes, & Precipices, & Rocks, & Mountains, & Woods, & Groves, & Forests, & Deserts, & Wildernesses, & Labyrinths, & Mazes, & Meanders, & Windings, & Turnings, & Returnings, & Doublings, & Trippings, & Skippings, & Gambols, & Frisks, & Curvets, & Capers, & Friskings, & Jumps, & Hops, & Leaps, & Bounds, & Springs, & Starts, & Twitches, & Twinges, & Throbs, & Pangs, & Throes, & Spasms, & Convulsions, & Cramps, & Aches, & Pains, & Smarts, & Stitches, & Gripes, & Colics, & Megrims, & Vapours, & Spleens, & Hypochondrias, & Melancholies, & Blue Devils, & Horrors, & Frights, & Panics, & Terrors, & Amazements, & Astonishments, & Admirations, & Curiosities, & Novelties, & Wonders, & Miracles, & Prodigies, & Portents, & Omens, & Auguries, & Auspices, & Inspections, & Aspects, & Views, & Prospects, & Scenes, & Landskips, & Perspectives, & Optics, & Glasses, & Spectacles, & Eyes, & Sights, & Visions, & Apparitions, & Ghosts, & Spectres, & Hobgoblins, & Bugbears, & Raw Heads & Bloody Bones, & Scarecrows, & Men of Straw, & Tritons, & Nereids, & Sea Nymphs, & Sea Gods & Goddesses, & Mermaids, & Mermen, & Dragons, & Scylla's, & Charybdis's, & Whirlpools, & Sands, & Shelves, & Rocks, & Quicksands, & Straits, & Gulphs, & Bays, & Lakes, & Seas, & Oceans, & Floods, & Inundations, & Waterspouts, & Cataracts, & Torrents, & Rivers, & Streams, & Rivulets, & Brooks, & Springs, & Fountains, & Wells, & Baths, & Bagnios, & Pumps, & Engines, & Squirts, & Squibs, & Squibbs, & Squabbs, & Squabbles, & Squalls, & Squalls, & Squalls

grew dark but our Way, & were obliged to lie in a Vineyard within half a Mile of Woodhadee, the Village where we purposed to lodge, our Baggage loitering we were deprived of the benefit of it: the Plain Straitened and was not two Miles broad, less fertile, but still planted with Figs where the Soil would admit of it. After we had travelled two hours we lost the Ridge of Sand Hills which was on our left, & there was an Outlet from the Plain to the South perhaps a Mile broad at the most, where is pleasantly situated a good Turkish Village called Chiaouchi. The western Hills take a Turn here, & stretching away to the Southward seem to accompany this Plain, it runs North & South on its West side. I was not near enough to discern whether any River runs in the Plain, but it is very probable that there is one, which may perhaps



Wednesday 4th dito. We made the Caimakam's Town 8 Oclock & Wednesday & the Cafe Gen'l Thevenard & Aides de Camp & Officers & Mr Barker Consul at Adrianople & Mr Werry Surgeon of the Regiment, Mr Hallam Secretary to Mr Barker, Mr Peirce Gentleman Volunteer, Mr Hallam's Janizary & a Janizary of the Consul's, Mr Peirce's Janizary & a Janizary of the Consul's, Mr Peirce's Janizary & a Janizary of the Consul's, Mr Peirce

Rhodes, & does not make any part of it in thirty seven, perhaps there is an error, and it was thirty six & fifty.

Wednesday 28th ditto We were at twelve o'clock at Noon by Observation in Latitude thirty four, & fifty seven Miles. No Land in Sight.

Thursday 29th ditto We were at Noon by Observation in Latitude thirty four & eleven.

Friday 30th ditto We were at Noon by Observation in Latitude thirty three & fifty five.

Saturday 31st ditto We were at Noon by Observation in Latitude thirty three & forty six.

Sunday November 1st We were at Noon by observation in Latitude thirty three and twenty seven.

Monday 2d ditto We were at Noon by Observation in Latitude thirty three & one Minute

Tuesday 3d ditto Having laid to for the greatest part of the Night at eight in the Morning we saw Land or rather Trees but it proved to be to Leeward & the Eastward of Cape Brule, so that we spent the Day in endeavouring to weather the Cape.



empty Coast into the Maander, whose Banks a little further on we came up to & rode close by it, the Stream still winding & by no means inconsiderable looks beautiful here, for the Plain being not so flat commands a better view of him, & its Ridges to the North & South are not so high but rather Sloping, & being well covered with Trees look very pleasant. Our Course perhaps a point to the East. We crossed two River Beds, they were both deep & broad, particular by the first: we passed likewise two or three Torrent Channels: our Plain as it grew narrower became barren, the Soil being gravelly. We saw two other Villages on the South Side of Maander, Samollac, and Certambek.

Friday 25th ditto We found ourselves at Daybreak in a Vineyard as they call it but rather Big Plantation in which this,

(& indeed the whole Country) abounds, lying about half a Mile from the Village Choatachie, which I believe Pococke takes for Conuyd. it is situated higher than the three other Villages which we saw on the South Side of Maander: here the Plain is not a Mile broad, I observed that it had a sort of sweep to the North which began perhaps two small Miles from Choactachie. We set out, & in half an hour found our Baggage. In an hour & half from our Conack we crossd the Maander for the first time since Palat: it is here a fine Stream twenty or five & twenty Yards wide swifter than below, & shallower, but even so high up only fordable in few Places. The Plain is cover'd with Liquorice Roots except just on the Banks of the River



I observed two large Ships upon the Stocks in the Northern Port. We went on Board our Ship at one o'Clock to Dinner. The present Situation of Rhodes & its Harbour correspond so exactly with the Ancients that I think there is no room for doubt. The Town is large & the Suburbs very considerable, being situated on rising ground they shew to great advantage & make a fine appearance from the Sea like an elevated Theatre &c. We weighd Anchor in the Evening & got under Sail by seven o'Clock. Tuesday 27th ditto At Noon we were by Observation in Latitude thirty six, Rhodes in Sight, even the most Northern Part of it, and the seven Capes &c. Therefore surely Mr Greaves must be mistaken when he says the Halls of the Town of Rhodes are in thirty seven & fifty, besides the Captain has had two or three observations in sight of

where there is a narrow Row of Tamariks.
From our crossing Place quite to the Sea
the River embraces the Southern Ridge
of Pelio, we rode by its Banks & in
less than an hour came to the remains
of an old Bridge whose Work is good
though not in the grand Style: it appears
to have had one large well turn'd Arch
over the River, on the Northern Side of
which are its Ruins, a small Arch
crack'd in the middle is still standing.
& seems to have been a good one. Here the
Plain widens and is indeed very barren,
the ground more elevated & sloping, & the
River, (always winding) runs through the
very middle of it. Directly South of the ruin'd
Bridge at the bottom of the Ridge of Pelio
are hot sulphureous Waters whose Steam
has a strong Smell, & there are two Baths
built, we cross'd Two or three Channels which

come from thence bringing with them redolich dregs &c. The Mountains on both sides of the Plain are dreary & barren, having only some few Trees towards the Top on the South side, they have each several Streaks of white like Chalk & some red Stains &c. Four Hours & a half brought us to our Canack, (a kind of Woods for either Herds or Herdsmen) within half a Mile of a small Village (aggesshou) our Course about East. Five Hours & a half in the afternoon brought us to the Han of Denwely which is now a poor Village. We left Meander & edged to the Southward perhaps four points from East, leaving his more fruitful Plain for the less agreeable Borders of the Southern Hills which are very high (Cadmus.) We lost sight of Maeanders Plain covered by some little Hills on one of which was situate Lokithipoar, (Laodicea) to the North of Meander on some white Hillocks, Skeros



Famous, docile oranges & fine Cotton Cloths Oranges grow wild & in great profusion & are sent to Smyrna & other Places in Carts by Men who encamp for the Night. The Plain is entirely clear & Corn sowed as by Broadcast & Ploughed. Our Course to Denwely was about East. Five Hours & a half in the Afternoon brought us to the Han of Meander, which is now a poor Village. We left Meander & edged to the Southward perhaps four points from East, leaving his more fruitful Plain for the less agreeable Borders of the Southern Hills which are very high (Cadmus.) We lost sight of Meanders Plain covered by some little Hills on one of which was situate Lokithipoar, (Laodicea) to the North of Meander on some white Hillocks, Skeros

Monday 26th Early in the Morning we set out for a Village which was Old Ephesus & is the Station of the Governor: the Place was immediately clear & Corn sowed as by Broadcast & Ploughed. Our Course to Denwely which is now a poor Village. We left Meander & edged to the Southward perhaps four points from East, leaving his more fruitful Plain for the less agreeable Borders of the Southern Hills which are very high (Cadmus.) We lost sight of Meanders Plain covered by some little Hills on one of which was situate Lokithipoar, (Laodicea) to the North of Meander on some white Hillocks, Skeros

Monday 26th Early in the Morning we set out for a Village which was Old Ephesus & is the Station of the Governor: the Place was immediately clear & Corn sowed as by Broadcast & Ploughed. Our Course to Denwely was about East. Five Hours & a half in the Afternoon brought us to the Han of Meander, which is now a poor Village. We left Meander & edged to the Southward perhaps four points from East, leaving his more fruitful Plain for the less agreeable Borders of the Southern Hills which are very high (Cadmus.) We lost sight of Meanders Plain covered by some little Hills on one of which was situate Lokithipoar, (Laodicea) to the North of Meander on some white Hillocks, Skeros

of the Mountains. Our Guide shew'd us Pambouk Kalesi, where are the Ruins of Hierapolis. Here the Plain widens & is not alltogether a flat, the Mountains though various in form are naked, dreary & fort escarpées; there is one stuck in the Plain half a Mile broad which is well cultivated with Vineyards, Fruits &c. We pass'd by two or three Villages on our right, & cross'd one or two pretty small Streams near Denisley.

Saturday 26th ditto After Dinner we left Denisley, now a pityful Place, but well water'd, here are some few dispersed old Stones. An Hour's Walk brought us to Eskihissar, (due North of Denizley) we accompanied the Lycus all the way which is form'd by the several Streams which water Denizley and I believe have their rise in the high Mountains of Cadmus which lie close behind Denizley due South of it.

Sunday 25th The Storms not altogether so violent. We walk'd about the Suburbs, the Streets are very narrow between two Walls kept clean, their small Houses (which are mostly Cubes) being all within the little Courts & do not look ill without as they are in general built of tolerable Stone Work, but there is a great appearance of Misery amongst those Greeks & they are a slirty ill looking Race. In the Afternoon we walk'd about again & saw one of two Greek Churches but found it unworthy of remark. In the Suburbs of the other Side of the Town on the Northern Port is a small Convent of Recolei; there are not above six, and they seem to be an idle worthless Set. The French Consul lives here, & some Greeks & Turks likewise have their Gardens & Bastides. I walk'd about the Garden of a Turk & never saw Orange & Lemon Trees so thick, they were quite close, & I observed not only

It is a smart clear Stream not three Yards wide. Eskihisjar consists of 20 miserable Huts within half a quarter of a Mile to the South of the Hill on which stood Laodicea, between it & the Lycus.

Sunday 27th ditto At Daybreak we sat out to visit the Ruins of Laodicea, the sixth of the seven Churches which we have seen. The Town stood on a Hill a long Mile in length, & at least three quarters in breadth, running East & West, on its South are gentle Rises for a League to the foot of the Ridge of Cadmus, - on its North lies the fine Plain of Meander three or four Miles broad terminated by another Ridge of Mountains running to the East &c. The East side of the Hill is washed by Lycus which runs through a little Glade, & the West side by the Caprus who runs through another small Vale, about the centre of which are Ruins of a Bridge. These

Rivulets are much of the same size & seem to join just below the Northern part of the Hill before they enter the Maander. The first Pile of Antiquity that we saw was the Circus which is on the Southern brow of the Hill & by far the most perfect I have yet seen. Its form is quite entire, & vast numbers of its Seats still remaining. We counted twenty three of them, and without doubt there are at least two or three buried under ground, the Area being probably considerably risen as there are no visible Signs of the Meta Obelisk &c. At its West End, which I beleive to have been the grand Entrance is a well turn'd Arch, in an Inscription over which is the Name of Vespasian. The Arch is so much buried by reason of the Ground being raised that a Man can scarcely walk upright under it. It reach'd 30 or 40 Yards & is well built in the good



innumerable Arms of Knights of Malta. I saw the Cathedral of St John, (now a Mosque) it is a wretched Gothic Fabrick with three Aisles. There are a vast many Jews & Greeks in & about Rhodes, the Town is large & well peopled, & with the Suburbs makes a better appearance than almost any Place in the Levant except Constantinople or perhaps Smyrna; here is great appearance of Trade, most Ships from Egypt to Constantinople touch here, & here most Turkish Men of War & Alexandrine Ships are built, there being great plenty of Wood &c. The Wine of Rhodes is still famous, it is red, we bought some good Lemons & Limes (the first that I have seen) which grow on the Island. I saw two or three broken Antique Altars & damaged Inscriptions lying about in the Streets. We returned on Board again in the Evening & set Sail at five o'Clock with a very slight Breeze; towards the South there appeared more Hills particularly plain & level as Sop.

old Style. There is no appearance of any Arch as the East End, but indeed the whole of that End is not so perfect. The length of its Area, (exclusive of the Seats) is seven hundred & eighty english Feet, fifty five Seats on the West side & an equal number on the East: the whole length 890 Its breadth including the Seats on both sides is one hundred & ninety five feet, so that allowing fifty five for the Seats on each side, makes the breadth of the Area eighty five feet; the height of the Seats one foot two inches, their breadth two feet. they have no debordement, half of each Seat being sunk perhaps half an inch for the convenience of the Persons feet who are behind. The distance between one Staircase & another was fifty five feet, breadth of the Staircase 3 feet 4 inches. Six Staircases in the curb of each Circle, reckoning the two where the Circle commences, we



shall have seven flights, seven landings & ten Steps in each flight, the Steps 6 Inches rise & 9 Inches tread, the Landings 3 feet 4 Inches square, the Steps are carried round the Circle, & the Landings project 3 feet 4 Inches from the Circle, the Steps are supported by two Strings on the inside & one on the outside, the Strings are 9 Inches deep & 3 Inches thick, the Steps are let into the Strings 3 Inches & firmly wedged in with Oak Wedges, the Steps are also fixed to the Strings with Iron Screws, the Landings are supported by Arches springing from the Strings, the Arches are 9 Inches thick, the Steps are covered with Oak Boards, the Risers are 1 Inch thick & the Treads 2 Inches thick. The Risers

counted nine Staircases on each Side, but the East part being more damaged we could not see how many more there were. At the uppermost Seat there was one Appui of perhaps six Inches for the back, the Seats are of very good Marble; on the North Side of the Theatre are great remains of a very grand Fabrick, (perhaps a Palace,) of Ionic composition, & at a small distance from the Palace to the North are the Ruins of the Theatre, which Pococke supposes an Odeum: it must have been a most delicate Fabrick: its front was of Corinthian Pilasters, their whole exquisitely rich. We measured all its Members, there were five arches to its Entrance, one on each Side to the Seats, perhaps the 3 middle ones to the Podium or Platea, the central one 23 feet broad, the other four Arches 12 feet 9 inches, the Pilasters 6 feet 2 inches. the Diameter of the Theatre or the Front one hundred & four feet three inches, its front

the South, is dug in the ground & has no
Domitoria: there were six Staircases
one foot ten inches broad, I saw only eight
Rows of Seats, but I cannot suppose that
there were many more as the eight Seats
came near to the Niveau of the Imposts
of the Arch which was up the Scene to
the height of the Seats & was about one foot
ten inches, breadth one foot four inches & its
Debordement about 3 inches, it is a Triple
more than a Demicircle. This must have
been a most exquisite Fabrick. Within
an hundred Yards of it are the Ruins
of a Corinthian Building which we sup-
posed a round Temple. at the distance
of 300 Yards to the N. W. are very consider-
able Ruins which extend far, there are
Members of different Orders & three well
turn'd Arches, the centres are the largest,
imperfect Walls &c. Whether It was a Palace

& Temple I cannot say, probably there has
been some later Building, (of a Church
perhaps) for some of the old Stones seem
to be placed wrong. At five hundred yds
distance to the North is a very fine Thea-
tre, there are great Ruins of its Façade
the Pillars of the Composite Order & of
exquisite Workmanship, I never saw any
Architecture higher finish'd. (there are two or
three pieces of a Female Statue lying there
which must have been a very fine one) It is
a Semicircle & an eigth of the whole Circle,
(viz: five eigths of a Circle) the Scene &c or the
Union of the two Walls make a Curb: upon
its Tympano is a Bas Relief of Teobono
portati da Teste di Donne very good. There
are eight Staircases two feet wide, there are
forty five Seats which are all I believe that
there ever was, each Seat two feet wide &
one foot four inches high, their Debordement
two inches & a half. The distance between

the Staircases on the Summit was fifty seven
feet six inches, we measured four of them
& likewise the distance at the 29th feet
d'en haut from the Staircase to the Vis de
la Porte of which there is yet some Remains,
it is twenty eight feet, & between the Staircases
at the same place is likewise twenty eight
feet: we measured as exactly as we could the
Diameter of the Podium which we judged
to be seventy two feet. There were no Vomitoria,
Being dug in the Hill there are no Remains
sufficient to judge of the Entrances, the piece
of Architecture lie about, & we were lucky
enough to find all the Members necessary &c
There was a Lyon couchant & a Shell more
orné than any of the others, but lying in
the Plain: this Theatre fronts the West
perhaps a point or two to its South: about
two hundred Yards to the East of it is
another still more grand & much larger,

in our Way thither we saw dispersed Pillars & pieces of Entablature of the Ionic Order lying about without any foundation of a Building &c. This is not only the largest but the most perfect Theatre that I have seen, the Diameter of its Podium is one hundred & seventeen feet: it has fifty five Seats which are two feet broad & one foot four inches high, their debardement may be about three inches, it has seventeen Stair Cases which are two feet two inches wide. It fronts the North, the distances between the Staircases differ prodigiously: we began on the East Side & measured them. The first Space was 48 feet: the second 42. the third 46. the fourth 41. the fifth 38. the sixth 42 feet 6 inches. the seventh 41 feet. the eighth 38. These Measures were taken on the Summit, & as the other Side was somewhat damaged we took no more Measures. It is a Semicircle, and one twelvth $\left(\frac{96}{48}\right)$ of a



Mediterranean so on the Western Continent reckon six or eight degrees of the Ecliptic. Those of the first Sign are very small & the Days & Nights are equinoctial by the quite first part of September (AITOAIN) are separated by the quite first part of September (AITOAIN) are separated by the quite first part of September (AITOAIN) are separated

Theocrit.

Triopon Promontorium illud vocat, in quo Sacer Conventus Doriensium celebretur, Ludi Nymphis, Apollini & Neptuno communiter a Doriensibus in Triopo celebrantur, qui Ludi Doris adpellantur, ut Aristides ait, Triopon autem est Promontorium Cnidi, a Triopo Abantis Filio dictum. Herodotus speaks of Certamen Triopii Apollinis ad quod non omnes Doris admittantur, sed tantum Pentapolis, antea Hexapolis Dorica, quarum quatuor in Insulis Rhodo & Co sunt sola Cnidus in Continente, antea etiam quum Hexapolis esset, Halicarnassus, postmodum exclusa a Sacrorum Communione. Præter hanc vero Apollinis & Neptuni Religionem coluerunt Cnidii cum primis etiam Venerem quæ unde Cnidia cognominatur & Doritis Pausanias

Circa Cnidum quæ in Carica Chersoneso est, Cononem Lacedemoniorem Classem vicisse refert Pausanias.

Cnidus is at the South West Point of the Southern Promontory which forms the Sinus Ceramicus: its chief Ornament & Boast was the famous Venus of Praxiteles.



Arno

Circle, a Female Statue, wanting the Head, lies before the Front: it is Colossal & the Drapery is exceedingly good. Though there are great Ruins of the Scena & Façade, yet they are not sufficient to describe, (without some conjecture,) the Front & Entrance. There are four of the double half Pillars of Corinthian Order still standing, (viz. part of them,) on one Side of the Nich of the grand Arch, the Architecture most perfect. Some of the Members were too much covered to measure, but we did our best. These Pillars, (I know not whether there were more) but particularly these & an equal number on the other Side of the Grand Arch fronted the Podium. There are Men, Women &c in Bas Relief on the Tympano of the Scena, but too much defaced to make out the Story, the whole of this Nill is bestrewd with very considerable Ruins, Pillars of

on the N. E. Side of the Port: were they Modern we should suppose them Terrasses, but I conjecture that they belong'd to Public Edifices, & perhaps to the three above mentiond as they are situated only a few Yards above the Corinthian (which was but a small Fabrick) & the Doric, the Ionic somewhat higher up. There were several Arches & Souterrains, but they did not appear worth examining. I saw several Flocks of Cranes flying over in prodigious numbers towards the Southward, this Sight put me in mind of Homer's Simile.

Cnidus ΠΟΛΙΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣ: ΔΙΠΟΛΙΣ. (Scylax, Strabo)

Pausanias observes that the greater Part of the City was on the Continent Side (as the Ruins now confirm) to which he says the Island was joind by a Bridge, but of this I could see no remains the chief communication is 300 feet wide over a Neck of Land between the two Ports, indeed there might be a Bridge over the Entrance into the smaller Port which is exceedingly narrow, scarcely twelve Yards wide, it would have been convenient. Cape Creo (ΑΚΡΩΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΙΕΡΟΝ ΤΡΙΟΠΟΝ) (Scylax)



all the Orders of Architecture, & Relics of every kind of Entablature excellently wrought in fine Marble, but most excessively damaged the Mill being terribly exposed to the North & only sheltered by the Southern Side. The inequality of the Ground which rises into Mitocko argues that there are very considerable Ruins under it. There are no remains of the Walls, but something like Traces of a Foundation which seem to run round the edges of the Mill: & without them on the North & South Sides are many ruin'd Sarcophagi. We dined ditto at a little Village just under the Centre of the Northern Side of the Mill. Just by this Village the two Streams which in a great measure enclosed Laodicea join: the Lycus is the most considerable, they make a pretty Rivulet when united & are no small addition to Maeander so near his Source. We rode an hour Westward in the Vale of Maeander to Chiflick, a Village belonging to the Aga of Denisley at whose

House we lay & took up our Quarters. We found an Inscription about half way on the Road thither. Probably thereabouts was situated Colosse.

Monday 28th ditto. We had not gone 100 Yards out of Chiflieck before we crossd the Maander, here a winding swift Stream between 8 & 10 Yards wide: Cadmus reaches away to the East, & the Plain seems to extend a great way, there is a Castle in it to the Eastward made famous by Solibey Ogle. One hour across this Plain, which is rich & well cultivated brought us to Pambouk Kalesi. We mounted an ascent which is most whimsically romantic; it may be 200 Yards high, rather steep, there are three or four Cascades falling down it which are not inconsiderable, their Beds are whiter than even Chalk or Snow which is occasion'd by the Sulphur &c of the Water, so that the Cascades do not appear to that advantage which they otherwise would do, but



side of the Harbour is the Form of a much larger Theatre, indeed that is all that is now remaining except that at one end on the side is a Ruin of a truly Antique Wall or Foundation, it is probable that it might belong to it. We found very considerable Ruins here, particularly of three distinct Edifices, perhaps Temples, though Borra supposes one (of Doric Order,) to have been a Palace: the others were one Corinthian, & the other Ionic & particularly well work'd: nothing in Silver could be better. There was a good deal of the Foundation of the Ionic Fabrick remaining, it was I think of the best Wall Work that I ever beheld. We measured all the Members that we could find of these Structures & regretted particularly that we could not discover the Cornice of the Doric, as such fine Doric Architecture is very scarce. There are other imperfect Ruins, but those chiefly of the Walls either of the City or of Buildings: I observed three that were truly Antique above each other towards the bottom of the Hill

the Incrustation which these Waters occa-
sion is really beyond Imagination, infi-
nitely stronger than those at Tivoli, tho'
they do not smell quite so much. These
Waters were always the chief natural
Curiosities of Asia & wherever they touch
produce a sort of Rock, so that except
the present Beds of the Cascades which
contain the aforementioned white Matter
resembling Salt, all the Parts of this
Recent are covered with a most curious
Grotto Work far exceeding any that I
ever saw made by Art. Up this Ascent
is a Plain on which stood Hierapolis, which
now affords the grandest Scene of Antiquities
I ever beheld: the first thing on the Brow
of the Hill is a most magnificent Pile
of Building, grand Arched Rooms &c &
prodigious Walls in the true Style of vast
Stones without cement, this may have been
a Palace by its Grandeur, or more likely

Public Baths, for those behind this Fabrick receive the Water which supplies the Cascades, & these form a Lake which is much frequented by People who bathe in it, there are considerable Buildings quite round this Lake, one major Fabrick, in another Place 3 Doric Pillars still standing, & in short, all around. The Water is only tepid, but its particular quality of encrusting is wonderful, wherever it runs it forms a Wall, in some places of 2 or 3 feet, the Channel shewing that it was formed in that manner. About two hundred Yards higher to the East stands a noble Theatre which by far surpasses any I have yet seen, & is the most perfect extant. It fronts the West, there were five Doors ornamented in the richest manner imaginable, & many pieces of Bas Relief which probably served as a Frieze whose figures are of the very finest Sculpture, particularly one naked Male figure, & the Drapery & attitude

as near again to the Northern Promontory of the Gulph as it is to the Point of the Southern Side. This is the longest & broadest Gulph that I remember to have seen in these Parts though the Gulph of Salonica on the Sea Maps is described as longer & broader, I don't know how that will answer.

Sunday 18th ditto We had a moderate Breeze in the Night which push'd us up very far towards the embouchure of the Gulph: in the Evening we were within two Leagues of Cape Creo, about four Leagues from which I observed an Island off of a very small Bay, & another Island with a small Rock contiguous about 2 short Leagues farther off that distance on the Northern Side of Cape Creo.

Monday 19th ditto. By eight o Clock in the Morning we enter'd the Port of Cnidus, (Cape Creo) the Situation so exactly that of the Ancients that there can be no room to doubt of this being the Situation of Cnidus



of a Female. All Sorts of Animals are represented in different Places, but as they are thrown down & lie in confusion it is not easy to make out any of the Stories exactly. It was of a Composite Order, but without the Entrance Eye Capitals, Entablature &c of the Ionic Order. There are Letters of a Fine Inscription on the Architrave. Most probably there were Fifty Seats, above eighteen or twenty are visible, the rest being barry'd under Ground. There are ten Staircases 2 feet 3 inches wide, the difference in their distances from each other has been remark'd elsewhere, but is no where more worthy of observation than in this Theatre; It has only one Vomitorium.

There remains a piece of Wall which appears to have surrounded the Theatre, but at a proper distance to give room for a magnificent Corridore, & several pieces of finely wrought Lacunaria that are there prove it to have been a noble one indeed. An Inscription fronts the middle Door. Borra

they are the Ruins of very considerable Fabricks. We saw two or three Inscriptions, but could not find the Name of the Town. The Greeks still call it Ceramos, the Turks Ceramic, the Italians Geramo. It is but thinly inhabited by a few Turks, (& those appear to be of a bad Sort,) in Nuls. I saw only three or four Greeks. The Plain is fertile, & those Parts of it which are not cultivated are cover'd with Myrtle & sweet Herbs. The Fortifications are situated near the N. & E. angle of the Plain on the little Hill between the two higher Mountains & their Borders. We walk'd down to the Boat & return'd on Board our Ship by One O'Clock, well satisfy'd with being probably the first Travellers that ever visited the Ruins of Ceramos, the Place which gave name to the Gulph. About four o'Clock in the afternoon ditto we weigh'd Anchor: the Gulph seems to extend 10 Leagues or more to the East, appearing (as far as can be discern'd) to turn towards the Northward. Stanchio bears due West, it seems to be half



took a very exact Map of the Theatre, wherein are all its dimensions. The Theatre is not the only piece of Antiquity worth observing, a little to the N.E. of East are Ruins of a noble Structure of the Ionic Order. I know not what to make of the Ruin which Pococke takes to be a Triumphal Arch; both N. & S. of it for a Parting extends a Row on each Side of Doric Columns, indeed they are not most perfect ones, the three Arches are plain, perhaps they may have been more ornamental, the Central one is the largest. This whole Plain is cover'd with Ruins, Pillars of all the Orders very good. The Plain extends to the N.W. & S.E. & to perhaps 2 miles wide. It is a fine Situation & preferable to Laodicea being well shelter'd by the higher Hills behind it from the North & East Winds. It commands a fine Prospect, Maxander starting away to the N. & E. Laodicea & the high Mountains of Cadmus to the South. The present Walls are near two Miles in circumference, but (to the North of them particularly) reach for a Mile Streets of Mausoleums in different Taste, some pretty, round, square, oblong, & mostly built like Pediments, many have Inscriptions, here are more Monuments than I have seen in all other Places

put together. The present Walls are built of old Stone, Pillars &c. One Inscription had the Name of the Town. In the Evening we return'd to Chieflic having spent the whole Day at Hierapolis.

---

The following is taken from my Fathers Journal

Tuesday 29th ditto We set out from the Agas, & gaining soon the Southern Side of the Maandrian Plain travell'd about 4 hours to our dining Place: this Day we arrived at Denizley under the Huts & from hence to the broken Bridge already mention'd, from whence we went to a poor Village under the Southern Hills, & opposite to where we lay the Night before our arrival at Denizley.

Wednesday 30th ditto. We arrived in 6 hours at a poor Village near Janichere which Pococke supposes Antioch, we found some odd pieces of Marble & a fragment of the Statue of a Lyon, but the Ruins look more like the Remains of a Fortification, especially in the middle where is a plain ruin'd Wall & Fossée resembling a Citadel, the Situation rather high, half a Mile from



the opening between the Mountains, and indeed I should imagine that Geramo must be nearer Mylasa than Bodrum, but such is the ignorance of the Turks & so great the disadvantage of conversing with them by their stupid Interpreters that good information about the Country is very scarce. The Plain seems to be a Sort of Triangle, but neither equilateral nor equiangular, the Side on the Shore which is the Straitest & is pretty near due W. & E. may be three Miles in length: the North Side of the Plain which runs from W. to E. not so strait & turning 2 or 3 points to the North of East I should not guess to be more than two Miles & a Quarter. The Eastern Hypothenuse of the Triangle or the Eastern Bridge of Mountains on whose Kirts are all the Ruins I do not suppose to be one Mile & a half. We saw several Sarcophagi, but nothing very remarkable, though some of them were not bad. There are likewise Traces of the Walls of the Town, but imperfect, in short the Remains are as absolute Ruins as any I ever saw, but

the Maander, & having a Stream coming from a long Vale Southwards & running W. of the Ruins. There are no appearances of Magnificence at all: we travell'd two hours through the Vale water'd by this Stream & lay at a poor Village on the W. Side of it.

Thursday 1st October. We continued the same course thro' a romantic Alpestrine Road & then turn'd East into a round Plain of about 2 hours diameter at the East End of which we came to Geyra, anciently Aphrodisias, its triangular Walls 2 Miles round, 3 Gates 1 W. 2 E. in the middle a small Hill & ruin'd Theatre, on the Top a Fortress, to the N. W. the Temple of Venus (an Inscription) built like the Temple of Ephesus, Corinthian order, N. E. the Ionic ruin'd Temple of Bacchus 19 Pillars on each Side & from the front a Corinthian Colonnade. the present poor Village is in the Enceinte of the ancient City built about a rising ground on which there are Remains of some massive Building, the Walls of the old City are almost entirely made up of Marbles taken from the



modern. We were invited to walk half a Mile further North to some other Remains which we found to be mere Ruins though indeed of very considerable Fabricks: we saw very fine Members of the three different orders of Architecture, Doric, Ionic & Corinthian; I saw part of an Inscription in good Characters on which was Trajano Name to whom probably the Building was dedicated. One pretty Door is entire, & has been applied to a Genoese Fabrick though preserved perfect by the Builder. A little Altar with a Festoon round it is not ugly upon the Architrave of a Building probably Corinthian. On the Skirts of the Mountain which is fort to carpe' are Ruins, but mere Ruins. Here to the N. N. E. of the Plain on a little Hill betwixt the Mountains seem to be the remains of a Genoese Fortification; we enquired after Ruins, but their accounts by no means encouraged us to walk up thither, a Rivulet from thence waters the Plain, from which there seems to be an Outlet by this Fortification quite away to N. N. E. through

Old Buildings, some of which are Friezes, Architraves &c, on some are Bas Reliefs representing Combats with wild Beasts, but rather in a dry Taste. There is a great deal of Architecture at Geyra, but very little entire, a great number of Columns; one Ionic Row which seems to have extended so far that it may probably have been a Portico, the Ionic Temple is the largest remaining (supposed of Bacchus by Pococke) the Pillars fluted & most of them standing, the Cell is destroy'd, (see Borrio design of it, the Frieze looks so rough that I should think it was to have been wrought, near this a Gate, which see, I think its Frieze too heavy for the Scipitil which are very genteel. Does it not want Mensole?

The Ruins of Geyra shew that there must have been many sumptuous Public Buildings & its Inscriptions shew it was much resorted to for its Games, the quantity of worked Marble on the Walls shews the expence of these Buildings & as the same time shews that that Wall was made in a bad Age, see the Inscription over the Gates. The Walls

extend near two Miles & in that part towards the East are several Inscriptions. There is the most entire Circus I have seen, with a Wall built in it towards the East making it a Circle something like that of Ephesus, the two Gates at the ends entire, & the Arched Entrances inclining downwards into the Circus, but shut up.

Mr Dawkins took the measures as follows.

Length of the Circus from the Steps of the two Doors 768 Feet 6 Inches. Breadth of its Area 115 Feet 1 Inch. We counted 27 Seats including the bottom & top ones. Doors & Entrances in breadth 14 feet and 90 — under 55 feet. It extends East & West: at the East End there is a circular Wall at the distance of 158 Ft 6 Inches from the Door, that is, 610 Feet from the West Door: the Seats are one foot eleven Inches broad, & one foot four inches high. There are 20 on each Side. Staircases 2 Feet 9 inches broad.

Nineteen Seats above the Door, a narrow Staircase as high as the Door, the Walls of the

Inner curve for those of the Circus.

50 Seats

Breadth of the Porte 4 f. 7 In.

Space between it & the door on the right 26 f. 7 In.

Breadth of the left hand door 5 f. 4 in.

Between the left hand door & the fifth door which was lower than the three middle ones 19 f. 3 in.

Right hand Gate 5 feet 4 inches.

Distance from the Pied de la Porte 39 f. 6 in.

Central Distance between the Staircases 59 f. 9 in.

2d distance on the North side 29 f.

3d distance from ditto — 30 f.

4th from ditto — 64 f. 9 in.

1st from ditto to the South 65 f. 3 in.

Continued from the 5th Seat to the South

2d distance 58 f. 8 in.

3d distance 58 f.

Vomitorium in breadth 4 f. 10 in.

8 f. 6 in.

29 f. 8 in.

2 f.

Order

Measures taken in the following

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 36.. 4 | 5.. 0 | 33 f. 0 |
| 6.. 9 | 15.. 0 | 8 f. 10 in. |
| 3.. 6 | 22.. 9 | 5 f. 0 |
| 3.. 4 | 11.. 6 | 8 f. 8 |
| 15.. 4 | 9.. 6 | 4 f. 6 |
| 17.. 4 | 16.. 1 | 5 2 feet |
| 7.. 4 | 34.. 0 | |
| 6.. 6 | 24.. 6 | |
| 34.. 6 | | |

Staircases wide 2 f. 3 in.
14 f. 4 in.
16 f. 11 in.



The Walls are round with Stones, but in general it is by no means strong: the Southern side seems to be equally mountainous, the Gothic is indeed a prodigiously fine one, certainly a most agreeable Seat, so quite clear, and a most charming Grand Entrance as drawn & annexed. The Vomitoria are all cut out exactly in the same manner & of the same Dimensions, & are all of them Arched in a most elegant Gothic. The Seats are 9 Inches high, & 20 broad, & are all upon a Level, & are cut out of the Solid Rock, & are covered with Stone, & the Steps are of Stone

We lay here two Nights.

Saturday 3d ditto We return'd to Antioch & from thence in five hours got to Arpas, which leaving on our left we in an hour & half crossd a pretty large Stream which our Guide call'd the Arpas Nunder & in two hours more came to Eiul Bazar. The River we crossd, which seems to be Pococks' Chimera is a considerable Stream & in case of any rain is passd in Boats, from this last Conack in in two hours & a half we quit the Maeandrian Plain entirely, & in as much more turning into an opening through the Latmian Hills towards the South we arrived through a mountainous rugged Road at a Plain in which are several little Villages, we lay at an Agas at Chiflick.

Sunday 4th ditto In an hour & half we came to Arabhissar situated on the East Side of a Hill pleasantly overlooking this agreeable Plain. The Ruins extend from the Top to the Bottom of the Hill, but consisting of a brown Stone which gives a dismal look to the Whole. There is a Theatre of the middle Size, the best Seats of which are destroy'd, the two Angles remaining



Mr Bouverie's things &c on board the Boat, & in the Evening at Sunset the Servants, John, Bobbit, & Jacomo set Sail.

The Town looks well from the Sea, its Castle (which appears very considerable) is indeed its chief Ornament; the Suburbs extend far on both Sides of the Town, the Houses are like those of Mitylene & being intermix'd with Trees make a pleasing appearance, the Plain is charming behind & round the Town, & if the Mountain were well wooded it would be delightful. There appear'd a New of Trade & Business in the Town, and Franchis carrys on a very considerable Trade, & produces great quantities of Fruit Lemons &c.

Friday 16th ditto We weighd Anchor at Ten o Clock & set Sail for the Senio Ceramicus, in order to see some Antiquities that lie on the North Side of the Gulph, our Course due East, it is very mountainous & barren, some of

with Doors in the Sides, done in the strong Bagnato Way, plain, two Rows of great Stones & a Row of small, no other Building entire enough to mention, that of Pocock is a poor thing. A great many massive Sarcofagus's, the Inscriptions almost all worn off. From this lies West or thereabouts another Plain with Villages, the chief of which is call'd Carpously

---

Continuation of Mr Dawkins's Journal

Monday 5th ditto. Our Entrance over this Hill is but narrow, it is at the N.N.E. part of the Plain which is almost round, perhaps a League in Diameter, surrounded by Hills the highest are to the S.W. & W. on which the Ruins of Alabanda remain. Its outlet appears to be towards the South, which is very narrow & gives it something like the form of a Bottle's Neck. We edged a little to the Eastern Side of the Plain to a miserable Village which being near we prefer'd to Carpousley, (which lies a league further on the W.N.W. Side of the Plain,) on account of the Illness of Mr Bouverie's Boy. Five Hours brought us to



which Water passes from a Spring is supposed by the Greeks to perform great Miracles. He is held in high esteem not only as a Physician but as King, Priest & Prophet. We were informd that they frequently dig up Inscriptions, fragments of Statues &c, but the Island affords no remains of Antiquity. We saw a most famous Tree under whose Shade I believe more than five hundred People might stand; it is a wild Chesnut Tree, I never saw such Branches to any Tree, indeed they are obliged to support them: the Trunk is not so remarkably large in proportion to the Bough. We walk'd by the Castle which seems to be a Genoese Fabrick, it has a Tier of Guns all round it, & appears to be a good Fortification, it is a very large massive Building & looks very strong. There is a Mole or stagnated Basin of Salt Water behind it. We hired a Boat to carry Mr Bouverie's Servants to Smyrna and then returned on Board.

Thursday 15th ditto. It rained & blow fresh all Night & Day. In the afternoon we embark

the Town is a Mountain like a Sugar Loaf which slopes regularly down. The Town stands in a Plain which is fertile in Pastures, Vine Yards &c. It may be three or more Miles wide, & is an exceedingly pretty Object, running round the Road & terminating in the two narrow Points. It is a great pity that the higher parts of the Hill are so naked, barren, & destitute of all Trees, Shrubs &c. Here we found six or eight French Ships that were come to load with Fruit &c for Alexandria. This Island abounds in Fruit & they make tolerable Wine but not so good as in Tenedos, Zante &c. Ships frequently touch here that are bound from Egypt to Constantinople. We immediately went ashore, the Town is better built than most that I have seen except

Scio, we copied an Inscription bearing its Name &c over a large Gate which appear'd to be Genoese, though they imagined that the old Town is at an Hour's distance from the present one where a Bust of Hippocrates thro'



our Cornack at this poor Village. Our going to Arabhijsar had delayd us about two Hours. After Dinner ditto we rode across the Plain to the N.S.W. to visit Alabanda. At the bottom of the Hill we found several Sarcophagi. We alighted & walk'd up it upon a very fine Antique Road more than fifteen feet wide, paved with Stones of a prodigious breadth. We left the poor Turkish Village beneath on the left hand, the Ascent is very steep & may be a quarter of a Mile to the Theatre. At about two thirds of the Way we saw some Ruins which we judged to be of a Forum. One Row of the double demi Pillars standing, they are Rustic, with Bases of very plain Pillars upon them. At a distance there were Bases of another Row; as they appear'd to be so very ordinary & nothing but pieces of entablature we did not take their dimensions, but continued our Way up to the Theatre whose ascent from this Building is very steep & about half way we lost the old Road. The Façade of the Theatre has suffered much,

but to the W. & S. it is the most perfect I have seen. It was very plain, no ornaments. I observed 2 or 3 Channels above it like Aqueducts perhaps intended to supply Water for Maenachia. It is of a very good Rustic Work, but the Roper Iron Grey Granite here gives a disagreeable appearance to the whole. There are Ruins higher than the Theatre on the Summit of those two Hills (for they are divided by a little Hollow,) and behind rises a still higher Ridge of Mountains. The Walls are more easily traced on the South Side than on the North, & by what I could judge the City must have been just three Miles in circumference. We saw several Mausoleas of different Shapes. The Hills on which the Town stood formed the East the Plain is rich & beautiful, thro' which runs a River Channel at present almost dry, it is surrounded with a variety of pleasing Hills well wooded. In one Hour we returnd to our Encamp just before it was dark.

Tuesday 6th ditto. We set out for Mylassa. One Hour & half brought us to the end of the Plain which finishes like the Neck of a Bottle. It is due South. We began



then four Leagues, the Remainder of Distance seemed more a regular Ascent & the Descent less. We came down Defiles all in sight to Bottom of the Mountain Gate of the Town Eversmore, but the nearest Part of Eastern Gate is the most Western Part of the South Gate of the Town, Eastern Gate is more than three Leagues distant as Mylassa is a large Town on the Banks of Lycus so is Eastern Gate. The Face of Eastern Gate is very much ruined so that its Entire Width could not be seen & the Effect of Gateway, but the nearest Part of Eastern Gate is the Remains of the Western Gate of the Town

to ascend the Mountain, (a Branch of Latmus)
& found it very rugged from a vast Number
of large Stones, I never saw in any Mountain
such quantities & prodigious Pieces of Rock scat-
ter'd about as if by repeated & violent Earthquakes.
they were all of Iron grey Granite. our Course
was South, sometimes two or three Points to the
East, we continued mounting for near two Hours
& a half till we came to the Summit of this
Chain. These Mountains are full of Trees,
Firs, Pines, Arbutus &c, we gather'd some small
Pears from a wild Pear Tree. An easy Descent
brought us in less than an Hour from the
Hill into a Sort of Plain not very Level. Our
Course perhaps a point to the West of South.
Here we stopp'd by a Spring to take some Re-
freshment, & then continued this smoother Road
for an Hour, our Course about South, when
we began to ascend changing our Course every
quarter of an Hour, & I am certain that we went
twice the distance in winding about which was
occasioned by the Turks neglect of the Roads &c.
We continued thus full two hours & a half, the
Road frequently very bad & sometimes steep, tho'

not quite so much so as what we had passed before, perhaps this last Ridge may belong to Anti-Taurus, we had romantic views of Mountains abounding with Ice on all sides particularly to the South, these Hills are so united that it is hard to distinguish them, however this last Ridge serves as the Eastern Boundary to the fertile Plain of Mylasa which we commanded a View of when we came to its Summit. Till we came almost to the Top of the Mountain we had seen nothing but the ugly grey Granite, here we found a beautiful Marble which all the Mountains round the Plain of Mylasa afford. We had a very good descent, & in an hour reach'd Mylasa, our course about West, we cross'd a pretty small Stream, its Bed about fifteen Yards wide, running from South to North. The Plain for a full Mile is fertile in Vineyards, the chief part of it lyes to the South of Mylasa where it is more than a League wide & perhaps two in breadth N. & S. It is surrounded with very irregular Hills the highest of which are to the West & South East, those to the North are smaller

detach'd ones. We rode about a Mile & half across the Plain to Mylassa, for there it is narrow. The Town is straggling, built about three little Hills & in the Dales betwixt them, these Hills are in a strait line E. & W. The Plain does not seem to extend above a Mile to the North of Mylassa & about that wide. It has an Outlet to the N. W. & I fancy another to N. N. E. but they are very narrow & lost by little Hills &c. We arrived at a good Han possess'd by the Armenians, (who are as nasty as the Greeks) after having been on Horseback full nine Hours. The Temple of Augustus is the principal Antiquity here. It is situated at the bottom of the third Hill near the Western Mountain. Pococke represents it as being much narrower than it is, for the Building is rather broad than high, he has represented the Bases very ill likewise. A very little to its West upon the Hill is the Corinthian Pillar to Menander: it stands on the Foundation of a large Temple, it is a very bad Corinthian. At a few Yards from



this Hall was not the outward one, its upper Part is likewise thrown down as well as the Base being now covered &c. There are the Ruins of an outward Hall; but upon this Foundation, (round which the Ground appears very much raised probably by the Ruins of the Fabrick which stood here) are still extant two broken pieces of Ionic Pillar of very good Marble whose Diameter we measured & found it 3 feet 10 inches, the Pillar has 24 Scannulatures. These Pillars denote some vast Structure, which the Foundation more than sufficiently confirms. If Bodrum be Halicarnassus, I know no Spot so proper to place the Monument of Mausolus upon as this. We walk'd to the Castle, which is at the Entrance of the Harbour on the East Side; it has much of the European Fortification, & I suppose it to have been built by the Genoese or the Maltese. On the Inside of the Walls are many Coats of Arms of Italian & Piedmontese Families

thence is the Ionic Pillar which seems never to have been finished, there were three or four to the North, but they have been lately destroyed. Scarcely the form of a Theatre is remaining, & nothing sufficient to prove the delicacy of its Work: some Seats of most beautiful white marble shew the exquisiteness of its Materials. About half a Mile distant between the Western high Mountains & the smaller Hill to the North is a narrow Pass stands that Square odd Building which is a Composition of Irregularity without any Sort of Proportion. Pococke places the hole wrong, it is not in the middle, but on the North Side. By the badness of the Taste, Workmanship &c I should judge it to have been a Christian Fabrick. On the North Side is a large old Mosque of the good Work of the Country, the Porch of whose Door is the most ornamented that I have seen. At the Southern Bottom of the first Hill to the East are some parts of fluted Doric Pillars still standing, there must have been twenty in the Row, eight x

more still appear at wide distances, there are two Pieces remaining behind which perhaps belong'd to another Row. To the East of these are Ruins of an Aquaduct which came from the S.E. Mountains quite across the Plain as its Traces denote. It appears not to have been in the grand old Style.

Wednesday 7th ditto We spent in measuring the Buildings &c of Mylassa.

Thursday 8th We rode two hours to the North West of Mylassa, edging out of its Plain by a narrow Outlet which we cross'd one of its little Hills to gain. We continued two hours through narrow Plains no where a Mile wide surrounded with small Hills cover'd with Trees, Box & other Shrubs; when turning short into a very small Valley like an Amphitheatre we found the Remains of a very fine Corinthian Temple; it fronts E. & W. To the East no Pillars remain, on the North Side there are eight fluted, Intercolum-



are sunk in the Hill, & has more Staircases than I have seen elsewhere, there being ten of a Side, but they are excessively close, for the Theatre is a sixth less at least than the great Theatre at Laodicea. There are no Vomitoria nor indeed so much as Arches for the grand Entrances on its Side: the Scene is quite demolish'd: it appears to have been built with the greatest economy & I should judge it to be pretty nearly a Demi-Circle. There went a Cents round it, above which are about sixteen, & most probably as many below it. There are several Tombs cut in the Rock above the Theatre, but they have nothing remarkable, being rather of a Rustic Taste: on two or three more Modern Mausolea there are Inscriptions. I saw a large Block of Marble lying towards the bottom of the Hill whose Diameter might be four feet & about as many feet in height: round it were Figures in Alto Relievo, their attitudes & Drapery very good, but they have suffer'd much by Time.

niation 5 feet. 6 inches. On the West five, one Intercolumniation 5 feet. 9 inches, they are fluted all but the South Corner one, that of the North Corner is wanting: only three standing on the South Side, not fluted or finish'd, Intercolumniation 5 feet 6 inches, the Stipite of the Door still remaining, the Base & Capitals much ornamented, the Cornice plainer for probably it was not finish'd according to the good Custom of the Ancients to finish afterwards. The Place is call'd Jaclek, it is half way to Mandalear. Here are Ruins of a fine Wall & two or three Sarcophagi. We return'd from Mylassa after having taken our Measurements &c.

Friday 9th ditto We travell'd along the Plain S. W. Southerly on the Side of the Western Hill for an Hour, the Road very white, we then struck out of the Plain to the right hand, & began to ascend. We saw a bold eminence to the left at the Southern Point of the Plain, with a Christian Church upon



return'd on Board the Matilda lying in Bodrun Harbour in Caria. Bodrun is generally thought to be Halicarnassus. Sunday 11th ditto Employ'd in looking over Mr Bouverie's Papers &c.

Monday 12th ditto We made a Visit to the Bey who is a civil Gentlemanlike Man & walk'd about the Town &c. The present Town of Bodrun is situated round the Harbour in a small Valley, (the Turks chuising low Situations) fronting to the Southward. At the bottom of an high Hill to its North stood the old Town, (whatever was its Name) for the Walls are to be traced (though not entire) both on the East & West Sides of this Hill, & by their direction I should imagine the Town must have been at least four Miles in Circumference. This Wall (which appears exceedingly solid & good without Cement in the Rustic Style) comes almost down to the Harbour on the Western Side. Here is a Theatre one third up the Hill fronting the South: it has still many Seats in it which

it. We travelled one hour & half over those Hills not steep, covered with Box & Shrubs &c, when we came to a very fine Plain which runs N. & S. It is quite flat & fertile, two large regular round Barrows excepted, between which we passed. Through the middle runs a clear Stream whose Bed is full 15 yards wide, which we crossed, it extends 4 or 5 Leagues or more in length. There is a Village which we left on our right hand at our quitting the Plain. One Hour & half brought us to the West Side of it. We gently ascended some trifling Hills for near an Hour, when we had a View of a Salt Marsh occasioned by a Bay or Inlet of the Sea between two Mountains half a Mile wide. & at a Village called Larghe upon a Hill we staid all Night.

Saturday 10th ditto We set out travelling by the Side of gentle Hills, leaving the Salt Marsh to the Right Hand behind us. Half an Hour brought us to a very noble