2

2.

Tuesday 2d ditto We left Sardis at four o'clock in the Morning, when, We divided Company in order to trace the Courses of the two Rivulets: They are both soon turn'd out of their Channels, being taken up & conducted in Drains to water the Meadows Cotton grounds &c. The Plain being more fertile & better cultivated lower down; however the Channel of Pactolus has allways the appearance of an old River Channel, tho It looses it's stream in a mile from the J. Temple; And being divided into so many small drains collects so much dirt [redacted] from the rich Pastures It passes thro' that It forms a stagnated Water [redacted] & is quite lost in Marshy sedges which indeed communicate with Hermus: but at present

Pactolus does not enter that river in it's own Channel. —

We cross'd the Hermus due North from Sardis, between two & three miles distant from It; Hermus is a very pleasant river a clear stream but shallow at this season, a fine gravelly bottom; We pass'd two streams, so that It's Channel cannot be less than seventy yard's wide; It's water sweet & flows swiftly, It's banks rather rais'd very dry of a light colour'd Gravel, & cover'd with Tamarisks; It runs from E.S.E. to W.N.W. &c.ª We imediately, after crossing It, left a Village on our left hand, assended a ridge of little Hills, & were then in the thick of Barrows of different sizes; They are larger in general than those on Salisbury Plain: I mounted several of them & which were

greatly defac'd but seem to have been built round & about, for I saw some scatter'd stones; but there is one Grand One greatly superior to the rest in size, & which may have been the Mausoleum of Alyattes, It's situation near the Guygean Lake hardly more y^n a mile ~~[illegible]~~, It's distance from Sardis &c^a. all tally; It's Base must be a small mile in circumference: On it's Top is a large stone which must have been brought there & looks chezell'd, and at the Bottom near It lye other stones which look as if they had been imploy'd in fabricks but are fretted by weather &c^a. The form of this Barrow has suffer'd by Time Rains &c^a. but It certainly has quite the appearance of being Artificial, tho' here is nothing to swear to but natural Earth. This Eminence afford'd Us most

charming Views first of the glorious Plain We had to go to, (our course hitherto about North) Sardis & its Ruins, the Plain of Cashaba terminated to the West by Tippylus &c. bounded on the South side by the Sand ridge parallell to Tmolus, whose noble Chain We there enjoy running from West to East perhaps inclining a little to the South of East: far away extends this Plain almost a la perte de vue thro' which We see the Hermus gliding & towards the Extremity of this Plain a little to the North of East, We see the mountain Dyndimene whence rises the Hermus. this Plain is likewise bounded on the North side opposite to Tmolus by a lower Tract of Hills which commence just beyond the Latre & run away to the North Eastward

We are here at the Extremity of the Ridge of Caskaba mountains which terminates this plain on the North side opposite to Imaus, thus far, nay they are broken a mile or two off to the Westward, being dwindled into little detached hills We past by after having crossd the Hermus, I mean they are broke to the Eastward, but they run away to the North, & border the Plain of the Guygean Lake on it's West side as they do that of Magnesia on it's Eastern one,

[redacted]

The Guygean Lake bears North to the Point of the Ridge of Hills opposite to Imaus which likewise directs another ridge

which borders the Lake & it's smaller plain on the Eastern side. I take the Guygean Lake to be about five miles round, border'd on the East by the ridge of Hills running Northwards from the Point opposite to Us, & by a narrower plain on the West & on it's side a ridge of hills which belong to that of Chashalla. I cannot possibly distinguish any river running from the Lake to Hermus, neither can I discover that there is any communication between them; they are distant near three Miles, there are two Villages in the plain of Hermus not distant two miles from the Lake, bearing S.E. from our station & where Borra took a view of Sardis &c.a Our Course hether to North; but now We turn

The Chain of Hills which tend to ye Eastward from ye above mentioned Point opposite to Us & border ye plain of Hermus on its north side Likewise parallell with Tmolus are smaller & seem more intercepted than Tmolus's Chain & may perhaps have communication with Dyndimene but ye Distance is too far to determine

a little Westward [redacted] into the Valley which borders
the Gurgean Lake on its West side which passing by on
our right hand, continue along the Vale which is but barren
about two miles wide with a ridge of hills on its West side
(those of Tashaba) & another on the East borders of the Lake
&c. We ride up this plain whose extremity terminated North
or rather NNW. View from Alyathi Mausoleum, as
We have rode the extent of the Lake &c. We may judge of its
size which must be full five miles in circumference, the
Country here not much cultivated hilly & stony We pass'd by
many Barrows of different sizes within the Recess of this Gurgean
plain, We come to the little Village Marmora over against

a Village which commands a fine prospect.

Saturday 6th ditto We travell'd the first hour over rising ground a kind of Dry heath cover'd with shrubs, & upon some places I saw more Locusts than is allmost credible. & now the extensive Plain of Pergamus opens to our Views into which down a very low Hillock we descend at our first Entrance We cross a dirty stream running to the Caicus This Plain is entirely flat & reasonably fertile & cultivated in good Corn & Pastures tis bare of Wood except about its skirts, & is prettily bounded by high irregular hills all round. We proceed across this plain Our course West. The plain We judge to be Now 18 miles in length & 10 or 12 broad there runs a River along this plain

We afterwards pass'd thro' a Village Serrandai & about half a mile beyond It we pitch'd our Tent & pass'd the Night &c. We had the Mountains of Cashaba on our left hand this afternoon, & sometimes saw Sipylus who overtops them all; when We pass'd the Channel we were in the plain which runs NW from one to two Miles broad Our course upon the whole I take to have been NNW. westerly this afternoon, & our ride full four hours &c.ª

Wednesday 3.ª ditto We ride four hours along the plain which improves in width & beauty, & edge about so that We again are got into the plains of Nymphi or rather Magnesia, I mean It's most Northern Recesses, for It has It's chief Outlet to the NW. westerly thro' which the Hermus

gains it's Embouchure into the Bay of Smirna. We pass
over two little Muddy Torrents. Our Course perhaps NNW.
We Entered within half a mile of Akhissar olim Thyatira
upon a Stream not the clearest in the World. Akhissar
trades greatly in Cotton &c. Seems busy & is populous. They
compute about two thousand Greeks in it, one thousand
Armenians, besides Turks &c. So that probably it contains
five thousand Inhabitants. The Burying places about it
abound greatly with pieces of Columns & other fragments of
Ancient Buildings, in the Town also is a vast deal of the like materials
put to Modern Uses; but nothing now remains in it's proper
place. We observed several of the Inscriptions which Wheeler

&c.a have copied but could not find the Kane with the folieged pillars nor half buried Bas relief near It. We saw a Fountain that had been an Uzn (or piece of Freeze) with festoons & figures between not Ill; and most of the Kanes are supported by heterogeneous Lumps of pillars many with their Capitalls underneath and the like disorder: I would be worth a persons while to spend sometime there, He might find a good deal new in matter of Inscriptions as many private houses have them in the Walls & doubtless several by this means are lost: We were told They could hardly dig 6 or 8 feet any where without lighting upon Inscrib'd stones or parts of Ancient Edifices. Kyateira enjoys a good situation in a fertile spot (a

Northern recess of the plain of Magnesia) rich inclos'd
fields about, & on ye East side a pleasant ridge of hills whose
plentiful springs sufficiently supply the Town with water,
& which runs almost thro every street in the Town in gutters,
& there is enough to water the circumjacent fields; but we
could not find out any river by it, streams there are & brisk ones
but not a Yard wide tho Pliny says adluit urbem Lyco.

Thursday 4th ditto We decamp'd in the Afternoon, We rode
thro' the inclos'd rich fields of Thyatira well water'd & cross'd
a stream which comes from the Eastern Hills on our right, but
even now, before it is divided amongst the Inclosures I can hardly
think it the Lycus, & yet there is no other stream has so good

Pretensions to that name hardly ayard wide. In half an
hour We pass thro' the Village Meder where at a Well
is a fair Inscription turn'd upside downwards; continuing
Our Course perhaps NNW. Northerly in an hour more or
less We pass thro' the delightfull Hirtonian Plains rich
& beautifull & not narrow some two or three miles: The famous Pillars which (Smith)
Travellers mention to have seen here are now no more;
having been remov'd by Caraos Monale a very powerfull
Aga in this Neighbourhood; Two hours from Thyatira
brought Us to our Conack: We pitch'd our Tent at the side
of a little hill & where was a good source of Water, several
broken Pillars mismatch'd some lying on the ground others

standing half out of the Ground irregular & imperfect without Capitals: As our situation is somewhat rais'd, It commands a fine Prospect, before Us to the South is a roundish plain well cultivated, & tho' in a manner surround'd by little hills rising one above another overtopp'd by Sipylus which bears a great distance S.W. by W. the highest part & Tmolus to the East of South, & between them the Mountains of Cashaba. this Plain before Us whose Diameter is not 2 miles I believe may be said to communicate with the Plain of Magnesia but our little hills entercept the View of the Plain tho the Mountains (their highest Points) are very distinguishable, the Hills We had to the East or our right from Thyatira are very Pictoresk their Borders well

cultivated Our Course N by West.

Fryday 5th ditto We set out early & travell'd the first hour over small risings, Hills cover'd with shrubs; when, We enter'd the most charming plain of Kirkagash very well cultivated surrounded by pleasant Hills not high but It wants a river at least none visible; What adds greatly to the beauty of this plain are several Clumbs of Trees scotch firrs &c.a especialy as We have all along lamented the great scarcity of Trees; We pass'd by two small Villages & within two hours more (or three from our Lodging) came opposite to Kirkagash noted for the Manufacture of excellent sabre blades, We left a fur long on our left, tis a well look'd place & trades much especialy in Cotton

great quantity of which (with it's leaf like the Trefoil) We
saw growing hereabouts &c^a. This Plain is very rich in
Fruit Trees &c^a. flourishing figg trees, Wallnuts, & here We
see Vines in good order, but the Wine being new was thick &
sweet. We continued along the Plain an hour more, whose
shape is nearer ~~round~~ somewhat Oval Our Course hitherto N.
but We edge two points to the West of North into the Oullet
of the plain of this side, into a narrow Valley streigthned
between Rocks scarce half a mile wide, the Hills which
border the plain to the North running along on our right
hand & those which inclos'd It on the East tending in another Direction ~~in now~~
viz to the West shell on
our left; after riding half an hour in this narrow Valley, We

conach'd by the side of a rivulet not two feet wide) plentifull
stream running from East to West or there abouts but
where it comes from we cannot say doubtless it must arise
from the Hills of our right hand but what have after they
have form'd this Valley or farther off when they terminate
the above mention'd plain to the North. In the Afternoon
We inclin'd to the West along this narrow Valley which soon
widen'd but not too much, & extended itself more beautifull
than ever into variety of the prettyest Prospects I ever beheld
such as might vye with any in Italy; inclosed Cotton grounds
Vineyards, Corn fields, Meadows &c. the bordering Hills cover'd
with Patches of Wood Villages more frequent. We past by one

in an house on our left call'd Souma, better built than in the
Country We came from, well water'd by the streams of good
water which issue out of the sides of the Hills, here wanted
nothing but a river to make this Landscape one of the most
delightfull imaginable, for our River let running along the
bottom made no figure, but such was the happy disposition
of the Woods Hills fields &c.ª that We scarce miss'd our
river ~~an~~ which We saw two or three Villages, the left hand
ridge of Hills are rather higher & more romantick than the
opposite ones. In two hours & half from our Monastk Our Course
perhaps West which Direction We gain'd by degrees, Were camp'd
by a good spring on some high ish ground half a mile from

which We konnack'd, tis situate at the skirt of the left hand little Bridge facing NE: It has two Mosques We have rode between four & five miles this morning; We proceed along the narrow plain a little way & then it opens &c^a. the little ridge on our left hand increasing in height as the other ridge widens off, a new plain is form'd to the North West thro' which We ride; We cross a wide dry Channel seeming to tend towards the Hermus for to the left I think I see the plain of Magnesia parted from Us only by low detach'd Eminences, between which that Torrent gains it's passage near the North point of the Chain of Cashaba with a long Wooden Bridge over it.

(coming from the Eastward on the North of Our Rivulet
I believe, which We left on our right hand) which We conclude
the Caicus, (tho' Smith calls It the Hyllus) We cross'd It
twice before We Konack'd, It's Channell is from thirty to
forty yards broad, It's stream very clear but not above
15 or 16 yards wide & now very shallow but It's Banks are some four
feet high above the Water; The Corn where the Locusts have
not touch'd very full & good I saw some Locusts Birds here
as well as near Thyatira; They are shap'd like a black
bird of much that size perhaps smaller have capacious
mouths with yellow & black streeks upon their Backs like a
spanish flye & brown under their bellies; They feed upon the

Locusts entirely & never appear where They are not, very
shye appear never alone make a loud cherrup when
flying & are swift in flight & generally in motion; They do
infinite service: We stopt to dine under the shelter of some
Trees on the South side of ye Caicus having travell'd four hours & half
Our Course West: We cross'd forded the Caicus again immediately
after dinner & pass'd by a Bridge of two Arches over It & which
seems to have been built of Antique Stones, tho' the manner
of joyning them together be not ancient the Arches are
however well turn'd as are most of the modern Ones I have yet
seen in Turky. One hour & half thro' the rich Meadows We rode
& here the plain is more beautifull It straitens & turns off to

the South & West &c.ª We leave the Plain turning on our
right hand (viz.ª) half a mile upwards & pitch our Tent under
the Castle Hill a quarter of a mile S.E. of the Town. Pergamus
Sunday 7.th ditto We waited upon the Aga of the Town an
handsome respectfull Old Gentleman, who receiv'd us very
civilly, afterwards We took a view of the Antiquities &c.ª In
the Town are several handsome Corinthian Pillars They
are so dispos'd that We conjecture that They have made the
Facade of some magnificent Fabrick (of which we took a
View & fancy'd Plan &c.ª) there is a wall near them which
probably was cas'd with Marble as this rough & not fine Work,
five Pillars still remain on one side the Door of the Wall, & three

on the other & opposite, within the Door are four more & in
right line with them lower down stands one by himself.
These pillars with Capital & Base included measure twenty
three feet five inches the shaft of the Pillar which is of
good grey granite of one piece each is nineteen feet three
inches the Capital & Base are of white marble well wrought
the Base measures 16 Inches; Jon the Town are several
Antique Arches almost buried under ground which We
judge to have been a common shore. At the skirts of the
Town to the South are the Walls of what We take to have been
a Church & a magnificent One with some fragments of marble
Ornaments & some fine Granite Pillars fallen & lost. On either

side at a small distance is a round Building with an ample
marble Frontispiece & Cornice (perhaps Baptistery) on top.
In the afternoon We went up to the Castle it is a good mile up
to the top very steep but well rewards the trouble, It bears
about N.E. northerly of the Town, We had a very fine view,
It commands the charming plain, It's widest extent from
East away to the South of West, the whole course of the Caicus
thro' It which comes from the North of East & winds thro' the
Plain near the North side & runs away to the South of
West into the Bay of Sanderli some twelve miles distant
which prospect is terminated by small Islands the Seat &
the Grand Island of Mytelene, nothing can be finer than

this Plain from hence where We enjoy'd in the greatest perfection, it's borders are the most beautifull & pleasant I ever saw they are rather slopes than Mountains cultivated & green with Trees to the very Tops all round the plain, & whose circumference cannot be less than fifty miles, half a mile to the north of the Castle are great remains of a stone aquaduct tending from the Mountains to the North towards the Castle, which is formerly supplied with Water but is now ruin'd &c. On each side of the Castle viz. to it's E & W. runs a rivulet one comes down from N.W. the other from N.E. the former which is the most considerable & probably carries a great deal of water in the Winter is the Selinus it runs thro' the Town, the

smaller is possibly the Cetius and which should rise from
Mount Pindasus, an Individual Supposed of the range
of Mountains which run from East to West & North of the
Town & plain. These two Streams seem to run seperately
into the Laicus which is a mile or 18½ distant from the Town
at its nearest approach. The walls of the Castle are of large
extent & in part made up of fragments of more ancient
Edifices, as is the decay'd Castle itself, here are prodigious
numbers of old stones scatter'd about here & some Inscription
but in the inward part towards the Top are some beautifull
Ruins of a very magnificent fabrick, Its fragments bespeak
It of a very good Age so we took the measures of its Ornaments

which are Corinthian and exceeding well wrought, they now lye
scatter'd & broken in near two or three Rooms under ground.
whose proportions & excellent plain Stucco shews them to
be antique Buildings; at the top of the Castle after we
had enter'd the inward Walls of the Castle (not the outward
Wall of the Hill) seem to be near a half a mile than one
quarter in circumference); We observ'd both going up & down
the Traces of an ancient Road which tho' greatly defac'd
has still enough for some grounds to shew it was made with
the usual Grandeur of the Antients.

Monday 8th. ditto We went to the Amphitheater (now call'd
the Queen's house) 'tis about half a mile out of the town to

the NNW. the slope is visible quite round but the seats demolish'd. there never can have been much if any outer Wall, for it is like a pit dug in the Earth with Arches however in part remaining for support of the seats, & these inclos'd all round by the Earth except towards the N. where a stream of water passes thro' under an high Arch, a small part of the brick work round the Top is remaining so there may have been 10 or 12 feet of Wall in some places where the Hill was lowest. It is not large, but it's form seems round by no means Oval of small Diameter & is no deeper than at present remarkably so. Two hundred Yards from hence Due South is the ruin of a Theater, the Wall that terminated the

seats at each end standing built of a brown stone from the neighbouring Mountains, but the seats were a greyish Marble several pieces of which I saw lying about, tho' none in the proper places. They projected in front with a large moulding like a modern stair & every stone had under this a kind of basket or half Ballister which seem'd to support & at the same time was an Ornament to the Circle, near the top there is the space of about 18 Inches for the seat & near as much for the feet upon the same stone of this who set behind; I found a piece of the upper cornish of the Building with the Modilion to it very elegant which proves that it has been a beautiful Fabrick: part of the foundation of the Prosennium still exists, the Castle bears

from hence N.E. Easterly & the Town S.E. We rode from thence to the Northward up the Channel of the Salinus, which runs thro' the Town along a narrow glade or hollow & after half an hour, turn'd to the East up the hollow on our right, & which is part of the Castle's hill. We came at the Top of this to the Ruins of the Aquaduct, which We may reasonably suppose once supplied the Castle; there are 12 or 15 Arches remaining distant not a mile from the Castle in a streight Line due W.S.W. tending from the Mountains N.W. to the Castle due South. The Channel has been long since destroy'd. one may see by the ruins of the many Arches that are efficient, It is built of ordinary stone small pieces without cement, the Piers as well as Arches of unequal sizes & the Workmanship

so unworthy of the good Ages, that We did not judge worth while
to take Its draught or Measures: We descended into another Dale
to the East thro' which runs the Celinus which washes the Eastern
side of the Castle Hill: It does not at present boast a third of
the Water which the Western Rivulet the Selinus does, half
an hour by It's Banks, along a pretty narrow Valley half a
mile broad brought us to our Tent. Pergamus enjoys a
most happy situation, I could almost prefer it to that of
Sardis, It stands at an agreable distance from the noble
Plain, three quarters of a mile perhaps on a gentle decline. It's
Northern Chain of Mountains cannot vye with Tmolus but
It has other advantages. Selinus runs thro' tho' It does not

boast Golden sands yet abundantly waters the Town & when more enlarg'd Cetius could supply difficiencys on It's Eastern side; Its air is good, It's plain more fertile than that of Hermus, & tho' so spacious yet as tis compact It affords a much more pleasing Landscapes & is by far preferable in my Eye to the extensive plains which Sardis commands: but then Pergamus has one considerable advantage over Sardis, which is It's Vicinity to the sea being not above 8 miles the shortest Cut & having an excellent Port & harbour belonging to It not above twelve miles off. Pergamus was the City of the greatest Note in Mysia [redacted] & the Regal seat of the Attalic Kings & of Eumenes, amongst other valuable

Treasures. It was enrich'd with a Library, containing 200,000
choice Volumes, for the Transcribing of which Parchment
hence call'd Charta Pergamena was here first invented.
here likewise were first invented those costly Hangings call'd
Tapistry, & by the Romans styl'd Aulæa. because the Hall
of Attalus who first invented them was the first Room
adorn'd with this sort of furniture. Pergamus now also
boast no Manufacture. Its situation makes it resorted to
even by its present ungrateful Masters, of which it contains
some 3000 Turks, 300 Greeks, 100 Armenians. But its present
ordinary fabricks are set off by its situation, which is hardly a
mile from the plain facing S.E. make a pretty appearance.

We heard of Inscriptions in the Town &c.ª In the Afternoon 8.ª
ditto We left Pergamus, We took a View of the Town &c.ª upon
a Barrow a mile from the Town, the River Selinus bore due
North of our Station & being contracted into the narrow bounds
of a league perhaps still more) Two hours thro' this most
fertile Plain, brought us to our Khonack. We had the
Caicus frequently in view never a mile distant to our left;
We saw three or four Villages on the Sides of the Hills. In our way
we rode thro' a Wood consisting of Oaks & very large Abeles,
whose Stem perhaps not two miles; but a great Rarity to us
in this Country. We encamp'd in a fine meadow our Course very
little to the S. of W. — Tuesday 9.th ditto four hours & half thro'

rich Meadows & Corn fields, the Plain grown much narrower
& It's bordering Hills lower & detach'd; brought Us a pleasant Ride
to Sanderli: we cross'd the Caicus twice always a pretty
clear stream but shallower here & wider for it was 30 Yards
wide, It's Channel more. It empty's Itself into the Bay of
Sanderli a short mile perhaps to the South of the Village;
Sanderli tho' not a large Village is better built than the
Turkish ones frequently are. There is a Castle nothing
extraordinary, but It has the advantage of a good Port
at the recess of the deep Bay opposite Mytelene &c.a Sinus —
Elæaticus: & here We return half roasted onboard the Matilda
however satisfied with the Objects our Tour afforded yet

not a little fatigued with the Inconveniencies We had felt from the violent heats &c.a &c.a We din'd onboard the Matilda in Sanderli Port which is (as I have said) at the utmost Recess of the Sinus Elaaticus a very deep Bay, Sanderli is a small Village inhabited by Turks It is situate well on the North side of the Port on Its NW. point It is suppos'd to be the site of the Ancient Elaa situate in Aolis which according to Strabo extended from the Promontorium Lectum to the River Hermus but there are no Vestiges of Antiquity the Caicus empty's Itself into the Bay not a mile to the Southward of the Village Sanderli enjoys a pleasant situation which has the advantage of a very snug

Boat sheltered by two or three very small Islands &c.ª

Wednesday 20th. ditto Weweigh'd Anchor very early in the morning; as We Sail'd out, We observ'd several small Islands, on either hand the Sinus Cleaticus there are vast numbers of small ones off the Coast of Attica which are not exactly laid down in any of the Sea Charts. viz: near Phocea (opposite to Lesbos) that part of it nearest the Southern Promontory of the vast Gulf we kept on our Larboard side as We Sail out of the Bay are Islands amongst which are the Ires Argenusæ, Victoria, Atheniensium, Pelloponesiaco, Bellonota from Cellarius: and on our Starboard side We pass other Islands, but I would require

× O. Sh.d not this be Lesbos?

a particular circumspection to fix the Arginusæ & the rest that are distinguish'd by the Classicks.

Thursday 11th ditto In the morning We were opposite the Town Mytelene perhaps not more than a League off, It is prettily situated & looks pretty being elevated on the side of an Hill; This side of Sestus (viz.t S.E.) makes a good appearance — the Coast on each hand affords an agreable Prospect, (far beyond any Island I have yet seen in the Archipelago:) well cultivated at the borders of the Hills & well wooded near to their summits & opposite to the East nearer the Main lye several other small Islands (Heccatonese.) In the Evening ditto the Wind being contrary We anchor'd off Musconi the largest

of these Islands. We went ashore & up to the Village call'd Musconesi & which no despicable one: It is intirely inhabited by Greeks the Agar only Turk; It is situate on the side of an Hill & the Island is very pleasant It's circumference not above two miles; It is well planted with Corn Vineyards Fruits &c.ª: over against to Musconesi on the Main is another Village, (Antandros was not far from hence) & a great way within the Bay (Sinus Andramithus which runs in on the Northside Musconesi very deep) is situate a Town. The Islands lye here very thick situate chiefly off & at the Entrance of & some within this Bay (Andramythus Fryday 12.th ditto In the morning (having weigh'd at night)

We were in the Straight between Cape Baba on the Main &
Lesbus high land on both sides, but that of Lesbus the highest
& here it looks less fertile & cultivated than farther to the
southward: It is not only the pleasantest Island I have yet seen in
Turky but the largest also: By the Evening we were close up
with Cape Baba (Lectum promontorium) It is a bold
Rocky but It's point not high, there is a small Village on its
Extremity & a Castle call'd Baba, built on purpose to keep off
Corsairs who used to infest this place, for the Anchorage
is good & very apropos to wait the Turkish Ships who all
pass here bound to & from Egypt &c. &c. We have Tenedos
right ahead with a little Hill rising in the middle just like a

Dome.

Saturday 13th. ditto By noon We were up with Tenedos, & here We begun to feel the Current for having hardly any Wind, We rather lost ground towards Evening when We dropt an Anchor determin'd to visit Troas, whose ruins were directly opposite to Us; & the South part of Tenedos bore West of Us; Beyond Troas to the East is an Hill which is part of Ida. Troas seems an agreable situation This Coast is exceeding pleasant rather low & pretily vary'd with gentle rises which are cover'd with ever green Oaks &c.a We saw several flocks of little brown Birds which are call'd Anime damnate from their restless disposition being never seen to stop but are

eternally on the Wing)

Sunday 14th ditto a favourable wind having sprung up last night We dropt the Trojan jaunt & proceeded, by seven o'Clock in the morning We were close under (Cape Janisari) generally suppos'd the Sigaum Promontorium: It is not very high a smart long hill, on It stands a mean Village in whose Possession is the famous Boastrophedon Inscription &c.a

We imediately turn'd up the Hellespont the last mention'd Promontory & another point not quite so high directly opposite to It form It's Embouchure, at the Entrance are the two new Castles & which bear North & South of each other & all together command It, They look pretily as one sails by them

considerable Villages both & each has two or three Mosques -
I observed some vast wide mouth'd Guns which fire stone
shot in the southern one, very near to which We passed not
half a mile distance & contiguous to It on it's N E side is a Bay tho' but
small & just above the Castle We see where the Seamander
desembogues Itself all where abouts is low land, except the
Cape Janisari. I should guess the breadth of Entrance of the
Hellespont to be nearer five than four miles, that is across
between these two Castles. Now We sail right up the Hellespont
favour'd by a prosperous & fresh gale on either side variety
of pleasing prospects display themselves; Our Course N E. Northerly
sometimes N E & by N: We get up with the Castles of the Dardanells

+ Sir J.o Duckworth passed & repassed -

call'd the Old Castles by eleven ô Clock before noon distant six leagues from the lower ones; Here the Channel is narrower than below for I cannot allow it more than a league; These Castles may justly be said to Command the Passage for nothing dares pass without Licence, unless They expose Themselves to the greatest danger for the Balls fir'd from either of the Castles reach the opposite Land, so that a ship would run a most damnable risk between two such fires, & They are famous for firing most huge tremendous Marble Bullets & both are well stor'd with Guns &c.a They are situate opposite to each other nearly in the same direction with the two first Castles, & These make a much better appearance &,

may be better call'd Towns than Villages, Their views are much prettyer Their Valleys adjacent particularly on the Asia side are very pleasing, but quite up hill to I must give the preference to the coast of Asia. It appears more fertile & better cultivated than the Thracian Chersonesus. Now we have a fine addition to our Landscape for the Captain Bashaw lyes encamp'd in the pretty Vale just to the East of the Asian Castle & which surrounds the harbour of that Castle, in It lye his five Galleys, & half a mile higher up lye anchor'd three Men of War of his Suite, two of which are larger than our Eighty Gun Ships. We Saluted Him & which He returned with two Guns less, but not quite satisfied that we

had pass'd He sent for the Captain ashore & reprimanded
him for not coming to an anchor at his stern &c.ª But We
soon & without farther trouble got clear of Him, about a
mile & half higher up beyond the Thracian castle & on
Jts same side is a village Situate in a pretty small Valley
but about a mile & half still higher up beyond the last
mention'd Village Seems to be the narrowest part of the
Dardanells at least that J have yet seen & which surely
cannot exceed two miles if quite so much & this is occasion'd chiefly
by a very low Promontory projecting from the Asia shore &
here without doubt was the Sites of Sestos & Abydos, at five o'Clock
the same afternoon We were abreast of Gallipoli Situate

on the European side where the Hellespont is much wider. —
Gallipoli makes by far the best appearance of any Town
upon it. This a considerable City I could count the Minarets of
ten Mosques probably there are more. Directly opposite to
Gallipoli on the Asiatick Coast is a little village call'd —
Lamaner by Deslisle & about a league on the same coast
to the Westward which We have already pass'd on our right
hand is a larger Village call'd Lamsaco (Lamsacus) —
Situate in a very pleasant Country. The Coast on each side
the Hellespont is remarkably delightfull to the Eye but the
Asiatick one has the advantage especialy from the Entrance
up to the old Castles thither the European is less fertile more

rocky & in short less pleasing but from the old Castles up to Gallipoli (perhaps ten leagues) the European one may be said to vye with it's opposite powerfull Rival. High land a head which We take to be the Island of Marmora, The Helles pont goes on encreasing & our Gale not failing us We pursue our Course N.E. & get clear of the Helles pont before Midnight.

Monday 15th. ditto By six o Clock We were opposite the Island Marmora (Proconesus which gave Birth to the famous Aristells between whom & Prona pides lies the Plain of instructing Homer, Creophilus too is nam'd as a competitor but his pretensions had better been smother'd) very high rocky

Mountain, We hugg the European Coast rather sailing perhaps
a League from Ft Jean say much in it's praise having so
lately seen the Hellespont on our right We have always
in view the Islands Papade & several Ridges of the high
Land of the Asia side but not the Coast without some interruption
& consequently We are at too great distance to see the face of it's
Country the Land in several places was high & one Mountain
particularly so & which by it's height We judg'd to be Olympus.
At seven o'clock in the Evening We were abreast of Point
St. Stephano on which stands a remarkable Tree for
Landmark, this is reckon'd ten miles from Constantinople
We could only distinguish the Domes of two or three Mosques

from hence. At Eleven o'clock at night We came to Anchor a mile from the Seven Towers having spent our last twenty two hours in the Propontis.

Tuesday 16th. ditto We weigh'd at eight in the morning & came to anchor again in the Harbour of Constantinople before ten the same Morning, The View of Constantinople as We approach'd especialy after passing the Seraglio Point & getting sight of the Bosphorus & Sinus Caractinus is surprizingly beautifull & greatly surpasses that of Naples & consequently any City I have ever seen, We Saluted the Seraglio as We pass'd by, We Immediately waited upon Mr. Porter our Embassador & took up our Quarters very near the English

Pallace chez John Humphreys Book Keeper to Mr.
Fitzhugh, We avoided the Ceremony of visiting the Foreign
Ministers &c.a Being resolv'd to employ the little time We were
to stay there in satisfying Our Curiosity in & about the Town.
Wednesday 17th. ditto We Din'd with Mr. Porter & D.r Mackenzie
the Physician was so obliging as to offer Us his assistance in
shewing us the Antiquities &c.a of Constantinople, We most
readily embrac'd It. and Friday 19th. ditto We walk'd to
Reizig tash to see the Procession of the Grand Signior
going to the Mosque there We did not go the shortest way
thither but pass'd over Balogle upon which Hill is a
Reservoir of Water brought thither by an Aquaduct & which

supplyes that quarter of the Town. The Country here is Open
& Champaign & makes an healthy good Outlet to so great
a City, We saw here about a dozen Tents & several Mules
which belong to the G.d Signior & are always here in readiness
to transport His Baggage upon any party of Pleasure &c.
He frequently in the Summer Time comes & dines upon this
Hill under his Tent for Baiogle commands a delightfull
Prospect. Dalmabashee (suppos'd Jasonium) undermeath
the Hill which is a pretty glade very rich in Cyprus Trees &
is planted with Gardens leading down to the Bosphorus &
as We pass'd thro' it We saw some Laurel Trees what embellish'd
somewhat Dalmabashee were the Tents & Baggage of

the G.d Signior, His Horses, Coaches &c.a from hence you
see Seraglio Point & the Islands lying near the Asia side
& It's Coast. You Command the Entrance into the Bosphorus
near in the middle of which is Leander's Tower, Opposite
you enjoy Scutari finely rising like an Amphitheater
a large City & displays Itself to very great advantage &
the course of the Bosphorus some three or four miles up &c.
We descend the Hill down the Valley Dalmabash &
into Beizigtash which is close to It. Beizigtash is
a large Village upon the Bosphorus a mile from Pera.
The G.d Signior generally passes the beginning of the summer
here, His Seraglio here does not seem very large I could only

distinguish some or six Domes not high ones only one
story close upon the sea and the Mosche looks very far
from being a magnificent One It stands within two hundred
yards or less of the sea where there is a Port suppos'd the
(Portus Rhodiorum) The G. Signior enter'd the Mosque
about a quarter before twelve at Noon with his ordinary
attendants his Suite no so numerous as I expected but yet
great & pompous. They prepar'd his Way by sweeping the
street & sprinkling it with Water &c.ª Several Officers of
Distinction came preceeded Him attended by more or less
Servants all succeeding by neatly drest &c.ª His Private Secretaries
& others, many Janizaries in their Leather Caps with a large

Lappel hanging down behind their heads like a woman's
& defended before with Brass It looks somewhat Marshall
but not all together great Bostangis & Igneoglans in
great plenty likewise came before Him but what pleas'd
me most were His Guards some carrying a Lance others
a pike & their march was not in a regular Rank or order
as in other Contry's yet the most Awfull & respectfull Jever
saw with their Eyes down fixt & vastly clean & well drest as
indeed all Turk's servants are & in the best order in the world.
Close round His Person were six stately Men with large
spreading feathers like those us'd by the Pope when carried
in state & without these walk'd the abovemention'd Guards

all handsomely drest, The Kislaraga immediately follow'd
Him look'd Black & young, & two or three other Blacks &c.a
& some four or five Turks white all on horseback except
the Janizaries Bastanghis & foot Guards, The
Ygneoglans on horseback & are much on'd famous horsemen,
There were several led horses all most trickly caparison'd &
tho' the Turks wear no Lace or Embroidery Themselves, their
Horses are sufficiently decorated with ye Their Drappings
were of the richest Brocade embroideries in silver & Gold
imaginable besides most plentifully studded with Pearls
& all sorts of precious stones Their Bridles likewise are
surprizingly valuable by reason of the Jewels they contain

In short the Expence that the Great Turks go to in their
horse furniture is almost incredible. There were about
twenty led horses & not one but wore Ornaments that would
have made any Christian Lady's mouth to water. The
G. Signior is fond of a particular Breed of Horses (called
the Cairo Breed) that have very short Leggs & thick necks
but are vastly strong & go easy. He mounted one of them
Himself this day. They are low & squat make no very great
appearance in company with the perfect fine Arabians.
The G. Signior is of very low stature a well look'd fat of
about fifty three years old of a black complexion, of a humane
Countenance & such is His Character. He seem'd somewhat

of a melancholly Aspect having been for some time slightly indispos'd which they say has greatly wore him. He look'd at us but by no means with any contemptable Cast. He wore a green Benise & a black Fur underneath, He had some fine Jewels in his Turban & one very large which appear'd an Emerald. Having satisfied our curiosity we left Beuzyglash which is one of the great numbers of places where the G. Signior has a Seraglio a sweet situation on the Bosphorus We walk'd thro' the Gardens Dalmabashé where they allow'd us to look at the Coaches there were five only, their Carriages like the Caravans in England, the bodies very richly gilt & full of Pearls & other

valuable Stones with Lettices on all sides as They are only
us'd by the Women to prevent their being seen, We return'd
Home streight without passing round by Baiogle
Saturday 20th ditto We took Boat early in the morning &
cross'd over to Stamboul & went first to the Validea
Royal Mosque built by the Mother of Mahomet the 4th.
which stands near the water in the Port, It's Architecture
by no means pleasing on the contrary offends to see so much
Materials so ill bestow'd all that can be said for It is that
tis vast & massive but tis less splendid than most of the rest
It however has the advantage of a very spacious Area a
l'entour & round which are Fountains, washing places &

Habitations for the Priests, Hospitalls &c.ª & there are three Torpchis or Mausoleum's which are grand viz.ª in their style. they are Square Rooms the middle of which is occupied by the Coffins &c.ª lying above ground. They are kept clean, there are several Lamps hanging up & Boxes to keep the Alcoran in & here We saw people who are hired to reside here & constantly to read the Alcoran being allow'd only necessary Interludes for eating, sleeping, &c.ª from hence We walk'd up to the Seraglio. The Porta Sulgeda makes but a very poor appearance with some Hesitation We were permitted to enter within the Gate into the first Court. It is very spacious an Oblong Square but has

no air of Magnificence On the right hand runs up the Wall
of the Stables & likewise the Horse is Wardrobe which they
say is exceeding well worth seeing as I don't doubt but we
wou'd not admitted On the left hand is the Mint which we
have leave to reconnitre & which by no means Curious -
We stroll'd about all the rooms which are rather small
& dirty They coin like most other people with this difference
only that here appears to be less dispatch The Porta
Fulgida seperates the first Court from the Area of
St. Sophia & just without the Seraglio Gate is a Grand
fountain in the Turkish manner built by the late Kiseraga
but this contrary to the rest is shut up & a Person within

constantly attending to supply Water, This stands in the Area of S.ta Sophia not so spacious & convenient as that of the Validea & within some yards is the somuch celebrated Church S.ta Sophia which was begun by Constantine the Great but what We now see may be all of latter date for It was rebuilt by the Emperor Justinian who began His reign An. D.ni 527. In the sight of which I was not a little disapointed. We were not permitted to enter the Body of the Church which however We saw very well from the Galleries which extend themselves all round except the Tribune at the upper or East End. D.r Lisle by taking his measure on the

Inside in the Gallery got at the Dementions of the Church
& found It in length two hundred & eighty seven feet &
in breadth one hundred eighty eight feet eight Inches:
These Galleries are very spacious, but dirty & in a decaying
neglected condition, The Walls are lin'd or wainscotted with
fine marble quite to the roof which is supported by
Pillars of Verd Antique as those are by others below, The
frames of the Pannels of the Wainscot are likewise of
Marble & handsomely carv'd but the greatest part of
them are broken down & destroy'd. The Pavement both
in the Galleries & below are of Marble which the Turks
cover with Carpets. The roof of the whole Church is cover'd

with Mosaick but very ordinary consisting of little
Cubes of Glass Composition form'd into variety of Figures
but at present almost all together & defac'd only enough
left to shew their indifference & the Scarcity leaves room
to the Turk to acquire a Baucchis for any few pieces
He presents you with (an) Inscription in the Gallery
shew'd us the seat of Theodora) This Church contains
above an hundred Pillars & those chiefly of Verd antique
of which there is a greater Profusion here than perhaps
any where else, as may be seen not only in this Church
but most of the Principal Mosques abounding with Pillars
of it, likewise great plenty of Porphyry & Granite, In the

Galleries are forty Verd Antique Pillars each of one single
Stone whose circumference Dr. Lisle found to be six feet
six Inches. besides these are twenty four marble Pillars
of the same size, & four small ones of Verd antique which
last form part of the Screen at the West End, for the
lower Range are eight Porphyry Pillars, two at each
Corner which by a Circular Position contract the Body of
the Church into an Oval form, These the Dr did not
measure, but they appear to be of the same size of the
Verd Antique of which there are eight on each side sup=
=porting the Galleries & four at the West End behind the
Porphyry Pillars being twenty in all measuring nine

feet eleven Inches in circumference, There is also a
Column call'd the sweating Column which is cover'd
with Copper & stands on the left hand of one of the
Entrances into the Church, They pretend this Pillar
has a great Dew upon it: to which They attribute great
Vertues. But these Pillars shew to great disadvantage
having been bedevil'd with Turkish Capitals & Bases,
& particularly in the Galleries of which there are two
Tiers the Smaller One over the Grand one, & in which
all the Pillars seem to be Turkish Most of the Shafts of
the Pillars are hoop'd round at both Ends with Brass, We
saw the G.d Signior's Lodge which is plain & neglected as

the Rest, On the first Gallery up to the Door of which
He rides It has no Ornament a mean Wooden Grill to
prevent His being seen, It is near the Mufti's preaching
Desk & there is the Box where the Alcoran is preserved
& near the Desk are the two standards of Mahomet.
Sta. Sophia has no Façade or even Entrance in front
from without but under the End Gallery is a Portico
which you enter by a Gate at each End & so the Body of
the Church in the middle from It, The form is an Oblong
square but of great Extent that gives the Cupola an
Air of Grandeur that is undoubtedly striking Dr. Lisle
was prevented taking the exact Diameter of the Dome

with his Line but by twice pacing It found It was one
hundred twenty seven feet six Inches. He spent sometime for
our parts Our curiosity was soon satisfied, for the Churches
in Italy have spoil'd us for relishing S.ta Sophia, there are a
great many Doors in this Church (which were) probably all
cas'd with Brass for some of them are still so. But D.r Lisle's
Conductor said there were in the whole one hundred & fifty
Doors. and He likewise told Him that the height of the Church
was only two hundred & twenty feet. However I don't think
even within side that is proportionably high but without
the Cupola looks remarkably flat & being encompass'd, and
supported by several Cupolas & the whole so crowded with Buttresses

has been the Model of all that have come after a just Idea
of this includes the rest. The floors are always cover'd with
Mats or Carpets Every one leaving his Slippers at the
Door or carrying them in his hands. The Body is entirely
disencumber'd except by a Pulpit & a square Stage about
the height of a man for their Musicks, some three or four
foot higher are suspended an infinite number of Lamps
in regular Rows but I never remember to have seen any
lighted. The Turks have the appearance of great
Devoutness in their Prayers, Round about the Area of
St. Sophia are Hospitals Fountains (one prettier than the
more expensive one of the Kisleraga) & Habitations for

priests &c.a And Torbeh We enter'd one of which a Royal
One within the Area They are generally a like a square
Room the middle of which is occupied by the Coffins of the
Sultan & his family lying above ground & inclos'd by a Rail
inlaid with Tortoiseshell & Mother of Pearl, & Men who
reside there & constantly read or rather sing the Alcoran &
close to this Torbeh between It & the Church is the G.d Signiors
Library which We look into thro' the Windows It is but
small but very clean & neat & near full of Manuscripts, But
Dr. Mackenzie assures Me He obtain'd leave to look them
all over & that there is not a Greek or Latin Manuscript
among them all, We next visited the Menagerie there are

three Lyons, two Leopards, two Tygers, Wolves, Jack Calls &c.
They seem all Mangy & half starv'd, Their Habitation was
formerly a Greek Church It is now a very dark nasty
place & stinks most execrably, From thence We walk'd to
the Hyppodrome It is impossible to guess at its
Dimensions by its present state for there are two Traces
of its Form existant neither of wch any marks to determine
either its breadth or length, for it still remain an Obelisk
of Granite, the Tripod or Serpents, & a lofty pile of Stones
in form of an Obelisk, which was formerly cover'd with
Plates of Brass, as describ'd in an Inscription on the Base
now no longer legible by reason of the accession of Earth, It's

Erection is attributed to Constantine the Son of Romanus

It is but lately that the Turks have stript it of all its Bronze

& the encircling Wall looks in a very falling Condition.

The Tripod has the appearance of great Antiquity consisting

of three Folds of Serpents laid regularly One above another

as to form a twisted Column of invaried Diameter to the

height of Four feet where it branch'd into three Heads -

which are now broke off. Its material the Bronze seems

exceeding good & it is said by some to have been a Tripod

brought from the Temple of Delphos & by others to

have been a Talisman against Serpents. The Obelisk which

is in a Line with the former mention'd Antiquities is a very

beautifull & entire piece of grey Granite, it's Polish and
Hieroglifichs executed & preserv'd like those of the best side
of the new discover'd one at Rome, the Figures occupy only
about half of every face (of which there are four hieroglify'd
in the middle) that is, leaving a large Margin towards the
Angles, It appears of a disproportionable Lowness whence
tis reasonable to conjecture that it has lost a piece of it's
But or lower End, especialy as it there Terminates on One
side in the middle of a Bird. It stands on a Base (seemingly
square) and Pedestal as described by Gyllius but the Ground
is considerably rais'd since His Time, insomuch that the
Earth is now level with the Top of the Pedestal whereby the

Jnscription & Bas Reliefs are hid representing the Machine
& Operations for raising the Obelisk & what figures are
still visible on the Base tho' not absolutely bad shew Jt of
Basse Secole But Jt was erected by Theodosius, On one
side seem'd to Me at least to be represented the Gothick Kings
three offering Presents & suing for peace. We could not
measure here but judg'd Those of Gyllius to be pretty
just at least to the Eye. if any thing Mr. Bouverie thought
Them over done but the four Angular Bitts are of course
red Granite & not Porphyry. at the Bottom of the Hyppodrome
is an Hospitall solely for Mad people & one whole side of
the Hyppodrome & probably upon some Jts Ground stands

the Moschea of Achmet the 1st. the Khan & Jomest without
at least (for We could not enter) of all the Chiamis This is
a regular Building with six lofty minarets & looks an
exact Square & is by far lighter than S.ta Sophia & pleases
Me more than any I have yet seen. It has a spacious Court
before It & Portico supported by ancient Granite & other
Columns, besides this It enjoys in common with the other
great Mosques a large Close (more roomy & regular than
most) all round which with its fountains & shady Trees
afford an agreable Refreshment & is a great Resource in
Stambole which boasts no Piazza but whose streets are
narrow & dirty. Round this Close are Hospitals & Habitations

for Priests &c.a From hence We see a large Cave under Ground whose form is nearer a square & It's roof supported by 224 Gothick stone Pillars, They are very odd Ones now Capitals or Bases of any Order They are very lofty rather small & near their middle wears a kind of Base, It is call'd a Reservoir of Water perhaps The Granary of Theodosius. It is very large & is now occupied by Armenians who work silk in It &c.a Not far from It stands the Porphyry Pillar of which Gyllius thus speaks, whither the Porphyry Pillar which was said to be brought from Rome & plac'd in the Forum call'd Olacoton whither It was bound at the Joints with circular Wreaths of Laurel made of Brass or whither It

supported the Statue of Apollo of Troye or Constantine
the Great is not now to be discovered. It is so scarified by Fire,
It was repair'd by Alexius Commenes. The Pillar is
still standing on the Top of the second Hill. The Statue &
the three upper Wreaths are gone & in the room of them
there is a plain round Superstructure almost of the same
Thickness & fine with the other part of the shaft. The
Pedestal of It is made of Squar'd Marble, & is every way
eleven feet nine inches broad & eighteen feet high. Upon this
is plac'd a Cornish but after the Doric manner consisting
of a Plinth an upper & a lower Toro & a Scotia between them.
Upon the Cornice stands the shaft of the Pillar, which is

about eleven yards in Circumference) It consists of eight
large pieces of Porphyry, each of which is encircled at the
joints with a Wreath of Laurel worth which covers the
Cement of the Fissures, It is built all round, It is compos'd
of very large Stones seemingly equal with the projection
of a Laurel wreath round the Top of each form'd as It take
It not of Base but of the Solid Porphyry & just where came
the joint of the Stone above which was thereby hid but is
now plainly visible It has lost It's Capital &c.ª & without
doubt some of It's joints for the Diameter appears too
much for It's height which is however very great & terminates
with a joint of small Ordinary Stones no wise corresponding

with the rest. It has apparently been greatly damag'd by
Fire & now leans considerably towards the Sopt. From
hence we pass'd by the new Mosque which the G. Signior
is about building in our way to the Besestines. The
Mosque is very large. It is not rais'd high as yet being
only in it's Infancy. The stone is good & they are well put
together, but 'tis a sight for an Englishman to see the
Turks at Work. They are so compos'd with each his pipe
that instead of Toil it seems only a mighty gentle
Amusement. The great Besestine is a very large
Quarter in the style of the Palais at Paris but vastly
spacious consisting of several streets as well as some great

vaulted Rooms where particular fine Goods are sold, all
cover'd with shops on either hand where Merchandize of
most kinds are, 'tis true indeed that there are particular
Besestines for particular Countries & their products but
the great Besestine affords almost every thing that the
World affords; The most considerable of the particular
Besestines is the Cairo One which We walk'd thro' in
our way to the Waterside as It stands near it is a very
long Building strong & plain like a vast Gallery in the
middle pass Comers & Goers on Horseback or a foot it is
shelter'd & on either hand are the shops or stalls of the
Merchandize of that Country; Our Noses were richly regal'd

with the Odoriferous Spices &c. We cross'd the Water and
got to our Lodgings by twelve o'clock at Noon; After
Dinner We walk'd out upon the Hill Baiogle which is
to the North of our Habitations, The Evening being very
clear & fine I We indulg'd in the prospect which I think
deserves a place amongst the good Ones I have ever seen. —
Sunday 21st. ditto We din'd with the Embassador who
was so good as to accompany us to the Plain (Okmeidan
or Arrow Field) which is a Continuation of Baiogle
over which We pass'd one hour & half from the Town.
Here the Sultans were wont to exercise Themselves with
the Bow &c. and there are several Hills of Pillars set up to mark

how far their Arrows flew but some of the marks seem rather
extravagantly far but We are not us'd to Bows which will
carry a prodigious distance) at one End of It is a Pulpit
whence the Mufti blesses the Army when going out to
march to War which must be a prodigious fine sight & at
the Brow of Acmeidan We fixed our Eyes with One
of the richest Views that can be imagin'd. Here you
command all Constantinople from Seraglio point
the whole quite up to the two small rivers which enters
& Faubourg's opposite to Stambole the Entrance into
the Bosphorus &c. Now am I almost reconciled to the
Mosques & their Minarets They look so well in this point

de'tue that one can hardly suppose any other Buildings
would have a better Effect.

Monday 22d ditto As We walk'd down towards the
Port on the side of the Hill We went into a small Glass
House where the Tarts were at Work, 'tis but a pitifull
Manufactury & attempt only the ordinary thin green
Glass, We took Boat at the Captain Bashaw's Office
where He gives Audience under a plain kind of Shed
in which is a Seat on small Sopha under a Canopy
for Himself 'tis a very indifferent building but answers
the purpose not worth Mentioning. We Steer'd up the Port
first pass'd by the Arsenal on our right hand 'tis anuw

plain Brick Building situate on the Northern side of the Port close upon the Waterside, Near It lye the Navy, of which I saw thirteen ships most of them exceeding large One particularly seem'd the largest I ever beheld rather bigger than the Spanish Admiral's Ship at Toulon tho' I am told this Turk mounts but 110 Guns & the Spaniard mounted 112 or 113. These ships look as if they had not been clean'd thes forty years & I never saw any so ugly or in so bad order. The Turks adorn their Sterns very much with Gilding Painting Carving &c.ª I did not see above two or three Galleys. The G.d Signior has variety of Seraglios up the Port on either side whose chief beauty is

their situation They have all Gardens behind them
thick with Trees &c^a. There is a great Sameness in the
Turkish Style of building but their Chiasquos which
are generally prettily situate upon the Waterside are
well worth imitation especialy in warm Climates. We
pass'd by the following Seraglios of the G^d. Signior
Analesarai on the S. side, the Port & Sultan Serai
on the S.S. & near Tiftadarskillesi on the S.S. We
landed in the Borgue d'Ejup which is a very large
one in Constantinople towards the bottom of the Port
We walk'd round the Wall side & enter'd Constantinople
thro' the Porta d'Adrinopoli which was the old

Porta Romana e dove fu fatta la Presa della Citta
nel quale fu ucciso scalpestrato l'ultimo Imperadore
dei Gracci, It is esteem'd ancient but like the rest of
Them call'd so, is a Bastrico of few hundred years tho'
probably before the Turks, there are two Gates the outer
one is the Smaller & which is apparently compos'd of
old stones but as cordenarily replac'd &c.ª