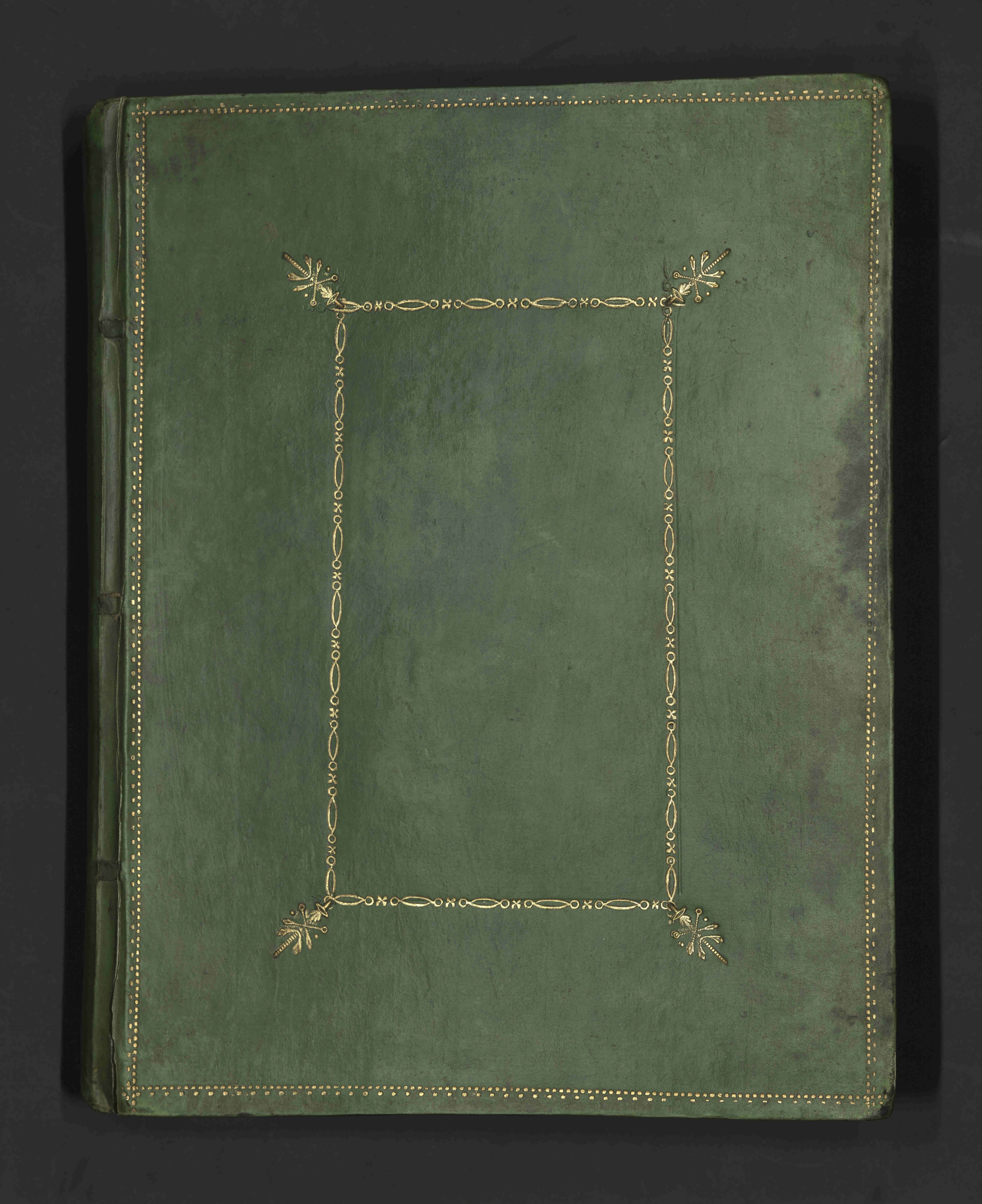


3

3.

From thence We walk'd to what is call'd Constantine's
Pallace that is Palæologui who was kill'd at the
taking of the City by Mahomet 2.d in the 15.th Century,
What remains is supported by Pillars of good grey Granite
but are Marks only of Secolo Basse, the Buick work above
is laid in shapes of Diamonds &c.a like a German slate
Roff, as ye Site is high, you have a good Prospect of the
Harbour Town &c.a We walk'd down to the famous
Mosque Ageuchami founded by Mahomet 2.d and
which next to the Mecca is the most Sacred Place in the
Ottoman State, In ye the New Sultan is crown'd, that
is His Scymeter is girded on by the Chief or Head of the

Emirs or Green heads of the family of their Prophet.
The Mosque makes no view & seems rather small but
too holy to be profan'd by Hereticks for which reason
We could not gain Admittance, At the Door lye a piece
of a large Verd Antique Pillar & which seems very good
This Borjo D'Ejup is the Extremity of Stambole
to the N.W. We got into our Boats & continued up the
Port (Sinus Caratinus) We pass by several seraglios
belonging to the G.d Signior (for no Prince in the Universe
has so many) but now These are seldom frequented by Him,
On our left hand Valadesarai S.S. Charagachbaichesa-
-rai on our right N.S. a little higher We come into fresh

Water & to the Embouchure of Alebecui (Hydraulis
according to Pococke) which is the Southern or Western
river there being two this the less considerable) which
empty themselves into this Bay We pursue the Course of
Chanberick (Lycus according to Pococke) which we
must call the Northern if the other is set down the
Southern but I think Eastern & Western near the Mark
This is the more considerable, It's Stream between twenty
& thirty yards wide, It runs thro' a pleasant Valley a
mile broad perhaps border'd by gentle Hills Ochmeidan
on our right. We have rich Meadows on either hand which
are now full of very fine Horses grazeing in them. —

We pass under two Wooden Bridges which are laid over
the Chanderick One of them a very good one, We come
to Chailana a seraglio of the G. Signior's upon the
River which has a great advantage in point of Situation
& would be delightfull if They knew how to improve the
Ground about It, viz: the Slopes on the Hills the Meadows
& the Streams which might be turn'd as They please; —
however 'tis very pleasing as there are some Chumbs of
Trees & the Meadows make It look quite Rural & They
have made a fine Canal full a mile in length & thirty
yards broad quite streight, We were admitted into the
Gardens which indeed owe but little to art, the Chiesque

is good wash'd by the stream which murmurs by It falling from a Cascade which a very torraisical One & not ill contriv'd: We were justly reprimanded by the Turk for setting down upon the Gd. Sr.s Sopha who ask'd Us — whether 'twas customary in our Country to take the same familiarity with our King's Sophas, The House is very small for the Sultan only comes now & then & dine here We walk'd round It which was all We could ask for it would have been too unreasonable to have expected — permission to enter, & It chiefly consists of Apartments for the Harem which as 'tis only visited now & then & that for a few hours only It is in a neglected State, We return'd

in our Boats to the place We had embark'd at which —
could not be well less than three miles & from thence
to dinner at the Embassadors.

Tuesday 23d. ditto At half an hour after Noon We went
to see the Performances of the Dervises (their Religious
Dance) It was preceded by a Sermon in Arabick, —
Thirteen only assisted this Day at the Ceremony but only
nine of them Danc'd, Their Dances are performd by
continualy turning themselves round & that incessantly
to the sound of their Musick for the space of four or five
Minutes & after short Intervals They began again we
had four Dances but no one lasted full six minutes, Their

Attitudes & Gestures tho' different mighty grave & very well preserv'd, They wore all exceeding exact to the Time, tho' one or two of the Young Ones turn'd round twice to the others once, each began by a profound Bow to the Principal Dervise who stood compos'd at the End of the Room & each finish'd in the same manner; They were all dress'd so far alike as to have each along Petticoat & small Jacket on but They were of different colours & some had slippers on & others were bare footed all wore the same sort of long whitish Woolen Cap: Their Musick was rather dull than melancholly, It play'd during the whole Dances & varied in It's Time. Their

Instruments a long awkward Flagellet & a small Tabor,
no Vocal: Their Chappel a neat round Room some twenty
or twenty five feet Diameter, the middle on which they
dance floor'd & dispos'd somewhat like a Cockpitt rail'd
round with low rails not two feet high & a Gallery all
round equal with the floor for the Spectators, The
Dances finish'd they every one kiss'd the Principal
Dervise's hand, & plac'd himself on his right hand &
then the next & so all in their turns first kiss'd the
Principal's hand & his next Neighbours & so on till he
came to his place each kissing their Superior's hand all
round: a short Prayer or two concluded the Fonction.

Wednesday 14th. ditto We made another visit to
Constantinople, as We walk'd down the (hoffar from
the Glass house) towards the Water We pass'd by an
Antique Drain but small It serv'd probably for a Water
Channel, We cross'd the Water & landed near the Stanar
Gate nothing remarkable In it, We pass thro' Immediately
come to the Patriachal Church, It is but small, low,
& obscure & is old but of low degenerated days, Here
They pretend to shew the Whipping Post with the
Bodies of King Solomon & St.a Eufemia the Sanctum
Sanctorum is at the upper End (on the Eastern one) of the
Church with a Partition from the rest. Some of the Mosques

particularly S.ta Sophia is built with a place for the Im.
Sanctorium. Thence We went to Sultan Selim 2.d It is small
but neat & in the Portile are six teen good marble Pillars with
Turkish Capitalls which are like Gothick Capitals inverted
This Mosque different from the others consists only in one
Room without Isles or Galleries, It's Dome light, a Turk
very civilly suffer'd Us to go into It without even pulling
off our Shoes & shew'd Us about It. likewise the Sultan's
Mausoleum which is like all othor Torbeh's; Next We
went to Sultan Mahomet 2.d which is very large &
built like the Rest with a Portico round & a Court in front
which tho' somewhat Gothick has an Air of Grandeur

Indeed It is supported by five Antique Pillars with
Turkish Capitals ten grey Granite & eight verd Antique.
We then pass'd thro' the Hay Market, & a spacious kind
of Bezestine where Saddles & horse furniture of differents
Sorts & kinds are made &c. We could only have a View
of Marcian's Pillar from a Baker's house adjoyning
to the Gentleman's in whose Garden It stands as the
Master was absent & his Harem at home We could not
have Admittance so could but just see the upper part
of It. tis Corinthian but plainly of a bad Age tis pretty
intire but of no extraordinary size over the Capital is a
square stone with four Eagles in Bas Relief. There is an

Inscription upon the Pedestal but We were not high
to see even the Base. We pass'd thro' Strada Adrianopoli
which is esteem'd the best street in Constantinople
& is a very good not proportionably broad for it's exceeding
long. We next came to Vesder hamie a large but not Royal
Mosque but We could not enter even the Cortile but saw
It thro' the Windows, It is very large & indeed all the
Mosques I have this day seen have good Cortiles besides
their outward Arcias or Closes, Here they pretend is an
Inestimable Precious Stone, here are Mausoleums &c.
We pass'd under the Aquaduct built by Valens It continues
to supply the Town, It has quite the appearance of Jacobi Basi

We went close by the Old Seraglio's Walls, which is an irregular Octagon built by Mahomet 2d. for the Habitation of the Sultans now only for those who are despos'd & a Retreat for Sultanis Widows & superannuated Mistresses, Near it stands Solimanea built by Soliman 2d. & One of the Largest & most Magnificent of all the Royal Mosques, It has a Grand Cortile Supported by five ancient Pillars, We saw the Sultans Mausoleum Hard by it the Janisar Agas which having been consum'd in the great Fire this Spring is newly rebuilt; It is situate high, & commands the whole City & which from this point of View shews to the greatest advantage, The Turkish houses have all

a limitted height, So He has a Tower of Observation some-
-what rais'd & standing upon this advantageous Rise
commands allmost all the City, here is a continual look out
for fires which are frequent & very dangerous the houses
being chiefly Timber & Water not over plenty, We mounted
& enjoy'd the noble Prospect. We were likewise permitted
to see the Apartments of His Palace which are really
grand Rooms large & well proportion'd with rich Sofas
at the Upper End particularly the Grand Room which
overlooks the Harbour Bosphorus &c. Floors plank'd
& matted & wooden Cielings richly Gilt & handsomely
painted in their Style which I no means dislike but

rather prefer to our Naked White Ceilings. We saw
Timarchana Madhouse maintain'd & belonging to
the Solimania it is a very solid Building, Their Cells
vastly nasty & the poor Devils ill kept, among these were
two Men & likewise chain'd for getting Drunk probably
They made a practice of it. We pass'd thro' the places where
they sell Dest Ware & those where they sell Stationary
Ware &c.a which are cover'd & in the shops on either side
the passage or Road, These are smaller Besestines;
We saw the Royal Mosque of Bajazet 2d. smaller than
Solimania but except St.a Sophia the richest of any
in Antique Marbles whose Cortile is supported by Vere

Antique & I think two Porphyry Ones & Granite, We pass'd
thro' the great Besestine which allways appears new,
We took Water return'd Home & to dinner with the
Embassador.

Thursday 25th. ditto at twelve ô Clock We went to see
the performances of another Sect of Dervises more
extraordinary than the former call'd the Houhous (from
frequently repeating Allahou God is great) they have
a small Convent as nugg Retirement in Tophana & a
neat Chappel rather smaller than that of the other
Dervises in Pera but not rail'd round as the others is
& square whereas the former appear'd to be round. These

are longer a coazing their Devotion than the others but
when it is rais'd It is by far the most violent I ever beheld.
The Jonction did not begin till one o'clock, They were
at first very decent in their Worship (We were oblig'd to
them for their civility) They shut Us in to their Garden &
plac'd Us very advantagiously open'd a Window on
purpose that We might have a full View of the Ceremony,
It is pun'd with Prayers every body being on their knees bare=
=footed on some skins plac'd on the floor on purpose, then
They began singing till They gradually mov'd into a dance
& by degrees into a very frantick One, They took hold of hands
all round & form'd a large Circle sometimes two or three twirling

round in the middle, all of them dancing, stamping, ranting,
& snarling like so many Madmen or rather Dogs, tho how
soever the Burthen of the Song which was sing'd with the
greatest Vehemence. There were several who assisted in
the Circle but only eight or ten who appear'd of the Order
& those wore a Whitish Habit & Bonnet & their Hair long
These exerted themselves most particularly One or two
of them who underwent most violent Exercise & that
for three or four damnable Heats when they work'd this
up to such a Fit of frenzy & they fairly spent themselves
& fell into the Arms of some or other who supported them,
Others closing round shouting &c.a whilst the exhausted

Victim is supposd to enjoy an Ecstatick Vision the just
reward of his Lunacy. The Chief Actors look'd mighty Pale
& Wann & I am told seldom live to old age. The extravagance
of this last farcy exceeds all the Enthusiasts I have ever heard
of, I think They must be Drugs of the Bacchanals. They
have only Vocal Musick (performd by fellows in a Gallery)
which varied & had sometimes something like an Air; -
Their Function lasted one hour & half, as the Actors exhausted
themselves & fell They were conducted off by their Supporters
but They charg'd again three or four times till at last they
were carried away I believe to Bed which ended their devotions.
Saturday 27th. ditto We took Boat at the point of Topkana

(Cape Melopon) One hour brought Us to the farther=
=most Angle of the seven Towers where We landed tis a
great space of Ground enclos'd with Walls & within a
large Castle which upon occasion of declaring War, or
any Offence They confine the offending Ministers or any
of their own subjects of Distinction tis a kind of State
prizon, We walk'd up to the Gate or Entrance a plain
strong Building None but prisoners pass thro' their
Guards: A little Eastward of this We saw Giul Giama
now a Mosque & was the first Greek Church of S.ta Theodora,
In the front of it's portico are four pillars of the Composite
Order with their Entablature compleat, the Work tho' not

bad declares them to be of the declining Age, It has been lately white wash'd by the Turks; We look'd thro' the Windows & saw twelve Verd Antique Pillars In It, The Mosque is but a small One; Under It or nearly is a Sotteraneo an Oblong form supported by twenty three Composite Pillars, the twenty fourth being supplied by a Brick One, This is suppos'd to have a Reservoir but I think It rather too good, It now serves for People to work silk in &c.ª We saw St. George said to have been found'd in the time of Justinian a bad Old Church belonging to the Armenians In an old Chappel adjoyning to It is the last supper in Mosaick I have seen worse & near that

We descended some steps to a spring Aqua Santa, so styl'd for It's pretended Virtues; but I believe It's greatest One is freshness: a good deal farther or nearer the Seraglio is Piccola Sta. Sophia built in Justinian's Time, It's outward form round but within an Octagon, It is little but clever within side a Corry dore of two storyes running round the Roof of each supported by Pillars of Verd Antique & other beautifull vein'd Marbles in all thirty eight of no despicable size with Turkish Capitals but much inferior to those in the great Mosques, Six marble Pillars in front make a modern Portico to It. We had a tollerable Walk to the Historical Pillar which

was similar to those of Trajan & Antonine at Rome
& represented a Victorious Exploit of Arcadius son to
Theodosius the Great. There is remaining only the
Pedestal & Base just above the Imo Scapo with the feet
of the lower Range, The faces of the Pedestal are likewise
Bas Relievd but sadly abusd & I believe chiefly by Fire,
There are two Heads still remaining which are of a very
good Sculpture & I should suspect rather superior to
Arcadius's Age but is given to that Age & I will
not attempt to dispute it, but the Work is worthy of the
Times of Severus or His son Antoninus Pius, It
has a Stair Case &c.ª cut in the Solid Stone like those at

Rome by which We mounted to the Top of the Base & took the Diameter of the Column just above the Imoscapo which is thirteen feet, & the breadth of the stair Case two feet nine inches.

Sunday 28th. In the afternoon We rode out to an Hill call'd by the English The short Prospect place which has a fine View of the City & Canal &c.a

Monday 29th. ditto Two hours & half brought Us to the Embassador's at Begaudere a pleasant & healthy Village in a deep Bay situate about two thirds up the Bosphorus on the European side & where tis broadest We rode over an Open Country cover'd with high Fern, The

Soil not so bad as to be incapable of Improvement tho' it lyes in cault, Our View rather drainy till the Bosphorus open'd to us, at our coming into the Vale of Beyaugdere which is but narrow even Round this deep Bay it is soon lost in a very streight Glade which runs up into the Country to the West of North.

Tuesday morning 30th. ditto One hour & half in our Boat brought us to the Mouth of the Black Sea where close to the European Point of the Entrance into this Sea is a small Rocky Island (One of the Symple Gades) upon which was a Pillar vulgarly call'd Dompey's the Pillar is now fallen down & broke to pieces most of which with the

Capital lyes at the foot of the Rock, Its Diameter one foot
& half, & near It lyes an ordinary Corinthian Capital,
a round piece of Marble two feet & half diameter & four
feet & half high adorn'd with festoons & Calf heads now
allmost worn out & which undoubtedly was an Altar
still remains on the Rock & seems to have serv'd for the
Pedestal of the Pillar. It is of rather better work than
the Column & never could originally belong to It. It has
no foundation in the Rock neither is there the least
appearance of any on this Rock but is plac'd simply upon
It. & having gone from It's perpendicular was probably the
occasion of the Pillars falling. We guess these Compositions

of Pompey's Pillar fragments taken from some other
Place & erected there for a Land mark, but the Pasticio has
great Obligations to Travellers &c. This Rock seems to be about
twenty Yards in Circumference & as much in height but its
Ascent is somewhat difficult, It does not stand fifty Yards
from the Terra firma out of a point on which a poor Village
& near it a large Light House Opposite to this at the distance
of about three leagues is another Rock (Cyanea) lying
perhaps 100 yards from the Asian Promontory at the which
forms the other side of the Entrance into the Sea near which the
Rebas empty's It self into the Black Sea, and at a small leagues
distance from that within the Entrance into the Bosphorus.

is the Asian Light House which are of great Consequence, for the Black sea enjoys few or no Ports on this side It's coast reckon'd dangerous & tis very often excessive Boisterous & great numbers of Vessells are lost in It. Here We command the Coast on either side, The Bosphorns which are rather low & not very fine Asia less barren, And It's Coast are by no manner of means near the Euxine to be compar'd with the other End near the Propontis, the Giants Hill on which is a Clump of Trees on the Asia side is by far the prettiest Object, We return'd to Dinner at Begaldere chez Monsieur Nepplif the Rusian Resident a genteel sensible Minister, In the Afternoon We row'd over to the L'Eschelle du Grand Signior

It is situate almost over against Begaudore on the Asian side. We walk'd up the pleasant Valley call'd Tochat which is Meadow ground near a mile in breadth delightfully shaded with very large plain Oaks, Ash & other Trees prettily watered by a clear Rivulet bounded on each side by gentle Hills richly cloath'd with hangings Groves a most pleasing Scene, a good mile & half up the Valley We came to the Grand Signiors Chiosque pretty enough & as usually seated upon the stream a happy situation a most delightfull place of retirement & recreation; The view from the Eschelle down to the Bosphorus is exceeding fine. We return'd to Begaudore in thirty minutes for their Boats go a prodigious pace especialy those of the foreign

Ministers who are allow'd to have ten Men & all Skullars &c.a

Wednesday July 1.st N.S. After dinner We left Begaudere one hour & half brought us to Tophana in Boat down the Bosphorus whose delightfull Coasts quite surpass'd my Imagination, It was a continued feast & that one of the most luxurious Ones my Eyes ever Enjoy'd Villages on both sides with their painted Chiosques &c.a ev'ry quarter or half mile interspers'd with Groves of lofty Cyprus Planes &c.a all kind of Trees great variety of Ground pretty little valleys stealing within the Hills some of which gentle ones others Romantick & were not cover'd with Wood, a bold Rock display'd It self, The Landscapes chang'd every ten or five minutes & were beautifull

that We regretted the Swiftness of the Current that hurried us along too fast just about the Castles. One of them on the European side Damalis according to Jandys now the Black Tower, the Canal seems to be the Richest but his hard to say where for all down that Coast we go with the other & they both boast such charming Scenes that I know not from Begaudore which to give the preferance to, there are three places very narrow not exceeding half a mile in my opinion, that just below the Castles (which entirely commands the Passage) seems to be the narrowest & probably it was there where Darius the father of Xerxes passd over a Bridge of Boats. There are other two Castles on either side but halfway beyond Begaudore the

Entrance into the Euxine whose all Vessels are oblig'd to stop

&c.ª

Thursday July 2ª ditto We cross'd the Water & landed at

Scutari (Chrysopolis) On the Asian shore over against

the Port of Constantinople this Town a Suburb of

Stambole must be nearly as large as Smirna tho' it does

not appear so on the other side, We saw two or three Mosques

here but nothing extraordinary only two or three old Pillars,

We walk'd thro' the Town which is very considerable rises high

& reaches broad advantageously situated on the side of an Hill,

We walk'd over the plain away for Hardicui (Chalcedonia)

& in a small pretty Valley light'upon by chance a Caravan

departing for Mecca It was the Chaccoabeihsorem mani
setting out with a numerous retinue all well mounted particular=
=ly His Officers with the Grand Signiors Presents to the Tomb
of Mahomet &c.a The Mules ten or twelve of Them which carry'd
the Presents were finely bedeck'd with little silken Ensigns of
different colours with feathers &c.a There were five or six
Tartaraavannes or Commodious Horse Litters which
probably were for the use of the Harem or perhaps night
Travelling One hour's walk brought Us from Chrysopolis
to Chalcedonia, where Geta was slain by His Brother &
afterwards Maccinus & his son by the Soldiers at the instigation
of Elagabalus. In Chardicui no considerable Village, we

saw St. Euphemia a pitifull old Greek Church in which they pretend this to be the same (was held the Council of Nicomedia It is small & gloomy has four Pillars One composite & the other three with Turkish Capitalls Fusts probably of old Marble. From this shore You have one of the richest views of Stambole, seraglio Point, the Port & mouth of the Bosphorus including likewise Pera, Galata, Tophana, Fondacli, &c. Bezigtach which being desirous to take we would have enter'd Characherai for that purpose which is a seraglio of the Sultans for his cast off Ladies, It stands on the most S. Western point of Scutari (Promontorium Damalis) where Tournefort reports that Chases the Athenian General

defeated the Fleet of Macedon shore or thereabouts which He
besieg'd Byzantium: Damalis the Wife of Chabrias was
buried on that Cape who dyed during the Siege but as We
could not gain admittance, Bowra took the View just
without the Seraglio Wall on the point of Land close upon
the Sea shore where We had as good or better view of the
whole which I think surpasses any in the Neighbourhood
of Constantinople. To the S.W. of Chalcedon is the Isthmus
which forms the farther harbour of Chalcedon / Portus
Eutropia / on this Isthmus are the Ruins of the Seraglio of
Soliman the Magnificent where He indulg'd with Roxana
&c.ª It is now a Grove of Cypress &most heavenly situation;

The Tower Chalcedon runs in to the middle of this Harbour
& on the Northside of Chalcedon Point is an Harbour but
not a Secure One surely: The Country adjacent round about
looks very pleasing &c. We return'd to Tophana passing by
Leander's Tower which is Trifling ill built modern nothing
worth seeing; They pretend there is a Spring of fresh Water
but tis disputed & thought Rain Water. It is small stands
upon a small Rock about two fifths from Scutari to Tophana
which are distant about a mile.

Saturday 4th. ditto We set out with Mr. Foley for Belgrade
three quarters of an hour over a Champaigne Heath brought us
on the Brink of an Hill which overlooks Sadiabat a Seraglio

of the Grand Signiors situate in the same Valley & enjoys the same River that Kaikitana does which stands about a mile lower down nearer Stambole. We came next to Boggidhui riding still over the Heath, turning a little out of the Road on the right hand, which is a plain Aquaduct of good stone Arches somewhat Gothick but rather well of which there are twenty built by Achmet Bashaw not thirty Years agone. Hence We have a pretty view of the Bosphorus thro' a pleasing but narrow Valley which here commences & leads down to Belgaudere of which We have a Glimpse. It lyes not more than two Miles lower down, We next entered Belgrade Woods which are full of lofty pine

Trees, a kind of Beech, Middlers Chestnuts Oaks &c. We saw
Valbek house a little Chiosque where joyn two Channels
which help to supply Constantinople. We reach'd Belgrade
in four hours & half from our Landing but We rode one
hour out of the direct Road; Our ride was very pleasant
over the open Countries & then thro' the fine Woods of
Belgrade & such as I could have fancied my self in
England were it not that the Country from Stambole
to Belgrade is miserably inculto We rode after dinner
towards the Black Sea to a place vulgarly called
Ovid's Tower, a small half hour from an Eminence You
have a pretty view of Belgrade & its circumjacent fields

& the Banks / which are Dams or Bodies of Water lately made there), & which greatly contribute to the supplying Stamboole with Water), One half hour farther gently ascending We command a very fine Prospect great variety of Ground around many Groves of Pines & greatly embellish'd by several Spots of ground well cultivated interspers'd with two or three villages all terminated by the Black Sea which lyes before us perhaps three miles off. Another half hour brings us to Dvids Tower which is an old Brick Building / viz. / one Hundred years old / consisting of one Room about fifty feet long & about thirty wide / having serv'd probably for a Corps de Guardia or for a Watch Tower / It is on an Hill & has an extensive view over the

Black sea distant not above two Miles. Our ride was very agreable chiefly thro' the Woods of Belgrade which are of vast extent & as It's Trees are stately they allways afford confortable shade, & this Vallage has the advantage of a variety of pleasant rides which probably made It the resort of the foreign Ministers for They have all houses here, It's distance from Stambole very convenient about twelve miles from which It lyes near North. There are not above thirty houses here all belong to the foreign Ministers & Franks except a few lower Greeks for servants who have a pitifull Church here but not a Turk in It. Pisani the first English Druggerman has His house the best situated of any; But poor Belgrade

is now allmost uninhabited for the great body of Water which
is there in a manner stagnated by their Bents lately made
have render'd It so exceeding Agueish that allmost all the
Ministers & Merchants have forsaken their habitations
there which are now neglected &c. Tis a most rural spot
a sweet Retreat, there is a Bowling Green on a solitary spot
at the bottom of a gentle hill near the Brook's side which
supplys the Bents below & with remarkably good water
now unfrequented & quite abandon'd.

Sunday July 5th. ditto We set out for Stambole by way of
the Aquaducts which are generally reputed Antique that is
in the time of Valens or Valentinian in the 4th Century

that vulgarly call'd the crooked Aquaduct, from its making a turn before it crosses the Valley from Hill to Hill, can if any best support these pretensions. Whose Arches are three or more one above another, & the Piers of the middle order of Arches are bor'd for a Passage from one Hill to the other, the water is convey'd to this from a Rivulet which passes near Belgrade which Pococke determines the Hydraetis; about three quarters of a mile wide of this Aquaduct & parallell across the same Valley runs a long Aquaduct which is supplied by another stream. This consists of two orders of Arches the lower of which has forty seven & the upper one fifty Arches, Pococke makes it two thousand two hundred & twenty nine feet long, eighty five feet &

half high & the Wall twelve feet thick We did not measure
It for It has the appearance of a more modern date & surely
has been built since the Sultans have their seat at Stambole
as well as the high Aquaduct & which are attributed to
Solyman the Magnificent & are both worthy of Him, the
waters of the long & crook'd Aquaduct communicate a little
farther & are receiv'd by the high Aquaduct which lyes a mile
nearer Stambole & which has quite the appearance of a
Turkish fabrick a truely great One It is built over an arrow
glade in a very particular manner with large & small Arches
& sloping Buttresses, of this & the crooked One Bowra took
Draughts, They are very lofty & magnificent stone Edifices, the

Channells from them to the Town must I believe be low walls
in or near upon the Ground. We return'd home by another &
pleasanter Road but longer about for we were five hours, we
rode thro' pleasant Meadows by a Rivulet quite round by —
Ochmeidan which We cross'd over & enjoy'd the full view
of all Stambole &c. Pass'd thro' the Suburb St. Demetus
& got time enough to dine with the Embassador.

Wednesday 8th. We embark'd at Topkana in order to
make the Tour of Stambole. One good hour in a Boat
with three Shullers brought us from the Seraglio Point
to the farthermost Corner of the seven Towers which is One
of the three sides of the Triangle. We observ'd by the Way

what before escap'd us an ordinary Brick Tower vulgarly
call'd of Bellisarius, tis near a square of perhaps thirty
feet not above 35 high rather ordinary Work & probably
has been a Tower of the City Wall which falling from it
was restor'd about twenty yards farther in for tis quite
shallow betwixt & so left this isolated in the sea from
the shore at the Point of the seven Towers We walk'd to
the other Angle in the Port or Sinus Saracenus which
We perform'd in one hour & twenty minutes at a moderate
good pace without the Wall mostly whence We conclude this
about four English Miles & of equal length with the side
of the Triangle from the seven Towers to the Seraglio Point

but longer by a full mile than the other side from the seraglio point to Ejup which will make the whole Circumference about Eleven miles, & which cannot be far from the Mark. The Walls are allways double frequently tribble & sometimes quadruple, but some of them most probably of different dates however several of the Gates on the Land side the City are in their Ancient places as may be seen by the Dispositions of the Towers along the great Wall which are sometimes square, & sometimes Octagon at proper distances, and the Causeys over the two Fossées now turn'd into Gardens to these Gates are supported by well built stone Arches which must be Antique that is of the lower Greek Emperors. In our Walk we first pass'd

by a stopt up Door of the Corinthian order over which is a
Mezzo Relievo of an handsome Lyon, next we came to the three
good Arches of a Causey which most likely led to a Gate tho'
there is no appearance of One in the outward side of this
present Wall which shews that this part at least of the Wall
is of modern times. We then came to the Porta Aurea which
has an Architrave not bad on the Outside & a spread Eagle
over the Gate within side. No Apollo or Muses now visible
as mention'd by former Travellers. Then Porta Selivrea
New Gate, Porta Topicapi. We reach'd Porta Adrianopoli
in one hour & two minutes Walk, for we deducted every minute
which we stopt still &c. This is the most Northern Point of

Constantinople, The Country without away is open, dry &
pleasant rather low in somuch that I could never be high
enough to Command the fortifications, from hence we inclin'd
more to the East & in eighteen minutes more brought us to the
point in Ejup & this is full four miles tis call'd the North
side tho' It includes somewhat of the Western One also &
perhaps a little of the Eastern One this We walk'd in one
hour & twenty minutes & is four miles, & we may reasonably
give the same length to the other Glade from the seven Towers to
the seraglio point but this third side from Ejup point to that
of the seraglio which wash'd by the port cannot be above three
fair miles, as we had often row'd by this side before We embark'd

here & cross'd over to the Captain Pashaw's Office & from thence
to dinner with the Embassador. In the same Afternoon I rode
out One hour & half to the East of North to see the Grand
Prospect which deserves that or a better Title being most
exceeding fine, It Commands the Euxine Sea Islands as far as
Marmora, Seraglio Point, all Stambole, the whole Port,
all the Suburbs of this side Pera Galata, Tophana, Fonda-
chi, Beizigtash &c. and opposite Scutari & delightfull
adjacent Country in Asia, a full view of the mouth of the
Bosphorus & with It's Picturesh Coasts up to the great
Castles & Bights, a Grand Prospect indeed We returned to
Supper at the Embassadors.—

Gyllius makes Constantinople to be founded by
Byzas the son of Neptune & Cereassa, or as Porson
nam'd Byzes, Admiral of the fleet of the Megarians,
who transplanted a Colony there, like old Rome.
Constantinople was divided into fourteen Wards &
stands upon a Promontory (Promontorium Bosphorium)
which contains seven Hills & which rise in such an
advantageous manner, One above another that they all
display themselves. Pocock has follow'd Gyllius in
his Distribution &c. Only changing the order of the Hills
viz: calling that the seventh which Gyllius makes the
first &c. The first then according to Gyllius takes up a

great part of the City being generally allow'd to be one
third part of it & makes the most southern Angle of the
Triangle which is the form of Stamboul. On this first
Hill is the Pillar of Arcadius. This first Hill is
seperated by a Vale from the Hill on which is the
Seraglio, & which I call the second Hill & likewise is
divided by a Vale from the Height that joyns the fifth
& the seventh Hills & may bye nearly south of them.
The second Hill is chiefly occupied by the Grand Sig.r
Seraglio & which is between two & three miles in Circum-
ference & makes the most Eastern Angle of the Triangle
whose extremity is the Seraglio Point & that of the —

Promontorium Bosphorium, & which Promontory more properly contains these 2.d 3.d 4.th 5.th 6.th & 7.th hills, which are regularly dispos'd that neither of them intercepts the prospect of the other. As you sail up the Bay (Ceras) you enjoy them all hanging over It & in such a manner that quite round the City you see before you both sides of ev'ry One of them for they are divided by Valleys that descend from the height which joyns some of the Hills (particularly the fifth, sixth & seventh) & goes near the whole length of the City, The Adrianople street running all along on the Top of It, the first Hill lyes lower than the second, the second than the third, the fourth, fifth, & sixth are

in some places higher, in others somewhat lower than the third which may easily be discovered by the Level of the aqua duct built by Justinian. The second jets out to the East viz.t makes the Seraglio Point the Entrance into the Port / Ceras / the third & fourth Hills within the Port lye more inward to the South, the others lye more open to the North, so that at One view you have a full prospect of them. And as most of the Houses & all the Mosques have Courts or Gardens in which are planted Trees lofty Cypruses &c.a This adds Charms to the prospect beyond imagination, & the Mosques high Fabricks with the Contrasts between their Domes & Minarets enrich the

Landscape & makes it by far the finest Jewel beheld. On
the third Hill is the burnt Pillar, On the fourth is the
Grand Mosque of Solymania, the Valley between it
& the fifth Hill is broader, the Aquaduct of Valencinian
crosses it of which remain some forty Arches, the Eastern
end of it is destroy'd & the Water is now convey'd by Channels
on the Ground. The Mosque of Sultan Mahomet is on
the fifth Hill & that of Sultan Selim on the fifth, the
Western Walls of the City running along on the Top of the
seventh Hill & along the Vale which seperates it from
the first Hill. The Gates of Constantinople are twenty
seven, from the Seraglio Point to the Seven Towers are

Seven Gates viz.ª Achir Capousi, Jatlerou Capousi,
Kan Capou, Jeni Capou, Daut Pacha Capou, —
Zamathia Capou, Narli Capou; From the Seven
Towers to Tefterdar Schellesi, are six Gates viz.ª —
Jedi Coule Capousi, Selivreé Capousi, Jeni Capou,
Sop Capousi, Edrené Capousi, Egri Capou. and
from Teftedar Schellesi to the Seraglio Point are
fourteen Gates, viz.ª Geni Serai Capousi, Balat Capousi
Fenar Capousi, Agro Capou, Jubali Capousi, —
Onhephane Capousi, Ayiasina Capousi, Odun
Capousi, Zindan Capousi, Balik Bazari Capousi
Gumruk Capousi, Baglehé Capousi, Top Capousi,

Serai Humaim Capousi.

Constantinople is by the best Observations found to be situate in forty two Degrees North Latitude as near as possible. It certainly enjoys the happiest situation of any Town I ever saw, It has all the advantages that in Nature can be found which are necessary for the Conveniences & pleasures of life, One of the finest Ports in the World in the first place, Rivers It has but They are small however by the help of Aquaducts It does not want Water unless upon very urgent Occasions of Fire &c.ª Notwithstanding the vast consumption of Water which the Turks constantly make

in Bagnios Fountains &c.ª In which consist Turkish
Luxury joint with the fruition of Women & Boys &c.ª But
they might be better supplied with Water if they would
make other Aquaducts for the Country about Constantinople
affords variety of Springs. It is an Open Champaigne
Country exceeding dry tho' not of the most fertile however
the happier soil of Asia supply's them amply with
Provisions of all sorts. The Bosphorus whose delightful
afford not only the most agreable situations for
Villas &c. but opens a Communication with the Black Sea
& immense Tract of Country. Its Borders from whence they
draw not only their fair Circassians & Georgeans but many

usefull necessaries for Life Provissions Fewel & Wood for their Shipping &c.a What a glorious situation for Trade, How is this happy Spot by nature calculated to command a Correspondence with the Whole World & were It in other hands what advantages might be made of such an advantagious site; However the Roman Genius had exalted Rome to the Sovereignty of the then known World Constantinople a much more happy situation than that of Rome, But happy for the Christian Princes The Turks reap but small advantages from their more advantageous situation, The Town indeed is well supplied with Provissions of all sorts good Flesh Game &c.a And their seas afford good fish, but They ought to be far better

supplied but their Trade is chiefly carried on by foreign
ships some few large ones trade to Egypt which are huge
ones built of Jack asize by express order from the Sultan
for those Ships upon occasion serve for Ships of War but
all others chiefly are foreign Bottoms except those that
trade to the Black Sea's & no Christians are suffer'd to pass
thro' the Bosphorus Vomit the Boats of the Country which
supply Constantinople with Provisions from Asia
&c. I observ'd numbers of Half Moons very common
on the Minarets in Stambole which the Turks have
adopted, which was the ancient Symbole of Bizantium for—
when Philip of Macedon Alexander's father besieged the

Town, The Byzantines by favour of the Moon discover'd some
of his Manœuvres & thereupon erected a Temple & Statue to
Hecate & the Croissant thence became the Symbole of
Byzantium but It could not protect Them for Byzantium
was demolish'd ravag'd &c.ª by the same Philip as It had been
before that time by Darius & was afterwards by Severus &c.ª
However Authors have exalted the Views of Constantinople
& Travellers Expectations may be rais'd I must own that They
instead of falling short of what I expected which is generally
the Case, Constantinople &c.ª Its Suburbs greatly surpass'd
my Ideas not only the first time I view'd but every time I survey'd
It from Its different ravishing points of View but like all other

Strangers I was shock'd when I enter'd Stamboll or the Suburbs
The Streets are generally very narrow, tis true there is a streight
Causeway on each side for foot people but they are abominably ill
pav'd & tho' the Turks do not like the Scotch, Italians, &
French throw their Excraments & filth out into the Street yet
the Dirt not being clear'd away the Mangy dead Dogs & live
Mangy Ones, dead Rats &c.ª make most of the Streets exceeding
Offensive, & the Hills are not a little troublesome tho' They
make so fine an Appearance from without. Travellers
greatly disagree in their Computations of the Circumference
of Constantinople, as we row'd & walk'd quite round the
City I cannot readily submit to their Calculations untill I am

aſswr'd that They examin'd Matters with the same exactneſs
We did & by the most faire Observations We were capable of
making We conclud'd the whole Circumference of Stambole
to be about Eleven miles; Wherefore D.r Pococke must be
grosly mistaken in his Calculation of the number of In-
-habitants at 3.600.000 for allowing which is over ample
the Borghi to be equal to the City it will be leſs than
London & as It has by no means the appearance of
greater Populousneſs Iespecialy if you consider how low
the Houses are & the Spaces occupied by Gardens &c.a
One cannot fairly compute more than 1.000.000 of Souls, this
is but a random gueſs but this Calculation is impoſsible.

The Port / Ceras / seperates Stamboole from ye suburbs viz.
Galata Pera Topkana Fondaclui Beizigtash &c. —
not mentioning St. Demetrie which lyes more out to the
Country. It is form'd by the Seraglio point & that of Topkana
/ Cape Milapon // It may justly be reckon'd amongst the
finest in the World, Its Entrance is a good half mile broad —
somewhat more perhaps & fronts the Eastward, It runs up
perhaps to the North of West near two miles in the shape
of a Bull's Horn, You are secure from all winds, & lye in
what depth of water you please & have excellent holding
Ground, you load & unload without the least difficulty for
you may run your Bow split ashore lay in your Long side close

unto the shoar & take in your Goods & deliver them without the inconveniency of Boats &c.a Tophana's Point (Cape Melapon) & the point of Scutari form the Entrance into the Bosphorus which must be near a mile across, & if you allow Scutari &c.a which is it's self a large Town to be a suburb of Stambole as I think it ought to be reckon'd so as much as Faux bourg St. Germain of Paris or the Borrough of London then I am of opinion that Constantinople may stand upon as much Ground as London & consequently may be a full sixth bigger than Paris, tho' I cannot with Turnefort all together agree who supposes Constantinople's Circuit to be twenty three miles

And He allows twelve miles more for the Fauxbourgs those
I did not measure so cannot pretend to say what their
circumference is, but that of Stambole must be eleven
miles or thereabouts tis impossible to get at the just
number of the Inhabitants for such Registers do not enter into
their Police & such is their Jealousy that 'twould be very
dangerous for a Stranger to be too inquisitive upon that Head.
However I think Pococke must have overshot the Mark
by full thirds: However the Mosques their gilt & leaded Domes
(rather of a low proportion) enliven'd by the Minarets I say
however these huge Massive Piles innoble the prospects of
Stambole & the interminn'd Cypruses & other Trees embellish

the Views. Yet Baths & Fountains are justly to be rank'd
among the richest Ornaments of Stambole & indeed are
worthy to be imitated in Christian Country's I think the
finest Fountain is in Tophana near the Point tho'
that at Sta. Sophia comes very near it and could wish to
see the same kind of Cielings introduc'd in England, They
are Wooden & are gilt & painted & sometimes in Deed rather
too much & confus'd but the Expence is but small and the
Designs might easily be amended & would relieve the Eye
far preferable to our Naked white wash'd Cielings which
are seldom of a piece with the handsome Wainscoats & rich
Hangings which our best Rooms are frequently ornamented

with &c.ª The Climate of Constantinople is by accounts of all the English now settled there very far from being an Eligible One, They are exceeding subject to Feavers which is occasion'd by the Seasons being so very sudden & violent in it's Changes, The Colds are very severe & the Heats would be intollerable if They were not corrected by the North Winds which still Constantly reign during the Summer months the same Etesian Winds as mention'd by Herodotus. But the Turks are not so sensible of these great Alterations of weather whose Constant Rule is to dress according as They find the Heat or Cold requires, & a Fever or two extraordinary is never reckon'd unfasionable because the Almanack says We are

in the Dog days if the heat is not agreable to the season of the
year: The Turks use little or no Exercise a foot only or on
horseback & Coaches are too effeminate for them & only
us'd by the Women, rather Litters than Coaches, an Horse
are their chief pride of which They have as fine as are
in the World, & the Turks are very good Horsemen in their
manner, they are rather ruff Riders & I never saw any
Horses so compleatly drest as in France, They do not study
Grace & genteel Attitudes either the Horse or Rider, Curating
is their chief amusement & at which They are very expert,
They indulge much in Caiques at Constantinople of which
I am informd there are six thousand which play at Stambole

I should guess their number considerably exceeds that of
Ours on the Thames, These Caiques or Wherries are
extremely neat & light on the Water, no fiddle can be made
with greater Nicety, they are of a long form like a Gondola
but sharp at the Bottom, They go a pace, the Boatmen have
Shutters all One two or three in a boat as far as five are
permitted but beyond that to None but great Men or particularly
privileg'd; But what seems ridiculous & is certainly very
inconvenient is that None but the Grand Signiors or Grand
Vizirs Boat may have a Tilt or awning, These Watermen are
very dextrous; and their Turks manner of cleaving Wood for fire
is very cleaver & well judg'd performed by two Men with long

Hatchets, One striking leaves his Tool in which acts as a
Wedge till the other has struck & so alternately which is a
very expeditious manner & saves the great Labour of beating
wedges, but perhaps might not prove effectual in very large
& knotty pieces; But They are all together as awkward in
cutting their stone for building, not knowing the use of
Saws nor yet of Chissells, but working away with a kind of
short Pick ax & so leisurely with their Pipes in their
mouths & withall such tender strokes as tho' they were afraid
to hurt the stone. The common Porters likewise carry more
Weight than any Jews saw. they lay the Burden all down their
Backs having a sort of Saddle on their rumps to support it

And I was told at the Embassadors Table that these Porters will carry with great ease a large Bale of Cloth of four hundred weight up & down the sharp Hills & Steps into the Warehouses. But I saw no other Labourers &c worthy Imitation. The Turks receive their Moral & Ecclesiastical Laws from Mahomet the Asiatick Law Giver, a Man of obscure Parentage born in Thran a Village of Arabia anno Christi 551. He compil'd his Doctrine in the Alcoran in a Cave not farre from Mecca. He afterwards was oblig'd to fly from thence to Medina not two days Journey distant being followed by several after a time He made Himself Master of Mecca & made that

the place of his Residence; where He dyed in the great Climacterical Year of his Age & was buried at Medina, and the Turks out of Reverence to the Sepulcher of their Prophet allways turn their faces towards Mecca whenever they pray. The Mahometans are divided into Threescore & twelve Sects sprung from the two fountains Of that nam'd Imamia, the Persians are drunk, Of the other called Leshare, the Syrians, Arabians, Turks & Africans. There are no People that I ever saw who attend their Devotions with that punctuality & Decency that the Turks do, & are so sincere in their Duty, and the Church is in no Country better endow'd than their Mosques

and the Clergy nowhere more respected than in Turky & this is likewise certain that in no part of the World the people who are of different Sects from the Gens du Pais enjoy so free & uninterrupted Exercise of their different Callings as in Turky, All Goers except Franks are lightly taxed by the G.d Signior but are never molested in the performance of their Devotions. They are not allow'd Balls because the Turks who are very jealous think them proper Utensils for Signals in Rebellions &c.a The great Punctuality, Humanity Hospitality & Charitable Dispositions in the Turks is sufficiently known by all those who has ever frequented them, Insomuch

that Franks prefer dealing with a Turk to any Christian
in the East, & such is their Treatment of their Slaves even
Those They take from the Maltese &c. that They have
better perhaps in Turkish Captivity than in a full
enjoyment of all the Liberty a Catholick Prince's Subject
generally can boast. Their Charity is not confin'd only
to Men, but to Animals of all Sorts holding wrong to
destroy or hurt any that are in themselves harmless
unless Those that are necessary for the Support of Life.
Dogs they wont suffer in their Houses because an unclean
Animal but They constantly feed them in the Streets &
with which Stambole Swarms, & They are indeed a

Nusance especialy to Strangers tho'n ot to the Turks the former being accustom'd to beat them with Sticks they bare a Grudge to their very Habit, I have seen Habitations near the Arsenal built for Sparrows into which they have free Ingress & Egress & are constantly fed & many such Instances might be mentioned. I have often wonder'd that the Turks are so good people considering their Government, Who would expect to find Honesty, Morality & Charity in a Country where Money that curs'd Idol is the Wheel which puts every thing in Motion. In all Countries it prevails more or less but in Turky it alone has sway there is no Employment from the most servile to that of the

Sultan but what is openly purchas'd &c. At present the chief Wealth of the Ottoman Empire is center'd in the Seraglio. The present G. Signior Mahomet the first or Mahomet the fifth is but in form & has no Children &c. His Conduct was Generous & Great towards the Queen of Hungary during her late Troubles. He assur'd Baron Bendler that He would take no advantages of her distresses promis'd that if He stirr'd at all He should rather be to assist Her. He sent Her Presents & punctually kept his Word. Mr. Porter told me that the G. Signior further dropt a dispute occasion'd by the Queen of Hungary's not repairing a Bridge on the Frontiers of Transylvania according to

promise during the time that the Bavarians & French were invading her Territories, & let it lye dormant till the Empress was rid of her Enemies & then with just reason put Her in mind of Her non compliance. The present Vizir is a meer Zypher, And the Mufti Mahmet Effendi is perhaps the most upright Minister in the World, He is not to be brib'd & is judg'd too honest to enjoy his Imployment long. The Kislar Aga solely governs the Whole Empire & as He is vastly Covetous & is an exceeding weak man 'tis judg'd his mule Administration will soon occasion a Revolution in the State. The Account was greatly augmented of the Fire which happen'd some few months

a gone) It did not consume above three hundred Houses. about
two months since an extraordinary Society of Pastry
Cooks were detected & all executed for their horrid Composition
making their Pastry with Human Grease & the meat of
their Pyes with human flesh, They used to seduce people
into their houses & murder them & send their Cloaths &c
to other Towns to be sold, & this they had practis'd for
sometime... We are lucky in having the Town quite
free from Plague, The Turks are exceeding careless &
unmind full of that fatal Distemper tho' very superstitious
& very fearfull of the Evil Eye, & many wear Charms round
their Necks against it. No Prince in Europe has so many

Houses as the Sultan & for this reason as they are seldom
fond of inhabiting the Mansions of their Predecessors
except the Sg.r Seraglio which is their Royal Pallace, &
an heavenly One J.t must be by J.ts situation for the
number of the Chiosques in the Garden by overlooking
the Walls & likewise some holes One sees thro' J.t must
command all the delightfull Prospects that are in
reach of that fine situation. The present Sultan lays
out great sums in building & repairing. J could not learn
what are the Amusements of the Turkish Ladies but
J believe Bagnio's are their chief Resource as well as those
of the Men. by what imperfect glance J could oversee they seem

to be exceeding fine Women, Both Men & Women frequent
a low kind of Comedy of which there are female Troops
for the Women to see as well as Male for the Men tis
vastly bad by all kinds Caratouch is the principal
Character who sums all in B— th Caddi, However
Noble the Turkish Dress is as tis so very loose & easy—
It encourages them to lye in It & Those who do not
change often notwithstanding their frequent use of
Baths smell very strong, tis the most expensive Habit
I know. The Turks are allow'd to be a very sensible, shrew'd,
Accute people, very Politicall in all their Affairs & Exact.
Mr. Porter is of Opinion that They have the most Accurate

Registors in Europe! No wonder that They are good Politicians since whatever Scheme They have in their Views They never quit, persevere to the last are wholly bent upon that Object alone, all their Thoughts are confin'd to that Scheme alone on which They continually ponder undisturb'd by other Objects repos'd on their Sophas uninterrupted by nothing but their Pipes &c.ª Fryday is the Day the Turks pay most Regard to especialy the married men.

Fryday July 10.th 1750. We departed from Constantinople & weigh'd Anchor on board the Matilda lying off Topkana at seven o Clock the same Evening.

Saturday 11.th July ditto In the Evening We came to an

Anchor off Bosbouroun / Promontorium Neptunium or Posidium Promontorium which divides the Sinus Cianus from the Sinus Astacenus or that of Nicomadia for Nicomadia was situate within It. This Promontory projects at least twenty Miles from the End of the Bay but the Bay of Nicomedia now Is mit runs a great deal deeper in, Betwixt Nicomedia & Chalcedon most probably was the Abode of Amicus who was worsted by Pollux, The Pro=montory I should guess to be distant about ten Leagues from Constantinople & may bear about S. by W. Westerly from thence. To the S.W. by W. Westerly is the Island Kalomine not high Land we are near enough to distinguish It's Soil. –

Sunday 12th ditto as we stretch'd backwards & forwards up
the Sinus Cianus now call'd the Bay of Moundania we
had a beautifull Coast on either hand each afford pretty
bordering Hills cloath'd with Trees & shrubs & pleasant
Valleys well cultivated Champlies terminates our
Prospect to South West &c. The Coast on the right hand is thickor
Jat with Towns & Villages than the other, amongst which
Moundania which gives name to the Bay is the largest.
It is situate on the West side of the Bay about the middle of
It. & is inhabited by Greeks. It is the nearest Port to Bourssa
but as we were inform'd there is not the best lying for a ship.
We proceeded for the Bottom of the Bay Moundania is situate

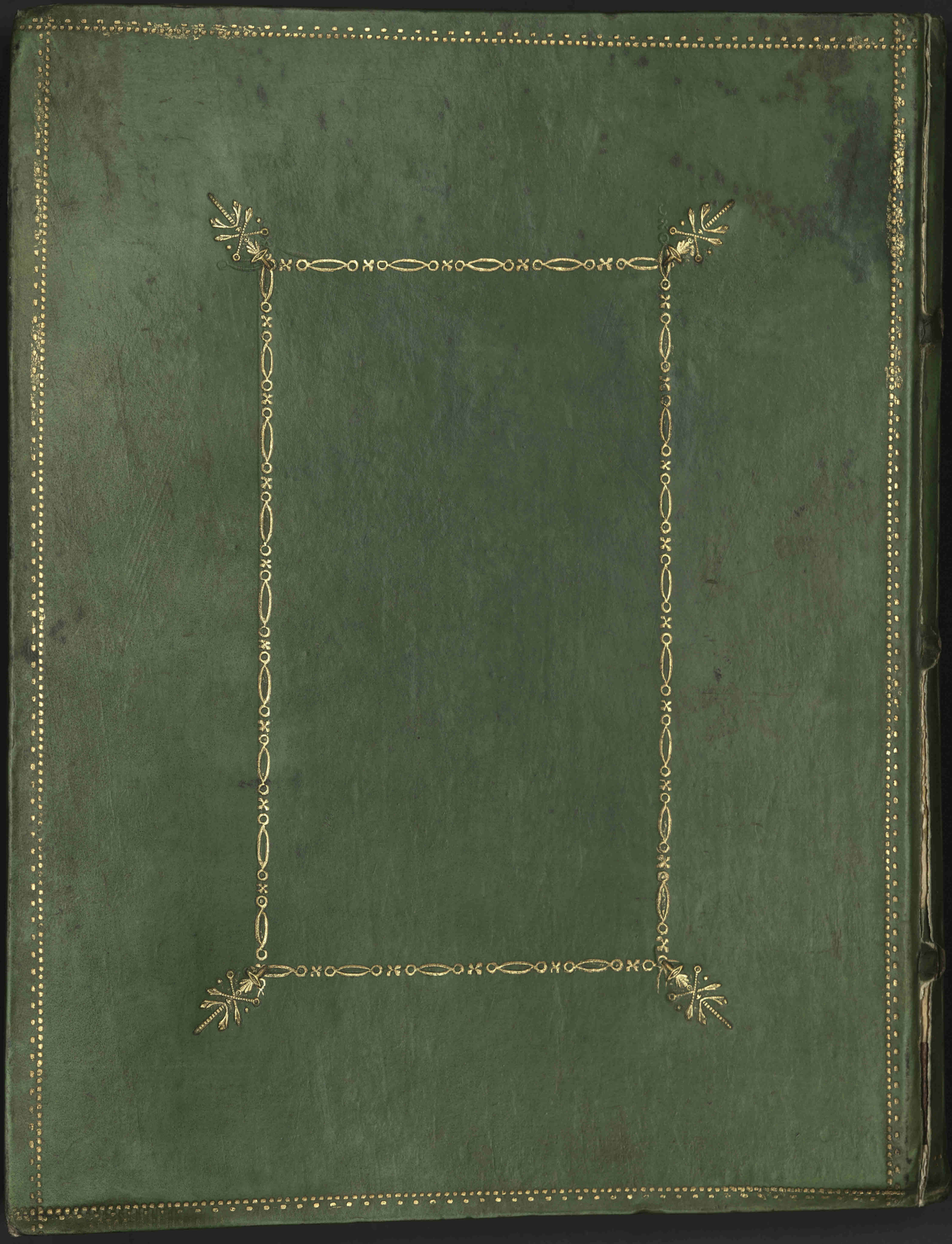
where stood Apamea of which there are now no remains
which was built by the infamous King Prusias & so call'd
in honour of His Wife or Myrlaa afterwards call'd from
Prusias Wife Apamea. We came to an Anchor the
same Evening off Gemilée (Chius) situate at the farther
Recess of the Bay on its Eastern side on the Borders of a
gently rising Hill whose Summit to the N.E. of the Town
We judge to be the Mons Argantonius & which is all
the Chain of Hills which runs along this Isthmus quite to
Promontorium Nepturnium nowhere so high as the
Mons Argantonius a pleasant Ridge prettily vary'd &c.
This Bay straightens towards its Recess but I cannot be less

than a mile broad even there, I should guess it to be four
Leagues wide at its Embouchure. Beyond the Bottom of
the Bay is a delightful little Valley in form a Triangle
whose Base is the Bottom of the Bay, it runs up between
the same chain of Hills which border the Gulf quite to
the Points of its two Promontory's here contracting
themselves & three miles the length of this Valley close &
seperate by a ridge of not high Hills (tho' too low to have
been distinguish'd by D.r Locoche) this Valley from the
Lake Ascanius. This Valley is really charming water'd
by the Rivulets Hylas & Lais pretty streams which come
from Ascanius & empty themselves into the Bay One close

to the Town the other nearer the other side farther than Boroche has plac'd them off. The Valley is mighty fertile. Rich in Fruit Trees, Mulberrys &c.ª for they make a great deal of Silk & the impending Hills cultivated in Vineyards especialy the little Glades within their sides & their Tops well timber'd.

Monday 15th. ditto We set out for Bourssa we rode round the Bay cross'd the two Rivulets over Bridges Lius & Hylas the latter so call'd from Hercules's Boy Hylas who was carry'd off by the Nymphs when Hercules was here attending the Hero's on the Argonautick Expedition. Hercules stay'd ashore in quest of him & was left

behind so travell'd to Colchos by land to joyn his
Companions, We next ascend the Hills which border the
Bay & Triangular Plain on the West side. We rode two hours
thro' Glades gently rising cultivated with Vineyards Fruit
Trees &c. Now We exchange for dry cultivated Hillocks
tho' the soil full as good & which last near two hours when
We come to the Bank of the fine Plain of Bourla pritty
extensive from E to W. & full five miles over to Bourla,
for our Course was nearly S. or S. & by W. Our view terminated
to the S. by Olympus Mysiorum which makes a noble
appearance It is a very Grand & beautifull Mountain & what
gives it a finer aspect is that it stands alone rises singl out

of the Plain without any Communication with the other

Hills & is a very huge) One —