

IN THE UPPER CIRCLE,
IS NOW OPEN,

A VIEW

OF

R O U E N .

AND,

IN THE SMALL CIRCLE,

A VIEW

OF

A T H E N S .

DESCRIPTION
OF
A VIEW
OF
CONSTANTINOPLE;
WITH ITS
EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC SUBURBS,
AND A
GREAT EXTENT OF SURROUNDING COUNTRY.
NOW EXHIBITING
AT THE
PANORAMA ROYAL, LEICESTER SQUARE.

PAINTED BY THE PROPRIETOR,
ROBERT BURFORD,
ASSISTED BY H. C. SELOUS,
FROM DRAWINGS TAKEN ON THE SPOT,
BY WILLIAM J. SMITH, Esq., OF HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S EMBASSY
AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

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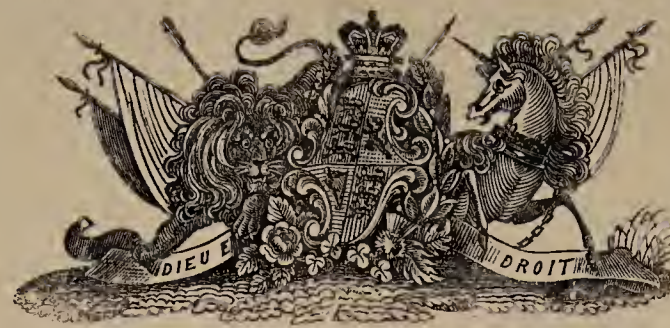
1846.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE is universally acknowledged to be the finest city in the whole world. Viewed from the Seraskier's Tower, from whence the present Panorama is taken, the admirable position it occupies is fully apparent, and the whole of its curious internal economy is at once visible in its fullest extent and magnificence. Mosques, minarets, palaces, and kiosks, in countless variety, being spread out like a map beneath, whilst around, in every direction, stretches an immense extent of scenery of the most varied and picturesque description; on the one side the Bosphorus with the shores of Europe, on the other the sea of Marmora with the coast of Asia. Earth, sky, and water, combine to inspire wonder and admiration; the scene is splendid and unique. Enthroned on her seven hills, Stamboul, indeed, deserves the proud title bestowed upon it of "the Queen of Cities."

The Seraskier's Tower is a lofty building crowning the third and highest hill of the ridge, and is consequently the most commanding situation in the city, or its immediate environs. At its base is seen a long line of bezestans, bazaars, and khans, forming, probably, the most extensive and curious range of markets in existence; around rise majestically, above the tall cypresses that hem them in, the proudly swelling domes and graceful minarets of countless mosques, the most noble crowning the hills, those of Mahmoud, Suleiman, St. Sophia, and the beautiful Mosque of Achmet, being conspicuous from their elevation, and striking from their size; these with the towers, forts, palaces, and the vast masses of heavy-looking, party-coloured houses, together with the myriads of small domes, intermixed with vast woods of cypresses, and groves of stately planes, which meet the eye in strange but pleasing confusion, present an appearance so Oriental, and so different in character from anything European, as to defy description. Beyond the walls and ramparts proper the most beautiful and finely varied scenes meet the eye in harmonious succession, to the far distant misty veil of hills, forming altogether a vast whole, unequalled for majestic repose, and æreal softness, which, bathed in the rich glow of the declining sun, is gorgeous and magnificent, a scene of almost fairy splendour, that realises all the most enthusiastic imagination could picture to itself.

ROYAL PANORAMA,
VIEW OF



LEICESTER SQUARE,
CONSTANTINOPLE.



1. Seraskier's Tower.
2. Ancient Walls of the City.
3. Castle of the Seven Towers.
4. St. Stephano.
5. Mosque of Shahzadeh.

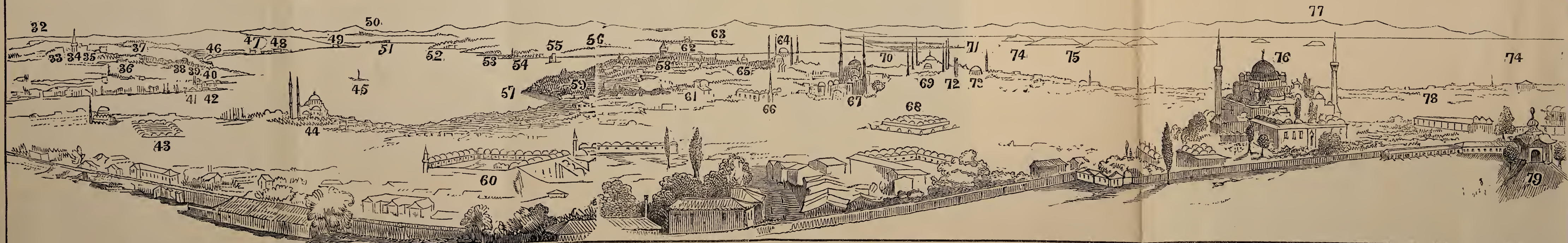
6. Lalely Mosque.
7. Acqueduct of Valens.
8. Mosque of Mahommed II.
9. Adrianople Mosque.
10. Barracks.

11. Mosque of Ali Pasha.
12. Mosque of Selim.
13. Eyoub.
14. Fanar.
15. European Sweet Waters.
16. Gul Mosque.

17. Dyneti Carak.
18. Hasacone.
19. Mosque of Suleiman.
20. Tomb of Suleiman.
21. Arsenal.
22. Naval School.

23. Capoudan Pasha's or Admiral's Palace.
24. Kassim Pasha.
25. The Golden Horn, and Floating Bridge crossing it.
26. Barracks.

27. Turkish Cemetery.
28. Ancient Genoese Walls.
29. Seraskier's Square.
30. Bath.
31. Marine Barracks.



32. Cavalry Hospital.
33. Russian Palace.
34. Tower of Galata.
35. Galata Serai—Medical School.
36. Galata.
37. Turkish Cemetery.
38. Cannon Foundry.
39. Tophana.

40. Artillery Barracks.
41. Office of Health.
42. Custom House.
43. Kadi Khan.
44. Yeni Mosque.
45. Bosphorus.
46. Dolma Baghtshy.
47. Beshik Tash.

48. Tehiraghan.
49. Orchacone.
50. Kiosk of the Sultan.
51. Beglerbey.
52. Asiatic side of the Bosphorus.
53. Kouskooudjouk.
54. Scutari.
55. Tower of Leander.

56. Boulgouroo.
57. Seraglio Point.
58. Tower of the Seraglio.
59. Gardens of the Seraglio.
60. Valide Khan.
61. Sublime Porte.
62. Turkish Cemetery.
63. Barracks.

64. Santa Sophia.
65. St. Irene.
66. Mahmoud Pasha.
67. Noory Osmany.
68. Arms Bazaar.
69. Mosque of Achmet.
70. Kadi Keny.
71. Finer Baghtshy.

72. Burnt Column.
73. Mosque of Attik Ali Pasha.
74. Sea of Marmora.
75. Prince's Island.
76. Mosque of Sultan Bajazet.
77. Mount Olympus.
78. Ancient Walls.
79. Entrance to the Seraskier's Square.



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Towards the east, at the extreme point of the peninsula, formed by the Golden Horn and the sea of Marmora, stands the elegant, but now nearly tenantless Seraglio, the gilded pinnacles of its numerous buildings glittering through the wide-spreading foliage of its extensive gardens; beyond is the Marmora, bright and placid, as if no storms ever rent its bosom; and directly across the channel, stretches Scutari, the gem of the Asiatic shore, with its belt of white palaces, its never-ending cemetery forming a perfect forest of cypresses, and its pleasant hill-seated Kiosks—its graceful outline reflected in the clear waves below, whilst above, almost blending with the purple clouds that rest upon them, tower the snow-crown Bythinian Olympus, and a long line of the blue hills of Asia Minor. Towards the south, the sea of Marmora spreads broad and open until it mingles with the distant horizon, interrupted only by the faint outlines of the beautiful islands, which rear their sides from the bright waters, like immense aquatic monsters revelling in the sunshine. Towards the west, the truncated Aqueduct of Valens, which rises high above the valley and the subjacent edifices, forms a conspicuous and picturesque ornament; and the view is closed by hills of varied forms, sometimes covered with luxuriant vegetation, sometimes relieving the rich character of the scenery by obtruding and sterile rocks. Towards the north, is the noble harbour of the Golden Horn, filled with shipping of every class; immediately in front is the recently erected floating-bridge, leading to Galata, which with its mouldering walls and warlike memories, stands directly across, lining the shore with a confused mass of warehouses, workshops and quays, crowded by numberless vessels; the rising ground clothed with closely-built dwellings, and surmounted by the high tower, so celebrated when the Janissaries ruled the destinies of the empire. Above is Pera, with its thronging mass of houses, graceful amphitheatre of hills, and its long grove of cypresses waving their sombre branches in melancholy mourning over the turbaned dead. To the left, the harbour, after passing the immense Arsenal of the Turkish marine, is seen winding its course through a rich and lovely country, until it is lost in a most beautiful valley, called the European Sweet Waters. To the right, it opens into the Bosphorus, which, clear and sparkling as the sky, whose tints it rivals, is seen crowded with vessels and craft of all kinds and countries, from the light gilded caique of the Turk, to the British man-of-war; its rich and varied shores, bristling with shining batteries and glittering castles, its current intersected with bold crags and woody headlands, fringed, through its tortuous course, with lines of palaces, and romantic habitations, with a wilderness of gardens climbing the steeps, until lost in the veil of violet-tinted haze, peculiar to its waters.

Constantinople presents but very few remains of antiquity, Byzantium, on the site of which it stands, was razed to the ground by the Emperor Severus; whilst of the city built by Constantine, mighty in its fame, wondrous in its decay, but little remains to tell of its former grandeur; besieged twenty-four times, conquered and spoiled six, the last fatal siege of fifty-three days, and the subsequent pillage of three by the Turks under Mohammed II., in 1453, completed its ruin. The Mosque

of S. Sophia, the Aqueduct of Valens, a few pillars here and there, and the vast water-cisterns excavated by the Greeks, one subterranean one under the city of such extent, that its course has never been traced, are nearly all that has been spared; all else is the work of the Turks. The mosques are old, but the houses being mostly of wood, from decay and the ravages of fires, which are of constant occurrence, are modern.

The city, within the walls, is erected on a succession of seven gentle eminences, forming a long ridge intersecting the whole from east to west, their flanks dipping into the sea or the harbour, or descending into the Lykus, a rivulet which crosses the city dividing the fifth and sixth from the seventh. These hills, from the present elevated position, may be distinctly pointed out. The first is crowned by the Seraglio; the second by the Mosque Noory Osmanya; the third by the Suleimanya; the fourth by that of Mahomed II.; the fifth by the Selimya; the sixth by the Mosque Mihr on Mah, whilst the seventh, which was the ancient Forum Arcadii, lies behind the two last, and is now the Avret Bazary. The walls form an irregular triangle, the base on the land side being five miles in length, the side towards the Marmora four, and to the harbour three, making a total circumference of twelve. The streets are in general narrow, badly paved, and very dirty; the Turks, who are most cleanly in their houses, rigid in their personal ablutions, and who rejoice in odoriferous flowers and fragrant perfumes, offer a singular contrast of character, by leaving their abomination of filth at home, and are indifferent to the most revolting sights abroad, to the foulest putrescent masses that obstruct the gutters and water channels in every quarter; the only scavengers being some ten thousand dogs without homes or masters, that prowl howling through the city. The main street, called Divan Yolly, running quite across the city from the sublime Porte of the Seraglio, to the gate of Adrianople, is the widest and best, and is, as well as some few others, lighted at night by oil lamps. The palaces, mosques, baths, and bazaars, are built of stone, and some few present considerable architectural beauty, but they are mostly deformed by being painted or washed with various colours. The mosques number seventeen imperial, very fine buildings; two hundred and twenty secondary, erected by mothers, daughters, and sisters of sultans, and other privileged persons, and about three hundred common medjids or chapels. The houses are estimated at above 88,000, which, considering the population, is prodigious; yet the city is by no means crowded, and, if built in the European fashion, would contain nearly as many more, for almost every house of any pretension has its garden or court, and it rarely happens that more than one family resides therein; they are mostly of wood, seldom of more than two stories in height, and are painted externally of a variety of colours; they present the extremes of magnificence and wretchedness, those of the opulent being of great extent, whilst those of the lower orders are very small indeed. Vast improvements are, however, in progress; houses in various parts are rising quite in the European style, and none can be rebuilt without the sanction, and according to a plan laid down by the Board of Architecture—that is, as far as regards height, frontage, and the disposition of the windows and glazed balconies, so

that they do not overlook the gardens, or invade the privacy of neighbours, for on this point the greatest jealousy prevails.

Although coffee-houses were suppressed by law some years back, yet there still exist about 2,700, the keepers of which mostly follow the profession of barbers, and the shop windows display the various utensils used by them. Public fountains are found in every street and mosque, private ones in every coffee-house, and in some part of almost every respectable residence; indeed, water is so essentially necessary to the religion, comfort, and luxury of the Turk, that every possible means have been taken to ensure a supply, both ample and of good quality. Immense cisterns or tanks are constructed in the mountains and hills towards the Black Sea, from which the water is brought by means of aqueducts and pipes to reservoirs in and near the city, some of which may be seen on the hills westward, whence it is again distributed to the various habitations; and the most severe laws are enforced for the preservation of these works.

The inhabitants of the city and suburbs are estimated at 800,000, exclusive of Sentari and the Bosphorus villages, these added will make a total of at least one million; of this number about one half are Turks, the remainder Greeks, Franks, Armenians, and Jews. Neither Frank nor Christian is, at present, allowed to reside in the city, but this is a rule that will probably be soon relaxed, for great and important changes are daily taking place, both in the opinions and manner of the people. The late Sultan Mahmoud, who died in 1839, was unquestionably the most enlightened sovereign that ever swayed the sword of Osmyu; his destruction of the Janissaries, that turbulent and fanatical body, whose will was law, was a bold, if not a politic step, which has been followed by extraordinary results. The Turks possess all the elements of civilization, and time, example, and a perfect confidence in their European allies, is working a great revolution; the costume, worn time immemorial, is changed for one closely resembling that of the Franks; the turban, so long the distinguishing badge of the followers of Mahomet, has given place to the red fez, and habits of industry have made their way into many harems, and have totally changed the habits and feelings of the women.

MR. BURFORD *feels it his duty to state, as an erroneous impression is entertained by some portion of the Public, that the Panoramic Views are a species of scene painting, coloured in distemper, or other inferior manner, that such is not the case—that they are all painted in the finest oil-colour, and varnish, that can be procured, and in the same manner as a gallery picture.*

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

No. 1.—*Seraskier's Tower.*

An ancient and very high Tower in the Seraskier's Square, from which the present Panorama was taken. It forms a conspicuous feature in all views of Constantinople; liberty has therefore been taken to introduce it in this its proper situation. In the upper part watchmen are stationed night and day on the look out for fires.

No. 3.—*Seven Towers.*

A strong castle erected by Mohammed I, celebrated in history as the bastile of Turkey. Here foreign ambassadors have at times been confined, especially the Russian, and thousands of state prisoners have terminated their existence. In one of the courts called the Place of Heads, the heads of victims have, on more than one occasion, been piled in such numbers as to overtop the wall. The whole building is now in a very ruinous state, and four of the towers have entirely disappeared, the remaining three are about two hundred feet in height.

No. 4.—*St. Stephano.*

A pleasantly situated village; with a royal kiosk and barracks. It is much resorted to by the Franks in Autumn for quail shooting. Midway between the Silivry Gate of the city and St. Stephano, is the government powder manufactory, at a village by the sea, called Ozooular (long).

No. 5.—*Mosque of Shahzadeh.*

This handsome Mosque was erected 1549, by Suleiman the Magnificent, in honour of his eldest and favourite son Mohammed, who with his younger brother, Mustafa, lie interred in the adjoining mausoleum. The Mosque has two elegant minarets and a small library, containing some fine Persian and Arabic manuscripts.

No. 6.—*Lalely Mosque.*

The Tulip Mosque, so named, not from the tulip shape of the galleries of the minarets, but after a celebrated Sheikh named Lala, who dwelt close by, was erected in 1760, by Mustafa III. It is a small, but very elegant mosque. The small stream called the Lykus, which crosses the city, falls into the sea at this spot.

No. 7.—*Aqueduct of Valens.*

This noble Aqueduct was originally erected on a single line of arches, by Adrian, but, becoming ruinous was rebuilt by Valens in 367, who added a second line of arches where it crossed the vallies, and between the walls and the Forum Theodosii, now the Seraskier's Square. Having been several times greatly damaged by earthquakes and foreign enemies, it was wholly repaired in 1540 by the Sultan Suleiman, who finding that the supply of water from the fourth lill to the terminus on the third would suffer no diminution, determined to remove the upper tier of arches over the intervening valley, in order to give a finer view of the Shahzadeh Mosque; when done, however, it did not answer his expectations, and he left it in its present broken and ruinous state. Below the Aqueduct is the great horse market.

No. 8.—*Mosque of Mohammed II.*

Erected by that Sultan on the site of the ancient Church of the Apostles, built by Theodora, the wife of Justinian. It stands in a noble area, and is a fine building. In 1768, it was so shattered by an earthquake, that it was nearly rebuilt by Mustafa III. In the court, which is surrounded by a colonnade with cupolas, are the tombs of the conqueror and his family. Here is preserved the sixth relic of the Prophet, being one of his teeth; the seventh, a mantle, is in the possession of the second imperial astrologer, who dwells adjacent. This Mosque, as well as most of the principal, has a public school attached to it. In these schools at least four thousand boys receive the rudiments of education annually.

No. 10.—*Barracks.*

There are in Constantinople and its environs; eleven of these large buildings the most extensive are those at Scutari and Pera, and those of Daoud Pasha, and Ramiz Tchiflik, beyond the western walls; in fact, they surpass all buildings of a similar kind in Europe, and are internally kept clean, and in the best possible order. The total garrison of Constantinople, including sailors and marines, numbers 46,000 men, of whom about 13,000 are imperial guards, one-third of the number being cavalry. During the six summer months all the troops, with the exception of about 4,000 distributed in the koulooks or guard-houses, and some artillery and cavalry, quit their barracks, and are encamped on the neighbouring heights and contiguous plains, where there is good water. The guards at the koulooks are not often changed, sometimes remaining six or even twelve months on duty, at the pleasure of the Seraskier

No. 12.—*Mosque of Selim,*

Erected by Selim II., in 1526. It is small, being only 75 feet square, but the architecture is good, and the dome, which springs at once from the walls, is well proportioned. The fine ancient marbles with which it is adorned, were brought from Alexandria Troas. It has also a small library of curious works brought from Egypt and Syria.

No. 13.—*Eyoub,*

A most picturesque and beautiful suburb, which takes its name from Job, the standard-bearer of Mohammed, who was killed at the siege of Constantinople, and was buried here. The mosque was erected by Mohammed, in 1458, and is held so sacred, that it is said never to have been trodden by infidel foot; here the Ottoman Sultans are inaugurated, by having girded on them the sword of Othman. The mosque was rebuilt by Selim III., who is buried here. There is also a small mosque near the water's edge, with the minaret painted red, called the Mosque of Blood, from some hundreds of persons who had taken refuge therein, at the siege of the city, having been barbarously slaughtered within its walls. At the rope walk, a little beyond the village, is a military hospital, with one hundred and fifty beds. Also a large fez manufactory, established by the late Sultan; these red caps, now universally worn, were formerly imported from Tunis.

No. 14.—*Fanar.*

The principal quarter appropriated to the Greeks lies between the walls and the port at the northern angle of the city; here the Patriarch and most of the principal Greek families reside. The Jews principally inhabit the Armenian quarter, called Balat.

No. 15.—*European Sweet Waters.*

A most beautiful valley at the head of the harbour, which, on certain days, is visited by crowds of persons, who come in caiques or arabas, and, having quitted their vehicles, spread their carpets under the trees, partake of refreshments, and are entertained by musicians, dancers, jugglers, &c., affording to females, who rarely quit the harems, much diversion and enjoyment. The Sultan has a kiosk, or pleasure-house, here, which he sometimes visits.

No. 19.—*Mosque of Suleiman,*

The most imposing, but at the same time the most simple and chaste of all these stupendous temples of Mahomedan worship. It was founded by Suleiman the Magnificent, commenced in 1550, and finished in five years. It is of quadrangular form, 234 feet by 227; the dome, which is supported by four slender pillars of Thebaic granite, is of the same circumference as that of St. Sophia, but is of better form, being seven yards higher. It has five smaller domes on each side. The entrance is by a flight of marble steps, through a portico of six lofty pillars of Egyptian porphyry. The materials used in the construction of this edifice were principally from the Christian church of S. Euphonia, at Calcedon, destroyed for the purpose, but it is also embellished with other remains, especially four antique columns of porphyry, which are the boast of the edifice, and the admiration of all beholders, they being nearly forty feet in height of single stones. The doors are inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and the windows are all filled with ancient stained glass. The large gallery forms a vast warehouse, piled with chests and packages, filled with money, plate, and valuable merchandise, the property of various persons, placed there for security, which has ever

remained inviolate during the most violent national convulsions. The great court is surrounded by arched cloisters, covered with small domes, and four delicate minarets of unequal height rise at the corners, the two nearest the mosque having three galleries, the other two being lower and having but two. It has a small library attached, indeed all the libraries are very small, for the whole number of volumes and manuscripts in the forty public establishments, does not exceed 75,000, of which many are duplicates. Dependent on the Mosque, are several endowments of wisdom, piety, and benevolence; schools, hospitals, &c., particularly an extensive lunatic asylum, which, under the especial care of the late Sultan, became a well conducted and useful establishment.

No. 20.—*Tomb of Suleiman.*

A thick grove of cypresses marks the garden and burying-ground of the mosque, in which are a vast number of tombs of learned men of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In the centre, are three large mausoleums, the largest an octangular building of various coloured marbles, in the Saracenic style, finely painted within, with delicate frescos, is that of the founder, the great Suleiman, whose remains repose therein, as well as those of his two successors, Suleiman II. and Achmet II. The second is that of Suleiman's favourite, the celebrated and ambitious Churem or Roxalana, mother of Selim II. In the third are a son and two daughters of Suleiman.

No. 21.—*Arsenal.*

The naval dockyard is a vast enclosure, comprising docks, warehouses, and stores of various descriptions well built and arranged. The artificers are chiefly Greeks and Armenians, and the director of the ship-building is an American. Some ships recently built here are of astonishing size, carrying 140 guns, and requiring 2,000 men and boys to man them. There is a small naval school attached to the docks. The Admiralty is a gay looking building, in the Russian style, elaborately ornamented throughout its exterior, and adorned with peristyles on three of its sides; the ground-floor contains apartments appropriated to the principal persons attached to the department and public offices; the next floor is sacred to the Sultan, who frequently passes a morning here, inspecting the ship-building.

No. 23.—*Capoudan Pasha's.*

A cluster of towers crowning a grass-grown acclivity in the rear of the Admiralty, are the picturesque remains of the palace of the Grand Admiral of the Turkish fleet.

No. 24.—*Kassim Pasha.*

A considerable suburb, extending some distance inland, principally inhabited by workmen and others connected with the dockyard.

No. 25.—*Golden Horn and Floating Bridge crossing it.*

The Harbour of Constantinople was called the Golden Horn at a very remote period, and is one of the most beautiful and commodious in the world. It will contain at least 1200 sail of the line, the largest of which can moor close to the shore. From Seraglio Point to the village of Aijub, where it divides into two small streams, is about five miles, and it is upwards of half a mile broad. The bridge called Noossretya, or benefaction, was constructed in 1838. It is erected on strong rafts in sections, portions of which are open at the ends for the passage of small craft, and the central sections swing open for large ships. The bridge is 1500 feet long, and 30 broad, and the open spaces at each end are embellished with small mosques. Eastward of the bridge is the wharf, where the corn boats unload; here immense flocks of pigeons and ring-doves perch on the boats and houses, and fearlessly help themselves from the cargoes, no Turk ever dreaming of refusing them their daily food. Immense flocks of gulls, cormorants, and other birds, also take refuge in the harbour, where they enjoy un molested freedom.

No. 27.—*Turkish Cemetery.*

The Turks spread their burying places in the most pleasant spots; they never connect ideas of gloom or horror with death, but look upon it calmly and without repugnance, and place their tombs on the crests of hills, or by the side of crowded thoroughfares. The Cemeteries are of immense extent, for a grave is never disturbed a second time, and, as a cypress is usually planted over each, they in time become immense forests. Let a Turk's station in life be what it may, he must have a head and foot stone, recording his name, station, and time of decease, and beseeching a prayer for his soul; to which are sometimes added, the most beautiful lessons of morality and

resignation. The Cemetery of Scutari is the largest of these extraordinary places, and contains some millions of graves, the most zealous Mussulmans being always buried there, a tradition leading to the belief that some day or other they will be driven from their European possessions, and they wish their remains to be under the protection of the Prophet.

No. 29.—*Seraskier's Square.*

The ancient Forum Tauri of Theodosius, consecrated in 393. It was enclosed with walls, by Mohammed II., in 1458, who formed it into the palace and gardens of his Seraglio. When the new Seraglio was built shortly after, it became the residence of the principle female slaves and children of deceased Sultans, and retained the name of the Esky Seraï or old Seraglio, until 1826, when after the extirpation of the Janissaries, Mahmoud II. caused part of the buildings to be pulled down, and the remainder to be converted into the official residence of the Seraskier, or Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, and Governor of the city. It now contains within its walls the residence and offices of the Seraskier and General Staff, a fine parade ground, on which three battalions can manœuvre, a long range of barraeks, painted blue, for 5,000 men, a military hospital with 400 beds, a barrack for the police, a prison, and a battery of twelve pieces for firing salutes, are seen under an open shed. The Seraskier's Square being the largest open space within the walls, is during the great feast of the Ramazan, the rendezvous of all the great ladies of the city, who parade here, between mid-day and sunset prayers, in their arabas and tekelas, the native carriages, and some few, latterly, in English chariots and broughams. The Sultan, on these occasions occupying an apartment in the Divan Yolly, whence he inspects the multitude.

No. 30.—*Bath.*

Often repeated ablutions form an essential point in the domestic as well as the religious customs of the Turks. Many rich persons have baths in their own houses, and they are to be found in all parts of the city, the public and gratuitous ones alone amounting to 380, some being for one sex only, others for both, but on different days. They are nearly all alike, containing three apartments; the first a large well-lighted oblong square with a capacious dome, the floor paved with marble, and a fountain in the centre; the sides, as well as the gallery above, being provided with elevated stages, on which are cushions or beds, where the bathers leave their clothes, and after the bath repose, smoke, or converse. Coffee, pipes, sweetmeats, and refreshing drinks being always ready. The next apartment is the first vapour room, or "cool place," heated to about 110° Fahrenheit, in which the bather remains about ten minutes, and then enters the third apartment or bath, which is heated to about 125° or 130° where he undergoes the process of shampooing. Some are also provided with baths for complete immersion. It may thus be seen that the process of bathing occupies at least one or two hours, but females frequently remain talking, laughing and singing, five or six, yet the price of the bath, exclusive of refreshments, seldom exceeds six or seven-pence, and the attendants are all well skilled in shaving, hair-dressing, and other necessary arts. A female bath attended by thirty or forty bathers, with their beautiful children and numerous slaves, all sumptuously attired and blazing with jewels, is described as a splendid sight.

No. 31.—*Marine Barracks.*

An immense block of buildings at Kassim Pasha, remarkable for its fresco painted walls.

No. 32.—*Cavalry Hospital.*

A large hospital belonging to the Imperial Guard, called Top Kapou. It contains two hundred beds.

No. 33.—*Russian Palace.*

A grand edifice of Grecian architecture, recently completed for the Russian Embassy. It is of noble proportions, and covers an immense area.

No. 34.—*Tower of Galata.*

A circular stone building of strong construction, erected by the Genoese, in 1348, and formed the citadel tower. It was partly destroyed by fire, in 1794, but has been carefully restored, as from its elevated position it is useful as a look out for fires. Watchmen are constantly on duty in the upper chamber, whose duty it is, on a fire

breaking out, to hoist a signal, which is immediately repeated at the Seraskier's Tower; guns in appointed batteries are then fired—three, five, or seven times—to point out the quarter, and soldiers and firemen hasten to the spot with loud cries of fire. Although these calamities are so frequent, there is no regular band of firemen, but a certain number of boatmen and porters are enrolled in each quarter for the purpose.

No. 35.—*Galata Serai.*

Formerly an imperial seminary for the education of Pages, converted into a medical school by Mahmoud II, in 1827, for the service of the army and navy. It has fourteen professors, and about three or four hundred scholars, from fifteen to twenty years of age. It contains a good library of 800 volumes in three languages, and 400 of the best French medical works. It has a small hospital of sixty beds attached, and a ward for lying-in women for the instruction of female midwives.

No. 36.—*Galata.*

The Sycæ and Justiniana of the Byzantines, it skirts the shore at the base of the hill of Pera, is the principle commercial part; and the landing place for foreign vessels, the custom-house being here situated. It numbers amongst its varied population the most respectable Frank merchants, whose avocations demand their constant presence, and the numerous shops offer all the novelties of England, France, and Italy. The town was strongly fortified by the Genocse, who divided it into three parts, separated by walls, converging towards the eminence on which the tower stands, chains were also laid hence across the port which occasioned Mohammed to form the almost incredible project of conveying seventy large ships over the land beyond Pera. There is only one mosque, two convents, and several Greek and Armenian churches. The extensive suburb of Pera crowns the hill above Galata. It is the head quarters of the *élite* of European society, the dwelling of the beau monde, and the diplomatic residence, at least officially, of the sixteen powers that have representatives at Constantinople. Pera was nearly destroyed by fire in 1831, 20,000 houses having been consumed, but it quickly rose from its ashes, not so solid or commodious as before, but more extended, and is a flourishing quarter. All the embassies have not yet been rebuilt; that of the British is a fine building, occupying a commanding plot of ground, originally given for the purpose by Selim III, to mark his sense of our services at Aboukir and St. Jean D'Acre. The streets are badly paved, and are impassable for carriages, and the variously-coloured houses are picturesque beyond description, and set all external order or proportion at defiance. There are several good hotels. The Cemetery of Pera is the burying-place of Franks, Greeks and Armenians. There is also a small portion belonging to the Turks, these form the principle promenade of the inhabitants, and in them the holidays and festivals are kept.

No. 38.—*Cannon Foundry.*

An immense building within a few paces of the sea. The cannon of the Turks are esteemed good from the great pureness of the metal.

No. 39.—*Tophane.*

Tophane, a commercial suburb, is situated on the first promontory on the European side, which closes the harbour and forms the commencement of the Bosphorus. Its fine quay is the landing for boats, &c., from Scutari, and the neighbouring coast; it is also the principle seat of boat building. The Mosque called Noossretya, was erected by the late Sultan, in 1835.

No. 40.—*Artillery Barracks.*

An extensive building, near the water, covered with small domes. It accommodates 500 artillery; there is also an hospital belonging to the same corps, with 200 beds.

No. 44.—*Yeni Mosque.*

Erected in 1696, by the Sultana Rabia Gulnush. It has but a single minaret, and is chiefly composed of wood.

No. 45.—*Bosphorus.*

The narrow sea that divides Europe from Asia, is about 18 miles in length, from the Euxine or Black Sea, to its junction with the Marmora, varying from 2174 to 10,000

feet in width. Nothing can exceed the beauty of the scenery in its various promontaries and bays throughout its whole length.

No. 46.—*Dolma Baghtshy.*

Situated in a large bay, formerly contained a royal palace, called the Kiosk of Melons. The government small-arm manufactory adjacent is an extensive range of buildings, in which 300 workmen, mostly soldiers, are constantly employed; they have a steam engine of fifty horse power for boring, and produce about 800 muskets or pistols a month. The armoury contains about 5000 stand. There is also a large barracks of the Imperial Guard, called Silver Water, for 1000 infantry. The Military College on the hill above is the most important educational establishment in Turkey. Three hundred students are lodged, fed, and instructed gratuitously for the army, in the best manner. Several of the professors are Europeans, and the European languages are taught.

No. 47.—*Beshik Tash.*

An imperial palace, erected by Mohammed IV., in 1680. Subsequently the small half ruined palace of Dolma Baghtshy was repaired and added, and together they form a large but irregular winter-palace for the Sultan, pre-eminent for the beauty of its situation. Beshik Tash was the spot where Mohammed landed his troops when he besieged Constantinople, and from hence he transported his ships overland behind Galata and Pera, and launched them into the bay opposite Eyoub.

No. 48.—*Tchiraghan.*

Commenced by Mahmoud II., in 1836, for a summer-palace. It forms one of the most beautiful and most conspicuous objects on the Bosphorus, remarkable for the light and varied elegance of its outline and ornament, for its size, and the commodious arrangement of its gorgeous interior. The front occupies an extent of more than a quarter of a mile, and is ornamented with an infinity of marble columns; the remainder, with the exception of the basement, is wholly of wood. The furniture, which is partly in the European style, is splendid beyond description. The Sultan has, also, several other palaces, and numerous Kiosks, on both sides of the Bosphorus, for the support of which, and his court generally, his annual expenditure is estimated at 250,000 purses, or £1,200,000 sterling. The household consists of twenty-four great officers, and nearly 2400 subordinates, including body guards, boatmen, and grooms, all paid, fed, clothed, and lodged in or contiguous to the palace in which the Sultan happens to be. The establishment of the Harem consists wholly of females, a portion of whom are negresses; they are under the guidance of seven superiors, and number about 350, two-thirds of whom have been selected for their personal charms. The present Sultan has had five Kadins, of whom four are living, (the law allows him seven) they are Circassians, and hold the highest rank in the Harem; but not being married, are not Sultanas. He has had by them seven children, two boys and three girls of whom are living. The four Kadins have each separate suites of apartments, baths, and offices, distinct establishments of slaves, and an allowance for private expenses of £240 per month, called slipper-money.

No. 50.—*Kiosk.*

Erected in 1747, at the northern extremity of the gardens. It is a splendid and curious building, being lined both within and without with Persian porcelain tiles, of great rarity.

No. 51.—*Beglerbey.*

A splendid palace of the Sultan's, on the Asiatic shore. The private saloons and apartments of the household are in an octagonal building, and the Harem presents a long line of gables, the whole painted white and profusely gilt. The interior presents every luxury peculiar to the East and West, Persian carpets, Sèvres porcelain, marbles from Italy, clocks from England, and the six splendid looking-glasses, twelve feet high and six wide, that were presented by the Emperor of Russia after the treaty of Unkiar Skellessi.

No. 54.—*Scutari.*

The ancient Chrysopolis, or Golden City, which, although in Asia, forms the largest suburb of Constantinople. It is like that city, erected on seven hills, and contains a very beautiful mosque, built by Selim III., and seven smaller ones, as well as a

mosque, belonging to that extraordinary sect, the howling Dervishes. Scutari, which is principally inhabited by Turks, is the great station for couriers, the rendezvous of all caravans from Europe to Asia, and the spot whence most travellers to the East commence their journies. Here it was that Io is said to have landed, when, after being changed into a cow, she swam from the opposite shore.

No. 55.—*Tower of Leander,*

Generally called the Maiden's Tower, stands on a rock, about 200 yards from Scutari, the whole surface of which its walls cover. It is said to have been erected by the Emperor Manuel, and to have acquired its name by having been the residence of a favourite daughter of one of the early Sultans, of whom it was foretold, that she should be stung to death by a serpent before she attained her eighteenth year; every precaution was, however, useless, for a small adder, hidden in a box of figs, stung her in the hand, and she was found dead. The tower is now used as a plague hospital.

No. 56.—*Boulgouroo,*

A hill of considerable elevation, about three miles N.E. of Scutari, whence is obtained one of the most varied and extensive views of the country round Constantinople.

No. 57.—*Seraglio Point.*

The Seraglio, the famed dwelling of the Ottoman Sovereigns, with its gardens, occupies the extreme point of the peninsula, and is defended on all sides by high walls at least three miles in circumference. This splendid palace was originally constructed by Mahommed II., and has been altered and enlarged by several subsequent Sultans. It consists of a vast number of buildings, the domes and pinnacles of a few only being visible above the almost impenetrable woods in which they are placed. It remained the royal residence until the accession of Mahmoud II., the late Sultan, who, having a just abhorrence of the murders committed therein on Selim III. his cousin and his brother, abandoned it, and gave it as a place of residence for the Kadins, or unmarried wives and slaves of his two predecessors. Amongst the various detached buildings are two libraries, one erected by Mustafa III., in 1767, and a private one founded by Achmet III., in 1720; they formerly contained fine collections, but the best works have been removed to the other palaces, and there do not remain at present more than 8000 volumes. There are also two barracks for the imperial guard, capable of holding 1600 cavalry and 1200 infantry. There is also a large building on the side towards the Marmora, called the Gul Khana, or Rose Chamber, in which the chief confectioners prepared the celebrated rose sweatmeats used in the harem. It is also celebrated as the place whence the famous edict, called after it the Gul Khana, was issued by Selim, giving the Turks a new Constitution. In the garden stands the ancient column of Theodosius; it is of the Corinthian order, 50 feet in height, with a capital of verd antique.

No. 60.—*Valide Khan.*

The Khans or Inns are extensive establishments for the use of merchants and travellers of all nations; there are nearly forty of them situated in the neighbourhood of the Bazaars. The Valide was erected in 1646, by the Sultana, mother to Murad IV.; it consists of an external court and inward quadrangle, and contains about 250 apartments on two floors, stabling for 200 horses, warehouses for goods, and a small chapel. It is frequented by Persian merchants, and Armenian booksellers and pipe dealers.

No. 61.—*Sublime Porte.*

The Bab-y-Homayoom, or Imperial Gate, leading to the three courts of the Upper Seraglio; it is a heavy bastion-looking building, erected in 1478, having much the appearance of a guard-house. The Porte, or gate, from which the Ottoman Empire has derived its name, is a high semicircular arch, with an Arabic inscription above, and a niche on either side, in which the heads of state delinquents were formerly exposed. In the first court are the lodgings of the fifty porters who guard the gate, and various offices. A second gate, called the Gate of Health, leads to the second court, in which are the palace of the Vizier, the mint, courts of justice, and the reception divan of the ambassadors. Beyond this court Franks are not allowed to penetrate.

No. 63.—*Barracks.*

The Barracks, called the Selimya, after their founder, Selim, from its vast size, forms a remarkable and most important feature in the surrounding gorgeous landscape. It crowns a considerable height, contiguous to the sea, and forms a vast oblong quadrangle, flanked by four lofty towers, and pierced with upwards of two thousand windows. Twelve thousand men and four thousand horses can be conveniently quartered here, but it has seldom more than two thousand five hundred cavalry and artillery, and an equal number of infantry of the Imperial Guards. The hospital of Top Tash, which is attached to it, contains four hundred beds. The adjacent barracks of Top Tash (cannon store), also contains one thousand cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

No. 64.—*Mosque of Santa Sophia.*

This once noble Christian temple is an enormous Gothic pile, which, although not of the highest order of architecture, is bold and imposing, a solemn and venerable edifice. It was erected in the twentieth year of Constantine, A. D. 325, and was rebuilt by Justinian, 528, who, to assist in the work, melted the great silver statue of Theodosius, which weighed 7400lbs.; and it was for a long series of years the theatre of all the great and most solemn transactions of the state. It was finally converted into a mosque, by Mohammed II. in 1453. It is in the form of a Greek cross; three of the sides are surrounded by vaulted colonnades, the fourth forms the entrance. The great dome is 115 feet in diameter, by 18 only in depth, and is 180 from the ground; it is formed of bricks so light that they will float in water, and is surrounded by several smaller domes and cupolas, covering other portions of the building, which is altogether 269 feet in length by 143 in breadth. It has several times suffered severely during earthquakes, and a great portion of the dome was thrown down in 1033, at which time, to prevent the whole falling, the massive buttresses that destroy the symmetry of the outside were added. The interior is paved with marble, and covered with the richest carpets; the walls are lined with verd antique, porphyry, lapis lazuli, &c., and adorned with 107 pillars of precious marbles of every known species, the remnants of other and more ancient temples, including some of jasper, from the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and the dome, now whitewashed over, once presented a series of the most rich and curious mosaics, which are fast disappearing, the Imans making a flourishing trade of the gilt and coloured stones, which are eagerly purchased by travellers. From the roof are suspended numbers of gold and silver lamps, ostrich eggs, horses' tails, and other offerings, and innumerable coloured glass lamps, which are lighted during great festivals. The two outer courts have numerous bronze gates, and at the four corners of that in front, rise minarets of the most light and airy forms. These elegant towers are provided with staircases within, and from their galleries the priest announces to the faithful the hour of prayer; this is regulated by the sun, and as there are neither clocks nor bells belonging to the mosques, the priest who watches the proper moment exclaims with a loud voice—"There is no God but one God, and Mahomet is his Prophet: come to prayer!" and thousands of foreheads at once bend to the earth, in acknowledgment of the appeal. There is a library attached to the mosque, rebuilt in 1744, the largest and most important in the city. In the outer court are three large mausoleums; the central one was constructed by Murad III., who was there entombed in 1594. Murad left eighteen sons, whose lives had been spared contrary to the general practice, which, to prevent competition for the throne, authorises the destruction of all male issue beyond two. Mohammed III., the eldest, succeeded his father, but scarcely was he seated on the throne when he ordered his seventeen brothers to be strangled, and their remains are placed by the mausoleum of their father. Near are also placed the remains of the wife and son of Mahommed, whom he also destroyed.

No. 65.—*St. Irene.*

A very ancient building in the Seraglio, formerly a church, now converted into an armoury, containing various ancient, curious, and sacred arms, which are carried in the grand processions of the Sultan. Within the Seraglio are also deposited five of the seven of the holy relics of the holy Prophet, including the sacred banner.

No. 67.—*Noory Osmanya.*

This Mosque is one of the most graceful in the city. It was completed by Osman III., in 1745, and is more just in its proportions, and more elegant in its appearance, than any other. The dome springs immediately from the walls, without being supported

by either piers or columns. In the court stands the celebrated sarcophagus of a single block of red porphyry, called the tomb of Constantine. The Library, containing nearly 4,000 volumes, is a handsome marble building, surmounted by a dome, in the inner court.

No. 68.—*Arms Bazaar.*

The Bazaars, as they are termed by the Franks, are the chief emporiums of trade and manufactures of Constantinople. The great Bazaar, lies between the Seraglio and the Seraskier's square. It consists of numerous closely built, low roofed erections, connected by street and alleys, which branch off in all directions. Each trade has its separate bazaar or street, to which it is strictly confined. The shops and stalls are all very small, but occasionally display goods, both for use and luxury, of the richest and most varied descriptions, from all parts of the world. There were originally only two Bezestans, one called the silk, towards the left, distinguished by its fifteen small cupolas, and the arms also with fifteen cupolas; by degrees, streets and enclosures rose round them, and were at last surrounded by walls, and were arched or roofed, altogether forming an irregular quadrangle above 350 yards square. From the present situation, they present a vast area of tiles, without any architectural relief, excepting a few small cupolas. A number of khans or large inns are also in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Arms or Jewel Bazaar, was founded by the conqueror, on the site of the ancient bakers' market, but after repeated destruction by fire, the present stone building was erected in 1708, by Achmet III.; it forms a lofty oblong quadrangle, with four gates; the interior is divided into several alleys, and the goods displayed are of the most costly and splendid description; much valuable property is also deposited in it for security. At sunset, the gates of this, as well as of the other bazaars, are closed, and no person but the watchmen are suffered to remain.

The slave market, which presents one of the most curious sights in the city, is nearer to the Mosque of Achmet; it is a large open square, surrounded by buildings of one story in height, in front of which is a broad colonnade; these small chambers are mostly appropriated to the use of female slaves, and present to the eyes of those privileged to see them, an extraordinary assemblage of grace and beauty of every age and colour; the male slaves of the lower grades are generally exposed for sale in the open central space. All parties generally appear happy and contented, for slavery in Turkey presents but few terrors, and is often an opening to riches and honour.

No. 69.—*Mosque of Achmet.*

This Mosque, erected in 1610 by the Sultan Achmet, who frequently laboured at it himself to stimulate the workmen, is one of the finest buildings the Turks ever raised; and, from its elevated position, is one of the most conspicuous objects in the city. It has a fine vestibule, and noble gates of brass, and is surrounded by a colonnade of marble. The dome, which is smaller than that of S. Sophia, is supported by four gigantic pillars, which rise on the outside like four towers; in addition to the central dome there are thirty cupolas. The interior is rich in fine marbles, the windows are ancient stained glass, and the lamps and other ornaments suspended from the roof, are more valuable than those of any other mosque. Achmet, being desirous of rivalling the holy temple at Mecca, in the number of its minarets, erected six of these elegant towers, two of which are attached to the main building, and the others rise at the four corners of the great court, which is a large quadrangle surrounded by open cloisters of beautiful workmanship, supported by columns, whose capitals resemble clusters of stactites, and has a fine fountain in the centre covered by a eupola.

This Mosque ranks third in size, but from the convenience afforded by the At Maidan, into which it opens, for the distribution of escorts, horses, and spectators, it has been selected for the holy ceremonies of the two Beirams, and the Mevlood; and the holy kibleh or curtain is kept therein. It was here, also, that the decree, abolishing the Janissaries was unfolded and read from the pulpit.

The At Maidan, which can scarcely be distinguished, from being surrounded by buildings, was the ancient Hippodrome, it is an open space 264 yards by 163. In which formerly stood the celebrated bronze horses, that now adorn the church of St. Mark, at Venice; and, in which now remain, a stone obelisk 90 feet in height, in the time of Constantine, covered with bronze, also an obelisk 60 feet in height, brought from Egypt by Theodosius, and the column of the twisted bronze serpents. On one side of the square are the remains of the old barracks of the Janissaries, in which are quartered about 1000 infantry.

No. 70.—*Kadi Keny*,

A village, erected on the site of the ancient city of Chalcedon, which was built a few years before Byzantium, and called the City of the Blind, from its founders erecting a city there, when they had a spot so much more favourable in every respect constantly before their eyes. It is memorable for the great council of the year 451, and is the favourite summer retreat of the wealthy inhabitants of the Scutari.

No. 72.—*Burnt Column*.

The celebrated porphyry column, ninety feet in height, brought from the Temple of Apollo at Rome, and erected by Constantine in the year 330 in the Forum Constantini, then a large open square, but now reduced to a very limited space. The smoke-disfigured and shattered column, rises above the back shop of a baker, within which are the base (in which several portions of the holy cross are said to have been deposited) and part of the shaft. The column was originally surmounted by a statue of Apollo.

No. 73.—*Mosque of Attik Ali Pasha*.

Called the old, to distinguish it from four others more recently erected by Pashas of the same name. It is small, but commands attention from the beauty of its façade, and marble entrance. Contiguous stand the college, hospital, and mausoleum of the renowned grand vizier, Sinan Pasha, the conqueror of Yeman.

No. 74.—*Sea of Marmora*.

The Marmora, or White Sea, is nearly one hundred and twenty miles in length, and from twenty-five to forty in breadth. It was called by the Romans the Propontis, from its relative position to the Pontus Euxinus, and derives its modern name from the marble quarries on some of its islands, of which there are a great number at various distances from the shores.

No. 75.—*Princes Islands*.

Pleasant islands, nine in number, about twelve miles from Constantinople, several of them are large, especially four called Prinkipo, Chalki, Proti, and Antigone. The first contains about 2000 inhabitants, and is much resorted to by Turks, who are not over strict Mussulmans, on parties of pleasure.

No. 76.—*Mosque of Sultan Bajazet*.

This beautiful mosque was completed in 1505, and it contains, like most of the principal, a fine collection of marbles of great antiquity and value. It has also a library of 1400 volumes, the greater part of which were the gift of Shiekh Islam Abdullah Effendi. The court of the mosque presents a singular appearance, from the innumerable pigeons that press down the branches of the cypresses, and lodge on every cornice or projecting portion of the building; they are protected by the Turks, who have a remarkable affection for the animal creation, and the porter is allowed a small sum for their maintenance. Immediately adjacent are the bazaars of the braziers, locksmiths, spoon and comb makers, and perfumers.

No. 77.—*Mount Olympus*.

A celebrated mountain in Asiatic Turkey, one mile and a-half in perpendicular height; the ancients believing the top to be in heaven, made it the residence of Jupiter, who was there supposed to hold his court. The circumference at the base is about forty miles, and the lower part is covered with fine woods, and abounds with curious caves and grottoes. The ascent is practicable in summer.

No. 78.—*Ancient Walls*.

The walls of Constantinople, as Constantine planned them, remain to this day; the extent he gave them has neither been extended nor diminished; they are memorable for the many imperial flights they have witnessed, and the rude assaults they have sustained. They are built of freestone, with alternate layers of Roman bricks, and are flanked by numerous towers of every size and shape, but are altogether in a very ruinous state. The gates, formerly very numerous, are now reduced to twenty-six thirteen opening to the harbour, six on the land side, and seven to the Marmora; and the Seraglio has nine, making together thirty-five all more or less celebrated in history, but with the exception of two, presenting no architectural ornament.