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EUROPE, SOUTHEASTERN F-36 (1855)

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TURKEY IN EUROPE-No. I.

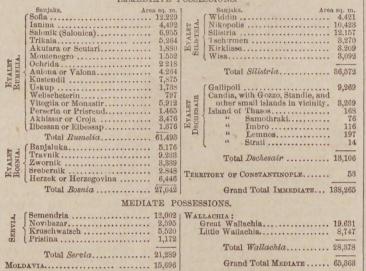
ASTRONOMICAL POSITION.—Between latitudes 38° 30' and 48° 20' north, and longitudes 16° 18' and 29° 41' east from Greenwich, or 93° 20' and 106° 43' from Washington. BOUNDARIES.—Northern: the Austrian Empire;—north-eastern: the Rus-

- BOUNDARIES.—Northern: the Austrian Empire;—north-eastern: the Russian Empire;—eastern: the Black Sea;—south-eastern: the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles;—southern: the Archipelago and the Kingdom of Greece; and—western: the Ionian and Adriatic seas and the Austrian provinces of Dalmatia and Croatia.
- DIMENSIONS.—The greatest length of European Turkey east and west, measured nearly on the parallel of 40°, is 680 miles; and the greatest breadth, from the Pruth on the Moldavian frontier to the vicinity of Gallipoli, about 540 miles, with an average breadth of about 380 miles. The area is computed at 203,628 square miles. PHYSICAL ASPECT.—In respect of physical configuration, European Turkey
- has been not inaptly compared to a truncated triangular pyramid, which, rising with more or less rapidity from a very extensive base, forms at its termination the lofty plateau of Moesia. This central plateau, form-ing a kind of common nucleus for the highlands of Bosnia, Servia, Macedonia, and Albania, is of a quadrilateral shape, and sends off several mountain ranges in different directions. One of these, proceeding north-west between Bosnia and Herzegovina, becomes linked with a branch of the Dinaric Alps, and thus connects the mountains of Turkey with the Alpine system. Another range, branching off nearly due south, attains, near its commencement in Tchar-dagh, the culminating height of 10,000 feet, traverses the frontiers of Macedonia and Albania, and, under the name of Pindus, is continued through Thessaly into Greece. A third range proceeding east, forks on reaching the common junction of Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Rumelia, and forms two distinct branches, one of which, under the name of Balkan, Hæmus, or Emineh-dagh, proceeds east-north-east toward the Black Sea, while the other proc south-east, under the name of Rhodope or Despoto-dagh. Besides these principal chains, which form the great watersheds and furnish the sources of the most important rivers of the country, there are numerous minor ramifications which often, maintaining a parallelism to the central axis, form a series of descending terraces with intervening valleys, while in other directions the mountainous districts are succeeded first by hills, and then by wide and open plains. Of these plains by far the largest is that of the lower basin of the Danube, embracing the greater part of Wallachia, and considerable portions of Moldavia and Bulgaria, and finally sinking down in the latter into the lagoons and pestilential swamps of the Dobrudscha, the tract comprised within the last great bend of the Danube, and stretching south from that river to Trajan's Wall, which strikes the shore of the Black Sea at Kustendji. Other plains, far less extensive than the former, though equaling it in fertility and surpassing it in beauty, occur in the south of Macedonia, the southeast of Thessaly, and the south-west of Albania. The number and irregularity of the greater and minor mountain ranges render the system of drainage very complicated, and divide it into four principal, together with a greater number of subordinate basins. By far the most important is that of the Black Sea, into which the Danube-augmented on its right bank by the Save, with its tributaries Unna, Verbas, and Drin: by the Morava, Timok, Isker, Vid, and Osma; and on its left bank by the Schyl, Aluta, Argish, Jalomnitza, Sereth, and Pruth—pours the ac-cumulated waters of more than half of the whole country. Next in importance is the basin of the Archipelago, which receives the Selembria from Thessaly, the Indje Kara-su, Vardar, and Struma from Macedonia, and the Maritza from Rumelia. The Adriatic and Ionian seas, properly regarded as only one basin, bathe a large extent of the Turkish coast, but owing to the proximity of the mountain chains, receive from it no rivers deserving of notice, except the comparatively insignificant Albanian Drin, Scombi, and Vogatza. The fourth basin, the Sea of Marmora, receives only a few mountain torrents.

CLIMATE, PRODUCTS, ETC .- Considering the mountainous character of the country, and its numerous perennial streams fed from snowy heights, it is remarkable that it does not possess a single lake worthy of the name, with the exception, perhaps, of those of Ochrida in the east, and of Scutari in the north-west of Albania. Owing partly to the elevation of the surface, and partly to its exposure to the north-east blasts from the interior of Russia, the climate is not so mild as its latitude might seem to indicate, and is, moreover, subject to sudden and violent fluctuations. The Danube regularly freezes, and snow several feet deep remains nearly half the year on the loftier mountains of the Danubian provinces. olive will not grow in the latitudes which in Spain and Italy are found to be most congenial to it, and much hardier plants are often nipped by keen frosts after the season has considerably advanced. On the other hand, the summer heat is excessive, especially in Albania, and other districts which possess a north shelter, and even in the more exposed districts the vintage becomes general before the end of July. For the production of the ordinary cereals, no part of the world is more admirably adapted; and the grain produced at present very fully indicates the immense quantities which, under better circumstances, might easily be raised for the maintenance of a vast population, either on the spot or in other countries. The only great exceptions to the general salubrity of the climate are produced by the miasmata of some low swampy tracts of no great extent, and by occasional visitations of the plague. The latter, however, are attributable not so much to the climate as to the complete neglect of sanitary arrangements.

GEOLOGY, ETC.—The geology of the country has not been fully or accurately explored, but so far as yet known, it does not appear to be much distinguished either by the variety or the value of its mineral products. Primary fossiliferous strata occur only in isolated spots, and that part of the secondary formation where the coal measures ought to be found, is believed to be altogether wanting. On the contrary, the upper part of the secondary formation, including the cretaceous system, is very by others legally secured to the local governments, but are also shared to a large and not well-defined extent by Russia, under the name of a Protectorate. These mediate territories, comprising the three principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, have an aggregate superficial area of 65,363 square miles, or very nearly a third of the whole. The immediate territories exhibited in the table, in conformity with the subsisting division, are arranged under the four eyalets of Rumelia, Bosnia, Silistria, and Dschesair; but another division, though no longer recognized by the government, still retains its place in most of our maps and geographical works. In this division the mediate possessions are given as already mentioned, but the immediate are represented as consisting of the provinces of Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovina in the northwest; Montenegro and Albania in the west; Thessaly in the south; Bulgaria and Rumelia or Thrace in the east; and Macedonia toward the centre. To facilitate comparison, it may be necessary to mention that in the table the eyalet of Rumelia is nearly identical with Montenegro, Albania, Thessaly, Macedonia, and the north-west of Rumelia; that of Bosnia with Bosnia proper, Croatia, and Herzegovina; that of Silistria with Bulgaria, and the north-east and east of Rumelia; and that of Dschesair with the south-west of Rumelia, and the adjacent islands in the north of the Archipelago. The following table of the names and extent of the eyalets and sanjaks,

The following table of the names and extent of the eyalets and sanjaks, reduced from *Dieberici's Mittherlungen des Statistischen Bureaus in Berlin* (1853, No. 18, pp. 276–279), is believed to be approximately accurate, and the most authoritative which has recently appeared.



-the total extent, immediate and mediate, being 203,628 square miles. The population of European Turkey is of essentially different construction to that of the Asiatic territory. In the former, the Osmans are in a vast minority, forming less than one in fourteen of the whole; in Asia, they form at least two-thirds of the population. Otherwise, the inhabitants of European Turkey are composed of Sclaves, nearly onehalf of the whole; Roumains, more than a fourth; Arnauts, a tenth; and Greeks about a fifteenth. Besides these there are about 400,000 Armenians, 230,000 Tartars, and 70,000 Jews. The total population is 15,500,000, distributed approximately as follows:

 Thrace
 1,800,000
 Bosnia and Herzegovina
 1.400,000

 Bulgaria
 4,000,000
 Rumelia
 2,600.000

 Moldavia
 1.400,000
 Servia
 1,000,000

 Wallachia
 2,600,000
 Islands of the Archipelago
 700,000

With regard to religion, 3,800,000 are Mohammedans, 11,370,000 Greeks and Armenians, 260,000 Roman Catholies, and 70,000 Jews. PRINCIPAL TOWNS, ETC.—Constantinople, the imperial capital, has been

already described. The other principal places in European Turkey are: Adrianople (Ederneh), the chief town of Silistria, and the second city of the Empire, is built partly on a hill and partly on the banks of the Tundja, near its confluence with the Maritza, in latitude 41° 40', and longitude 26° 36', 137 miles north-west Constantinople. Formerly the suburbs were surrounded by a strong wall, which is now in ruins. It has an arsenal, cannon foundry, and numerous caravansaries and bazaars. The mosque of the Sultan Selim, considered one of the finest Moslem temples extant, is a splendid structure, with four lofty minarets and a richly decorated interior. The aqueduct, which supplies the city fountains with water, is also a noble structure. On the right bank of the Tundja, which is crossed by a fine stone bridge, is the old palace of the sultans, now much decayed. Adrianople possesses important manufactures of silks, woolens, and linens; has celebrated dye works and tanneries, and an active commerce in manufactured goods and the products of a fertile district. The chief outlet of this commerce is the port of Enos, situated on the south side of a bay at the mouth of the Maritza.

Salonica (anc. Thessalonica), a large sea-port, and, next to the capital, the principal seat of commerce in European Turkey, is built at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Salonica, in latitude 40° 38' and longitude 52° 27'. Standing on a hill slope, and inclosed by whitened walls, it has an imposing external appearance; and the city is commanded by a large citadel, termed the "Seven Towers." The lower portion of the walls are truly Cyclopean, and one of its gates was built in honor of Augustus, after the battle of Philippi. Within the citadel is another triumphal arch, erected by Marcus Aurelius. Otherwise it has numerous antiquities in good preservation; several of the mosques have been originally Pagan temples, and in the centre of the city is the Hippodrome, a noble area entered by a magnificent colonnade of five Corinthian pillars. The mosque of St. Sophia is a handsome model of that of Constantinople. The bazaars are extensive and well supplied, and there are several flourishing silk-drawing factories. During the continuance of Napoleon's continental system, Salonica was an important depôt for English goods. It has still a large trade, and exports grain, timber, wool, sponges, raw silk, wine, tobacco, etc. Population about 80,000, of which 30,000 are Jews, 5,000 Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Franks. Larissa (Yeni-Shehr) is a large town on the south bank of the Salandria, and is noted for its manufactures of silk, cotton, leather, and tobacco, and for its red-dye. It is the centre of the trade of Thessaly. Trikala 36 miles west Larissa, is also a considerable town; and Trikeri, at the entrance of the Gulf of Volo, has a fine harbor. Due north of Larissa is the celebrated "Mount Olympus," which rises with two peaks to the height of 9,754 feet above the sea. Ianina, a large, well-built town, occupies a picturesque situation on the western side of a large mountain lake, to which it gives its name. It is an open town, but commanded by two strong citadels, the one of which occupies a peninsula in the lake, and the other a scarped rock in the centre of the town. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Rumelia, etc. but its commerce has greatly declined. Its population at the present time amounts to 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and 7,000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when it was

barned down by order of Ali Pasha. Arta, 42 miles south of Ianina, and on the Arta, 7 miles from its mouth, is a city of 10,000 inhabitants, mostly Greeks. It contains a large cathedral, a citadel, and traces of Hellenic walls; and here the river is crossed by a remarkable bridge 600 feet in length. Arta is a place of considerable manufactures, chieffy coarse cottons and woolens, leather, capotes, embroidery, etc., and has an active general trade. Previsa, on the north side of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta, is a fortified town of 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants. The forts have been built of material brought from the ruins of Nicopolis, three miles northward.

Valona is a sea-port on the Gulf of Valona, an arm of the Adriatic, 33 miles west of Berat. It stands on a hill encircled by a wall, and on its south side is the rock-fortress of Canina. Its harbor, which is the best on the Albanian coast, is defended by Cape Linguetta on the south-west and the small island of Sasseno on the north-west. The Turks manufacture woolen stuffs and arms; the Christians are mostly engaged in commerce. Population, with suburbs, 10,000. Berat, on the right bank of the Samana, consists of an upper town or citadel containing the vizier's palace, several Greek churches, and about 300 houses; and the lower town, mostly inhabited by Turks, with numerous mosques and a good bazaar. The two towns are united by a bridge of eight arches. Population between 8,000 and 10,000.

Scutari (Iskanderych), on the Boyana, at the south extremity of the Lake Scutari, and 45 miles south-east of Cattaro, has about 40,000 inhabitants, half of whom are Roman Catholics. Immediately adjacent is a lofty height, crowned by a citadel, and containing an arsenal and barracks. Scutari has a large bazaar, many mosques, Greek and Roman churches, several bridges, ship-building yards, etc. Its manufactures are chiefly cotton goods and fire-arms; and its merchants are the principal traders in western Turkey. Sca-going vessels only ascend the Boyana to Hoboth, some miles from Scutari, where are warchouses, etc. Bosna-Serai, the chief town of Bosnia, is built on the Migliazza, an

Bosna-Serai, the chief town of Bosnia, is built on the Migliazza, an affluent of the Bosna, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, of whom 40,000 are Turks, and the remainder Greeks and Jews. It is wellbuilt, and, though most of the houses are of wood, has a gay and pleasant appearance from the number of minarets and steeples with which it is embellished. It is defended by a strong citadel, and was formerly surrounded by walls, now in ruins. The manufactures consist chiefly of fire-arms, jewelry, leather, woolen goods, etc., and it is the principal entrepôt for the commerce of Turkey, Dalmatia, Croatia, and south Germany. In the vicinity are extensive iron mines and mineral baths. Bihacs, on an island in the Unna near the Dalmatian frontier, and 65

Bihacs, on an island in the Unna near the Dalmatian frontier, and 65 miles west of Banialuka, is one of the most important strongholds of Croatia. Novi, on the same river, 20 miles north-east, is likewise fortified. Both towns, however, are small, each containing less than 3,000 inhabitants. Mostar, on the Narenta, is the chief town of Herzegovina. It is celebrated for its old Roman bridge—a rough arch of 95 feet span; but it is also of commercial importance, and exports hides, wool, fruit, wax, tallow, cattle, etc. Population, 8,000: 2,600 Turks, 3,500 Greeks, 1,500 Roman Catholics, and 400 Gipsies. Livno, on the road from Dalmatia to Bosnia, is a town of great trade. Population, 4,000. Trebigne, 52 miles south-south-east of Mostar, is a town of 10,000 inhabitants.

Sofia (Triaditza, Bulg.) is situated in the midst of high mountains, between the rivers Isker and Nissava, on the route to Servia, 300 miles from Constantinople. It is meanly built, but is reputed to have 30 mosques and 10 churches, and has manufactures of woolen and silk fabrics, leather, tobacco, etc. Population, 50,000. Ichliman, 35 miles south-east Sofia, is a small town at the entrance of the famous pass of the Balkan, named "Trajan's Gate." Sumakov, 30 miles southsouth-east Sofia, is an inclosed town of 8,000 souls, in a high valley, noted for its mines and flourishing works in iron. In the vicinity is the defile named Kis-Derbend (Girl's Pass). Bergoftcha, 48 miles north Sofia, is noted for a rich silver mine. Mustapha-Palanka, on the Nissava, 20 miles south-east Nissa, is noted for its fortifications.

Shumla (anc. Marcianopolis) is a fortified city, stands in a gorge on the north declivity of the Balkan range, and being on the great route from Constantinople to Wallachia, it is one of the keys of the Turkish capital. On three sides it is inclosed by mountains, and is encircled by ramparts and a double fosse, strengthened by a citadel and strong redoubts on the adjacent heights. A rivulet divides it into the upper and lower towns; the former, chiefly inhabited by Turks, contains numerous mosques, some new barracks, and a town-clock having a bell which strikes the hour—a circumstance unique in Turkey. The city has flourishing manufactures of tin and copper wares, clothing, silk goods, and leather. The place has never been captured, although the Russians have on several occasions made the attempt. Silistria, on the right bank of the Danube, 58 miles north of Shumla, stands at the foot of a hill, is of semicircular form, and in general poorly built, consisting of narrow, winding, ill-paved, and dirty streets, lined with low and gloomy-looking houses. Its manufactures are inconsiderable, but it has an extensive trade, chiefly in wood and cattle, with vast magazines for storing grain. Its fortifications are strongly built of solid masonry, and strengthened by several detached forts of admirable construction and of the most formidable description. Silistria has, like Shumla, successfully withstood the attacks of the Russians, and, especially in 1854, proved itself to be one of the greatest strongholds of the Empire. Population, 20,000. Varna (anc. Odessus) is situated at the mouth of the Pravadi, on the

Black Sea, in latitude 43° 12′, and longitude 27° 56′, 47 miles east of Shumla. It occupies a gentle height on the south-west side of a semicircular bay formed by two rock promontories, and is surrounded by a stone wall 10 feet high, which is loop-holed and defended by several batteries and other outworks. The town itself is wretchedly built, and the whole place has the appearance of decay. Nor are there any public buildings of note, except the mosques with their tall minarets. There is no proper harbor; but the bay, though open to the east, affords good anchorage. Immediately west of the town is Lake Denna, formed by the Pravadi and other streams from the hills. It has been-proposed to make a navigable cut connecting this lake with the bay, and were this effected, Varna would have one of the best harbors in the Black Sea, and might soon rival Odessa as a port. Even at present it has a considerable trade, chiefly in grain. Population, 16,000. In 1854, about onefourth of the town was destroyed by fire, and a vast quantity of military stores destined for the Crimea consumed. Recently the port has been connected with Balaclava by a submarine telegraph 300 miles in length. There are numerous other ports of inferior pretensions along the southwest shore of the same sea CANDIA (Kriti or Kired, anc. Crete), is a large island forming the south-* ern limit of the Archipelago. It is almost wholly covered with lofty, rugged, and barren mountains. Ida, now Psiloriti, the loftiest peak, rises in the centre of the island to 7,674 feet above the sea. mountains abound in grottoes and caverns, and are clothed with the most valuable timbers. The chief productions are oil, silk, wine, fruits, honey, etc. The pastures are good and cattle abundant, and the grains are incidentally grown. Population about 160,000, of which 110,000 are Greeks, and 45,000 Turks. Chief towns-Candia, Sitia, Ketimo, Canea, Kisamos, all on the north side; and Sphakia and Girapetra on the south. *Candia* is the capital. The other islands of the Archipelage belonging to European Turkey are enumerated in the general table.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSIONS.

largely developed; the limestones, sandstones, and other rocks belonging to it, compose almost the entire stratification of extensive tracts, particularly in the west. Tertiary formations also prevail both in the east and in the basin of the Danube, and along almost all the large rivers, and at the mouths alluvial deposits of more or less thickness are usually found. Crystalline schists, composed of gneiss and mica, and chlorite slates are, if not the most largely, the most conspicuously developed of all the rocks, inasmuch as they form the great bulk of the loftiest mountain chains. In connection with the schists, granite also is of frequent occurrence, and is sometimes seen piercing the gneiss at high elevations. No evidence of active volcanic agency anywhere appears, but the important part which it must have performed in giving the country its final configuration is indicated, both by the existence of thermal springs, and by the masses of trachyte and other volcanic products, which cap some of the summits both of the Despoto and the Tchar-dagh. Many of the veins which traverse the crystalline schists have been ascertained to be highly metalliferous; and lead, yielding a considerable percentage of silver, has at different periods been actually worked. Iron also, of the best quality, is very abundant; but neither government nor people seem as yet inclined to turn their mineral treasures to good account. DIVISIONS, ETC .- The territories of European Turkey are classified as im-

mediate and mediate, the former term denoting those in which all the rights of sovereignty are exercised directly by the Sultan, and the latter those in which the sovereign rights are not only modified and restricted