

mosque of white marble, surrounded with a grove of large cypresses, both of the pointed kind and of those of which the branches are looser and more spreading. This mosque, and some good baths, were built by Moustafa Pasha, who was Grand Vizier to Sultan Selim the First at the time of the conquest of Egypt. An imperfect Greek inscription was the only indication which I observed of Ghebse being on the site of a Greek city. •

Jan. 21.—From Ghebse to Kizderwent, nine hours. Our route for the first three hours was parallel to the shore of the gulf, which here presents, on either side, a beautiful scenery of abrupt capes and woody promontories, with villages upon the sides of the mountains, and corn-fields and vineyards to their very tops. The road then descends to the water-side under the small village of Malsum, where a long tongue of land, projecting from the opposite shore, affords a convenient ferry of about two miles across, to the south side of the gulf. It is called the ferry of the Dil (tongue), and being much frequented is well supplied with large boats and constant attendance. The persons employed in it are lodged in tents by the water-side. We write to our friends at Constantinople by a huntsman of the Sultan, who is returning from the chace loaded with pheasants, partridges, and other game, which he had been killing for the Imperial table in the woods near the gulf. It takes us two hours to unload, cross the ferry, and reload. We then ride three miles along the Dil before we gain the line of coast. Leaving the town of Ersek at no great distance on our right, we proceed up a beautiful valley, watered by a river which joins the gulf near the Dil. This river we cross more than twenty times; passing through the water, or over good stone bridges. In many places the river falls in cascades over the rocks. The sky is without a cloud; and the temperature that of England in April or May. The ground is covered with violets, crocusses, and hyacinths. The road being excellent, we travel nearly at the rate of four miles and a half an hour, and finish our nine hours in seven. We passed the ruins of an old castle of the date of the lower Greek empire, with many towers. On the slopes on either side are seen flocks of sheep and goats; in the valley the peasants are at plough, and we meet long caravans of

camels tied together, and preceded by an ass. As we approached Kizderwent, which is situated in a retired part of the valley, near the source of the river we had been following, we enter an extensive mulberry plantation, this being one of the numerous villages in the neighbourhood that supply Brusa with the excellent silk for which it is noted in the commercial world. Vineyards, on the slopes of the hills around, furnish also a tolerable wine. Kizderwent (the pass of the girls) having the misfortune to lie upon the great road from Constantinople to Brusa, Kutaya, and Konia, is exposed to a thousand vexations from passengers, notwithstanding the privileges and exemptions which have been granted to it by the Porte. It is inhabited solely by Greeks. Upon our arrival we found our konakgi, a Tatar courier, who has the charge of riding forward to procure lodgings (konak), seated over a blazing fire in a neat cottage, which formed a favourable contrast to the meanness and want of comfort seen amidst the pretended magnificence of the Turkish houses. To judge from what we have hitherto observed, the lower order of Christians are not in a worse condition in Asia Minor than the same class of Turks; and if the Christians of European Turkey have some advantages arising from the effects of the superiority of their numbers over the Turks, those of Asia have the satisfaction of seeing that the Turks are as much oppressed by the men in power as they are themselves; and they have to deal with a race of Mussulmans generally milder, more religious, and better principled than those of Europe.

Jan. 22. — We travel in a fine valley, continually ascending. At the end of an hour we came suddenly upon a view of the lake Ascanius. It is about ten miles long, and four wide; surrounded on three sides by steep woody slopes, behind which rise the snowy summits of the Olympus range. A forest of *Ilex*, and other evergreens, mixed with oaks, cover the nearer slopes; while on the left, along the head of the lake, we perceived a rich cultivated plain, at the extremity of which, soon afterwards appears, on the edge of the lake, the entire circuit of the ancient walls of Nicæa, with their massy towers and gates. Nothing is more striking in this magnificent prospect, than that clear-

ness of atmosphere, and brilliancy of colouring, which is so seldom seen in our northern scenery. We make the circuit of the northern end of the lake; passing for ten miles through the plain, where we find the almond-trees already in blossom; and traverse plantations of olives, mulberries, and vines. We leave, at about two miles on our left, an ancient triangular obelisk, standing single in the middle of the plain. It bears an inscription, which has been published by Pococke, and proves that the obelisk was erected in honour of C. Cassius Philiscus. We pass through one of the ancient gates of Nicæa, and in the midst of the garden ground now inclosed within its walls, we arrive at the wretched Turkish town of Isnik, distant five complete hours, or about twenty miles, from Kizderwent.

Of the ancient places situated between Constantinople and Nicæa, we have sufficient evidence of the situation of Scutarium\* and Panticium†, in the preservation of their ancient names. Ghéviza has generally been supposed a corruption of Libyssa, the name of a small maritime town, celebrated as having been the burying place of Annibal; but Ghéviza is more probably the successor of Dacibyza; the word, when written in Greek, (Κίβυζα) being no more than the ancient Δακίβυζα, with the loss of the first syllable. The thirty-six or thirty-nine Roman miles, moreover, placed in the itinerary, between Chalcedonia and Libyssa, will not agree so well with the nine hours from Skutære to Ghebse, as with the twelve hours to Malsum, which place I take to stand on the site of Libyssa. Plutarch appears to confirm this supposition, for in mentioning Libyssa‡, he speaks of a sandy place, which answers to the promontory of Dil. Dacibyza is mentioned by several of the historians of the Lower Empire, as a place where, by order of the Arian Emperor Valens, eighty priests, of the

\* Ορχάνης . . . ἦλθε πρὸς τοῦ Βυζαντίου τὴν Περαίαν, ὃ Σκουτάριον ἐγχωρίως ὀνομάζεται. — Cantacuz. l. 4. c. 4.

† Antonin. Itin. Wess. p. 19. Hierosol. It. p. 571.

‡ Ἐν δὲ Βιθυνίᾳ τόπος ἐστὶ θινώδης ἀπὸ θαλάσσης καὶ πρὸς αὐτῷ κώμη τις οὐ μεγάλη Λίβυσσα καλεῖται. — Parall. in Flamin.

opposite sect, were burned with the ship wherein they were embarked.\* The river descending from Kizderwent to the Dil, can be no other than the Draco, which Procopius describes as remarkable for its winding course. It is singular that I had made the observation, that we crossed it about twenty times, in our way from the Dil to Kizderwent, before I was aware that Procopius had made precisely the same remark with regard to the Draco.† In the first crusade, the passes of the river Draco were fatal to some of the Normans, under Peter the Hermit. After landing at Helenopolis, and rashly pushing forward towards Xerigordus, on the way to Nicæa, they here fell into a Turkish ambuscade which awaited them.‡ Helenopolis, named after the mother of Constantine the Great, having been near the Draco, was probably at or near Ersek. We find time, in the evening, to walk among the ruins of Nicæa. The ancient walls, towers, and gates are in tolerably good preservation. Their construction resembles that of the walls of Constantinople, with which they are coeval. In most places they are formed of alternate courses of Roman tiles, and of large and square stones, joined by cement of great thickness. In some places have been inserted columns, and other architectural fragments, the ruins of more ancient edifices. Of the towers, those on the edge of the lake, and on either side of the different gates, are the largest and most perfect. We remark, also, the remains of two walls which projected from the main *enceinte* into the water, intended, undoubtedly, to exclude, when necessary, all communication under the walls, along the edge of the lake. Some of the towers, like those of Constantinople, have Greek inscriptions, which have been published in the *Inscriptiones Antiquæ* of Pococke. The ruins of mosques, baths, and houses, dispersed among the gardens and cornfields, which now occupy a great part of the space within the

\* Zonaras, l. 13. c. 16. Socrates, l. 4. c. 16. Sozomen, l. 6. c. 14. Cedrenus, p. 311. Theophanes, p. 50.

† Διαβάλλειν αὐτὸν πλεῖον ἢ εἰκοσάκις ἐστὶ τοῖς τῇδε ἰούσι. Proc. de Ædif. l. 5. c. 2.

‡ Anna Comnena, l. 10. c. 7.



Greek fortifications, shôw that the Turkish Isnik, though now so inconsiderable, was once a place of importance, as indeed its history, under the early Ottomans, before they were in possession of Constantinople, gives us sufficient reason to expect. But it never was so large as the Grecian Nicæa, and it seems to have been almost entirely constructed of the remains of that city; for the ruined mosques and baths are full of the fragments of Greek temples and churches.

---

## CHAPTER II.

*Lefke. — Cultivation of the Country. — Dress and Appearance of the People. — Shughut. — Eski-shehr, the ancient Dorylaeum. — Seidel Ghazi. — Mode of extracting the Turpentine from the Pine Trees. — Rocks excavated into Sepulchres and Catacombs. — Remarkable and interesting Monument of Doganlu. — Characters inscribed on the Rock. — Attempt to ascertain the Site of Nacoleia. — Opinion respecting the Sculpture and Inscription at Doganlu. — Kosru Khan. — Inscription to Jupiter Papias. — Bulwudun. — Isaklu. — Ak-shehr. — Ilgun. — Ladik. — State of the Climate.*

JAN. 23. — From Isnik to Lefke, six hours, and from Lefke to Vezir-Khan, four hours. We rise at two in the morning; but as it takes near three hours for the whole party to breakfast, pack up the baggage, and load the horses, we are not ready till five, and have then to wait an hour and a half for horses. We soon leave the borders of the beautiful lake of Isnik, and proceed up a valley, which we quit after three or four miles, and suddenly ascend to the left a hill of moderate height. Soon losing sight of the lake, we advance along an elevated barren country, until we enter a deep ravine formed by towering cliffs on either side, where a great variety of luxuriant evergreens spring from among the rocks. The ravine leads into a valley, where the same kind of scenery receives additional beauty from the contrast which opens upon us of a fine valley, watered by the Sakaria, a name corrupted from the antient Sangarius, although this seems

not to have been the main branch of the river, but that which was anciently called Gallus. Lefke, a neat town built of sun-baked bricks, is situated in the middle of this beautiful valley near the river, which we crossed by a handsome stone bridge a little before we entered the town. We find the cultivation in this valley as perfect as that of some of the most civilized parts of Europe. The fields are separated by neat hedges and ditches. Extensive plantations of mulberry trees, mixed with vineyards and corn-fields, occupy the lower grounds, while cultivated patches are seen to a great height in the hills, which in other parts furnish a fine pasture to sheep and goats. This delightful region exhibits a most picturesque contrast with the unevenness and grandeur of the surrounding mountains. We were told there had lately been an insurrection with the design of expelling an obnoxious Kadi, but we did not perceive the least appearance of disturbance. We follow the valley, passing many villages on either hand, for four hours more, to Vezir-Khan. Since we have left the gulf of Nicomedia we have seen no marks of wheel-carriages, and we meet with scarcely any person on the road during this day's journey, except a party of Turkish horsemen with their dogs, in search of hares. The Turks of this part of the country are an extremely handsome race: they have a great variety of head-dresses, most of which are highly becoming to their fine countenances. The women who appear abroad are invariably dressed in the shapeless ferijé, and the veil so often described by travellers. At Vezir-Khan we were lodged in a small mud-built house, and had to wait a considerable time before our attendants could prevail upon the people to kill the fowls intended for our dinner, and to send men to the river to catch some fish. The valley around is covered with extensive plantations of mulberry trees; and the orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields, enclosed with hedges, exhibit signs of neatness and comfort to which there is a great contrast in the misery of the houses.

Jan. 24. — From Vezir-Khan to Shughut, eight hours: the weather still delightfully clear and mild. For the first two hours we continue to pursue the valley, and then ascend a lofty ridge, a branch of

Olympus. It incloses on the east the valleys watered by the branches of the Sangarius which we have passed, as the heights between Isnik and Lefke do on the opposite side. Our road across the mountain presents some wild scenery of broken rocks and barren downs with little or no wood, and occasionally the view of extensive valleys on either side. At the summit of the ridge we pass a Karakol-hané (guard-house), and at the foot of the mountain on the east side we enter some pleasant valleys, conducting into an open expanse of undulated ground, well cultivated with corn. It gives a favourable idea of Asiatic husbandry, but there is little appearance of inhabitants, only three or four small villages being in sight in the whole of our day's journey. The weather being dry the road is excellent; but in rainy weather must be quite the reverse on account of the rich deep soil. At the further end of this champaign country we perceive the town Shughut, and upon an adjacent hill the tomb of Ali Osman, founder of the Ottoman dynasty. Shughut was bestowed upon Ertogrul, the father of Osman the Sultan of Konia, for his services in war; and became the capital of a small state, which included the circumjacent country as far as Angura on the east, and in the opposite direction all the mountainous district lying between the valleys of the Sangarius and those of the Hermus and Mæander. From hence Osman made himself master of Nicæa and Prusa, and of all Phrygia and Bithynia, and thus laid the foundations of the Turkish greatness. There is another tomb of Osman at Brusa, the most important of the places which he conquered from the Greeks. The Turks, however, of this part of Asia Minor assert that it is a cenotaph, and that the bones of Osman were laid by the side of those of his father Ertogrul in his native town. The tomb is built like some of the handsomest and most ancient of the Turkish sepulchres at Constantinople, and is situated in the midst of a grove of cypresses and evergreen oaks.

The town is said to contain 900 houses, but now exhibits a wretched appearance, chiefly in consequence of a late insurrection of the inhabitants, a party of 300 of whom have put to death, within three months, three different Ayáns sent here by the Porte. At present

the government of Constantinople has the upper hand, and the insurgents have been obliged to fly to the mountains, but we find the new governor with all his troops still on the *alerte* to prevent the place from being once more surprised and pillaged. Our situation is rendered still more uncomfortable by the discovery we now make, that our travelling firmahn, in consequence of an intrigue at Constantinople, of which we too well know the original mover, is drawn up in such a manner as to leave it in the power of any of the Turks to obstruct our progress, and the Ayán of Shughut accordingly takes advantage of it to extort a present before he will give us the smallest assistance. We are wretchedly lodged in a ruinous apartment over a stable occupied by the Ayán's cavalry; and cannot prevent the soldiers from coming into the room and examining our arms and baggage. There are large plantations of mulberries around the town, and every house manufactures a considerable quantity of raw silk.

Jan. 25. — It is nine o'clock before we can procure any horses, and then find none to be had but some wretched animals covered with sores, and almost skeletons. At first setting out they are hardly able to walk; but to our surprise we find, before we have travelled many miles, that most of them have a very easy and rapid pace, perform a journey of ten hours' distance with only a few short halts, and arrived at our *konák* at Eski-shehr apparently in better travelling condition than when they set out. Our road indeed is dry and level, and the weather still fine. Half the route was over mountains and woody; the latter half over an extensive plain not less than 30 miles in length and 10 in breadth, but very thinly peopled and not above one-third cultivated. Seven or eight miles short of Eski-shehr were some ancient Greek ruins upon a rising ground in the plain. Amidst a great number of scattered fragments of columns, and other remnants of architecture, we find several pedestals or *στήλαι* of a clumsy construction, with some almost-defaced fragments of Greek inscriptions, in which we endeavoured in vain to discover the name of the city though the word *πόλις* was visible. The ruins are called Besh-Kardash (the five brothers); the number of pedestals standing, however, is

more than five, but five is a favourite number with the Turks ; to 5, 15, 40, 100, or 1001, all uncertain numbers are generally ascribed.

Eski-shehr is about the same size as Shughut, and is advantageously situated on the root of the hills, which border on the north the great plain already mentioned. The town is divided into an upper and lower quarter, and is traversed by a small stream which at the foot of the hills joins the Pursek or ancient Thymbrius. This river rises to the south of Kutaya, passes by that city, and joins the Sangarius a few hours to the north-east of Eski-shehr. This place is now celebrated for its hot-baths : we were unable to ascertain whether it preserves any remains of antiquity \* ; but there can be little doubt that it stands upon the site of Dorylæum. The plain of Dorylæum is often mentioned by the Byzantine historians as the place of assemblage of the armies of the Eastern empire in their wars against the Turks, and it is described by Anna Comnena † as being the first extensive plain of Phrygia after crossing the ridges of Mount Olympus, and after passing Leucæ. As we have undoubted evidence of the position of Leucæ in the name of the village Lefke, which is exactly the modern pronunciation of the Greek Λεύκαι, there seems to be little doubt that the plain of Dorylæum is that of Eski-shehr.

The site of the town itself is not less decisively fixed at Eski-shehr by the description of Cinnamus (16. c. 14.), who mentions its hot baths, its fertile plain, and its river, as well as by the ancient itineraries ‡ : for from Dorylæum diverged roads, 1. to Philadelphia ; 2. to Apameia Cibotus, or Celænæ ; 3. to Laodiceia Combusta, and Iconium ; 4. to Pessinus and Amorium ; 5. to Ancyra : a coincidence of lines which (their remote extremities being nearly certain) will not apply to any point but Eski-shehr, or some place in its immediate neighbourhood. The position of Eski-shehr accords also with the

\* Mr. M. Kinneir found some antique remains, and copied Christian Greek inscriptions here. Paul Lucas found some ruins, and transcribed some incomplete inscriptions at an Armenian village an hour and a half from Eski-shehr.

† L. 11. and L. 15.

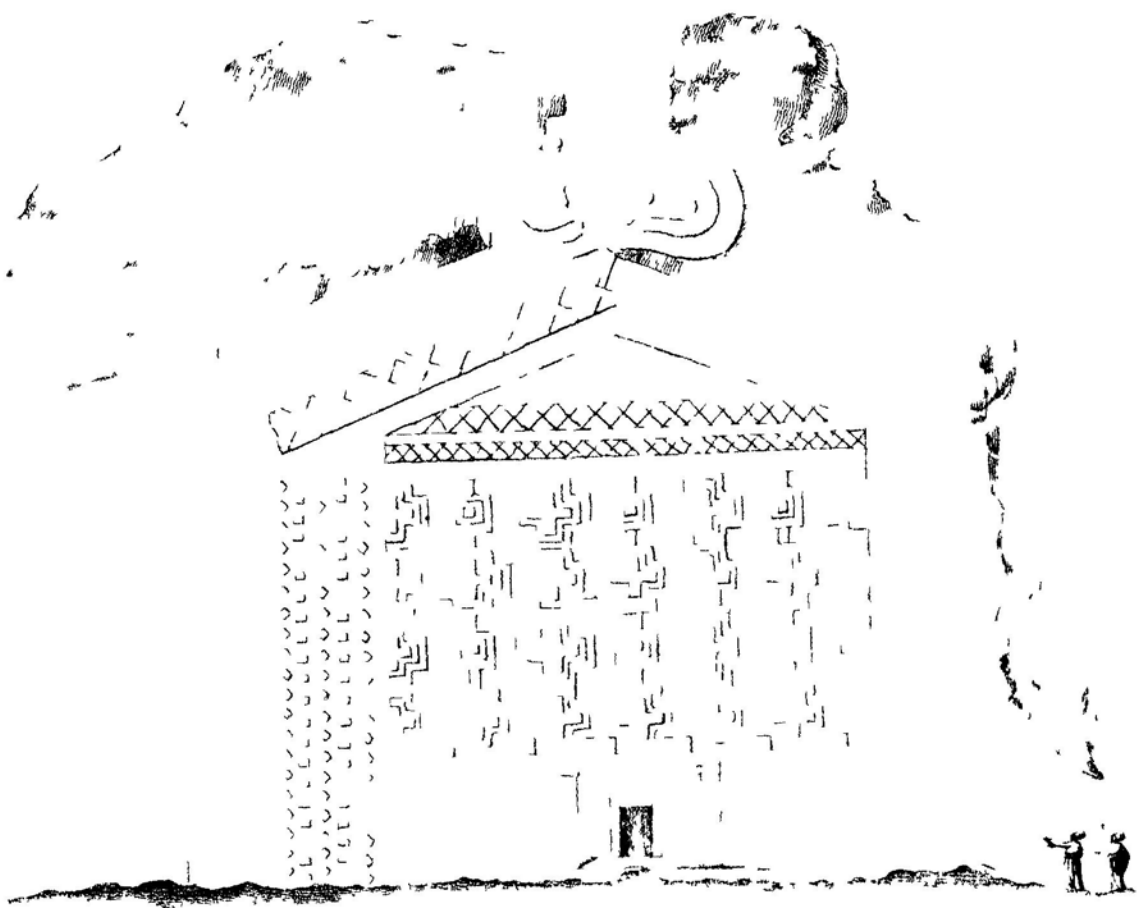
‡ Tab. Theodos. Segm. vi. Anton. Itin. p. 202.

Antonine and Jerusalem itineraries, inasmuch as we observe in these tables that the road from Nicæa to Ancyra did not pass through Dorylæum ; Eski-shehr being about twenty miles to the south of a line drawn from Isnik to Angura.

The Aga of Eski-shehr was formerly in the government of a town six hours distant, the name of which we neglected to note. He had long been at war with the governor of Eski-shehr, and at length having acquired the preponderancy so far as to carry off all his opponent's sheep and cattle, he followed up his successes last year with such increased energy that he added his rival's head to the other spoils, and has since been in undisturbed possession of both places, and confirmed in his authority by the Porte.

Jan. 26. — From Eski-shehr to Seid-el-Gházi, a computed distance of nine hours. We have a sharp wind at east. Our road for the first half of the journey continues to cross the same wide uncultivated plains, but towards the end they are more broken into hill and dale, and appear less wild and desolate. Scarcely a tree is to be seen through the whole day's journey. Upon the edge of the plains we observe in many places sepulchral chambers excavated in the rocks. In these and in the fragments of ancient architecture dispersed in different parts of the plains, we have undoubted proofs of their ancient state of cultivation and populousness. The latter part of our journey is over low ridges ; the road throughout is excellent, and fit for wheel carriages. Seid-el-Gházi is a poor ruined village, but it bears marks of having once been a place of more importance, even in Turkish times ; as there is a fine mosque upon the side of a hill which commands the village, dedicated to the Mussulman saint, from whom the place derives its name. There are also several fragments of architecture which fix it as the site of an ancient Greek city.

Jan. 27. — From Seid-el-Gházi to Kósrú Pasha-Khany, the distance is seven hours ; but we make a détour to the right of the direct road, for the sake of viewing some monuments of antiquity, which were reported to us at Seid-el-Gházi. We first ascend for some distance, and pass over an elevated stony heath, in a direction to the westward of



as tot

*Inscription at a b*

IAFFAFAKFEYAYOGAF°S:MIDAI:NAFAGTAFEI:FAMAKTEI:EDAF

*Inscription at c d*

BABA:MFMFFAIZ:IPITAF°S:KΦIΣAMAFEL,Σ:ΣIKEMEMAN:ELAF



south ; we then enter a forest of pine-trees, from many of which they had been extracting the turpentine, by making an incision at the foot of the tree, and then lighting a fire under it. By these means the resin descends rapidly, and is soon collected in large quantities, but the tree is killed ; and it sometimes happens that the fire communicating destroys large tracts of the forest. We saw several remains of these conflagrations, as we passed along. After traversing the forest for an hour, we come in sight of a beautiful valley, situated in the midst of it. Turning to the left, after we descend into the valley, we find it to be a small plain, about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad, embosomed in the forest, and singularly variegated with rocks, which rise perpendicularly out of the soil, and assume the shape of ruined towers and castles. Some of these are upwards of 150 feet in height, and one or two, entirely detached from the rest, have been excavated into ancient catacombs, with doors and windows, and galleries, in such a manner that it requires a near inspection to convince us that what we see are natural rocks, and not towers and buildings. We find the chambers within to have been sepulchres, containing excavations for coffins, and niches for cinerary vases. Following the course of the valley to the S. E., we come in sight of some sepulchral chambers, excavated with more art, and having a portico with two columns before the door, above which a range of dentils forms a cornice. But the most remarkable of these excavations, is that which will best be understood by the annexed sketch of it, taken by General Koehler, while Mr. Carlyle and myself were employed in copying two inscriptions engraved upon the face of the rock. In the upper, a few letters are deficient at the beginning and end ; the lower appeared to us to be complete. The letters of the first are larger and wider asunder than those of the second. Both are written from left to right, but in the lower inscription the letters are written *downwards*, along the edge of the monument, so that to place the eyes upon the same line with the inscription, the head must be held sideways. The rock which has been shaped into this singular monument rises to a height of upwards of one hundred feet above the plain, and at the back, and on one of

its sides, remains in its natural state. The ornamented part is about sixty feet square, surmounted by a kind of pediment, above which are two volutes. The figures cut upon the rock are no where more than an inch deep below the surface, except towards the bottom, where the excavation is much deeper, and resembles an altar. It is not impossible, however, that it may conceal the entrance into the sepulchral chamber, where lie the remains of the person in whose honour this magnificent monument was formed; for in some other parts of Asia Minor, especially at Telmissus, we have examples of the wonderful ingenuity with which the ancients sometimes defended the entrance into their tombs. There can be little doubt that the monument was sepulchral; the crypts and catacombs in the excavated rocks prove that the valley was set apart for such purposes, to which its singularly retired position and romantic scenery, amidst these extensive forests, rendered it peculiarly well adapted.

The valley bears the name of Doganlu, from a neighbouring village which we do not see, but where we are informed are remains of ancient fortifications, called by the Turks Pismash Kalesi. I am inclined to think they mark the site of Nacoleia, named by Strabo among the cities of the same province of Phrygia Epictetus, in which were situated Cotyaeium, Dorylæum, and Midaium; for the first of these places (now Kutáya) is only twenty geographical miles, in direct distance, to the north-westward of Doganlu; the second Dorylæum (Eski-shehr) is thirty G. M. D. to the north of Doganlu; and Midaium (as will presently be seen) was somewhere to the north-eastward, at about the same distance. But a still closer argument, in favour of Nacoleia, being situated near the valley of Doganlu, is derived from a comparison of the several routes leading from Dorylæum, as stated in the Theodosian tables, and in the itinerary of Antoninus. These routes are five in number; and though little reliance can be placed upon the distances between the several places, especially in the Theodosian tables, from which four of these routes are extracted, the order of names seems to furnish evidence that cannot be very erroneous.

The first of the routes, as they are arranged in the subjoined note \*, led east, by Germa to Ancyra (the modern Angura); the second led east-south-east, by Midaium to Pessinus, from whence there was another road to Amorium, the site of which last appears from inscriptions found by Pococke to have been not far from Sevrihissar; the third conducted south-east to Synnada, Philomelium, and Laodiceia Combusta (now Yorgan Ladik); the fourth led south to Nacoleia, and by Peltæ to Apameia Cibotus; and the fifth led south-west by Cotyæium to Philadelphia (Allah-Shehr). Now, although the exact situation of Apameia Cibotus has not yet been determined, we know that it was towards the sources of the streams which form the Meander, and it cannot be doubted that the bearing of these streams from Eski-Shehr is a little to the westward of south. Nacoleia, therefore, bore in that direction from Dorylæum; it was on a route lying between the road leading to Synnada and Laodiceia, and that leading to Cotyæium and Philadelphia; and it was the first town which occurred on the road to

\* I. Iter a Dorileo Ancyra.

Arcelaio	-	-	-	M. P. 30.
Germa	-	-	-	M. P. 20.
Vindia	-	-	-	M. P. 32.
Papira	-	-	-	M. P. 32.
Ancyra	-	-	-	M. P. 27. — Antonin. Itiner. p. 202. ed. Wessel.

The total is 141 Roman miles. The real distance upon the map, between Eski-Shehr and Angura, is 100 geographical miles direct.

In the Theodosian Tables, we have the following distances:—

II. Dorileo, 28 Mideo, 28 Tricomia, 21 Pessinunte, 24 Abrostola, 23 Amurio. Total 77 M. P. to Pessinus, and 47 M. P. from Pessinus to Amorium; the former distance on the map is about 60 G. M. d., the latter about 20 G. M. d.

III. Dorileo, Docymeo, 32 Synnada, 32 Jullæ, 35 Philomelo, 28 Laudicia Catacecaumenon. Total 127 M. P. *plus* the distance from Dorylæum to Docimnia. The distance upon the map is about 130 G. M. d.

IV. Dorileo, 20 Necolea, 40 Conni, 32 Eucarpia, 30 Eumenia, Pella (*lege* Peltæ), 12 ad vicum, 14 Apamea Ciboton. Total 148 M. P., *plus* the distance from Eumenia to Pella. The distance upon the map is about 100 G. M. d.

V. Dorileo, 30 Cocleo (*lege* Cotyæo), 35 Agmonia, 25 Aludda, 30 Clanudda, 35 Philadelphia. Total 155 M. P. The distance upon the map is about 120 G. M. d.

In the Theodosian Tables, the proportion between the real distances, and the amount of the several computed distances in Roman miles, show that the distance from one place to another cannot be relied on to within ten or twelve miles. In some cases the errors are still greater.

Apameia: all which circumstances accord with the position of Doganlu in respect of Eski-Shehr.

On first beholding the great sculptured rock of the valley of Doganlu, and on remarking the little resemblance which it bears to the works of the Greeks, our idea was, that it might have been formed by the ancient Persians, when in possession of this country; and that the lower part, resembling an altar, might have had some reference to their worship of fire; but, upon further reflection, there appeared several objections to such a supposition. In the first place, none of the great monuments of the Persians are likely to be found at so great a distance from Susa and Persepolis, in a part of the country of which they had only a temporary possession, and which could never have been considered by them in any other light than a conquered foreign country of doubtful tenure. Secondly, the style of ornament does not exactly resemble any known monument of the ancient Persians; and, thirdly, the characters of the inscriptions, which have every appearance of being coeval with the rest of the work, bear so close a resemblance to the letters of the Greek alphabet, in their earliest form, that the most reasonable conjecture seems to be that this monument is the work of the ancient Phrygians, who, like the Ionians\*, Lydians†, and other nations of Asia Minor, in a state of independence before the Persian conquest, made use of an alphabet differing slightly from the Greek, and derived from the same Phenician original. While the form of the characters ‡, as well as the

\* Herodot. l. 1. c. 142., l. 5. c. 59.

† We have the remains of the Lydian alphabet in the Etruscan; for though it is contested by Dionysius of Halicarnassus that the Etruscans were a Lydian colony, Appian, Strabo, Plutarch, Justin, Velleius Paterculus, Dionysius Periegetes, and Marcian of Heracleia, prove that such was the general opinion of antiquity, and the evidence of Herodotus, (l. 1. c. 94.) together with that of the Etruscan alphabet, and of an Etruscan decree reported by Tacitus (Annal. l. 4. s. 55.) seems decisive on the subject.

‡ Besides the F, which is the Greek digamma, and the  $\text{E}$ , which is the early epsilon, the reader will observe that there occurs also a  $\text{E}$ , with four transverse lines; whether the two latter are the same, or different letters, is doubtful, but I should suspect the same, as both inscriptions end with the same word,  $\text{E}\Delta\text{A}\text{E}$ ; though in the one, the first letter of the word is  $\text{E}$ , and in the other  $\text{E}$ . I particularly observed that both these characters recurred several times in the inscriptions, and endeavoured therefore to distinguish them with accuracy.

vertical ranges of points \* for noting the separation of the words, bear a marked resemblance to the Archæic Greek, some of the words are in unison with the sculptured ornaments of this monument, which indicate that the inscriptions are not in pure Greek. Both in the resemblance and dissimilitude, therefore, they accord with what we should expect of the dialect of the Phrygians, whose connection with Greece is evident from many parts of its early history; at the same time, that the distinction between the two nations is strongly marked by Herodotus, who gives to the Phrygians the appellation of barbarians.

It is further remarkable that the sculpture of the monument of Doganlu, though unlike any thing of Greek workmanship, is very much in the same style, as the elaborate ornaments (equally remote from Grecian taste) which covered the half columns formerly standing on either side of the door of the Treasury of Atreus, a building said to have been erected by the Cyclopes, who were supposed to have been artisans from Asia.

Upon comparing the alphabet of the monument of Doganlu with the Archaic Greek, and with the Etruscan, it is observable that there is no greater difference between the three than might be expected in distant and long-separated branches of the same family. It is to be remarked, however, that the Greek alphabet, and that of Doganlu, resemble each other much more than they resemble the Etruscan, as well in the form of the letters, as in the important circumstance of their being written from left to right, instead of from right to left, as the Etruscan always continued to be.† But this is a distinction which may be accounted for, by supposing that the monument of Doganlu is much less ancient than the migration of the Lydian alphabet to Italy; that in the interval between that migration and the date of the inscriptions of Doganlu, the Lydians and Phrygians had changed the

---

\* See some of the most ancient Greek inscriptions; particularly that given by Montfaucon Palæo, relating to those who died in the Peloponnesian war.

† See Lanzi, *Saggio di Lingua Etrusca*.

direction of their writing, as we know to have been the case with the Greeks, who at first wrote either from right to left, or indifferently either way ; then in alternate lines, in the manner called *Βουστροφυσίον*, and at last constantly from left to right ; while the Etruscans may have continued to employ the original method used in Lydia, according to a practice common among colonists, of adhering to ancient customs, even after they have become obsolete in the mother country.

It seems a vain attempt to endeavour to explain inscriptions, written in a language of which we have no other remains ; yet as the characters are themselves a proof that there was a great resemblance between this dialect and the Greek, it is not impossible that some light may be thrown upon ancient history by the monument of Doganlu, if other inscriptions in the same dialect should hereafter be discovered. Upon this subject there are one or two remarks that cannot fail to occur, even to a superficial examiner of the inscriptions.

It has already been remarked, that the lower inscription beginning BABA is complete, and it may be presumed that the upper, though incomplete at either end, wants but a few letters. This seems evident, as well from its occupying the whole length of a sort of outer pediment, as from its concluding word, which wants only one letter of being the same as the concluding word of the lower inscription. This concluding word is very remarkable ; written in Greek it is ΕΔΑΕ, or ΕΔΑΕΣ. Now *εδαε* from *δαίω*, to divide or cut with a sharp instrument, is precisely such a Greek word as one might have expected to find in a very ancient *Greek* inscription upon a monument, all the apparent merit of which is the cutting of squares, lozenges, and other regular figures, upon the smoothed surface of a rock. In examining the other words, we find further resemblances of the Greek. The 2d, 3d, and 4th words of the lower inscription, and the first word of the upper inscription (if it be a single word), all seem to end in sigma, and three of them in *ος*, thus rendering it not improbable that the words 1, 2, 3, 4, of the lower inscription, contained the name and title of the person who engraved that inscription ; that *Σικεμεμαν* perhaps indicated the place from whence he came ; and that the long word, No. 1. of the

upper inscription, was the name of the person who placed that inscription. But the most remarkable words of all are the second and fourth of the upper inscription, which, written in Greek, are ΜΙΔΑΙ FANAKTEI, "to King Midas," with some word between them, which, like them, appears to be in the dative case, and may be some title or patronymic of the King; so that the result of these remarks is a strong presumption that the monument was erected in honour of one of the Kings of Phrygia, of the Midaian family. The situation of the place, the construction of the monument, the tenor of the inscription, and the form of the letters greatly resembling the Greek of the same period of time, all render the supposition probable; while the names Midaium and Gordium; the remark of Strabo that the banks of the river Sangarius were the ancient habitation of Gordius and Midas; the observation of Pausanias \* that Ancyra was founded by Midas, and that in his time there was a fountain in that city, called the fountain of Midas; together with the testimony both of Strabo † and Pausanias, that a tribe of Gauls, in seizing the country adjacent to Ancyra and Pessinus, occupied a part of the ancient dominions of the Gordian dynasty; are all proofs that the banks of the Sangarius were the central parts of their dominion, and consequently that the valley of Doganlu, which lies between the Sangarius and one of its principal branches, the Thymbrius, was exactly in the part of the country which the dominions of that dynasty must have included. According to this supposition, the date of the monument of Doganlu is between the years 740 and 570 before the Christian æra; for that such was nearly the period of the Gordian dynasty appears from Herodotus ‡, who informs us that Midas, son of Gordius, was the first of the Barbarians who sent offerings to Delphi, and that his offerings were earlier than those of Gyges, king of Lydia, who began his reign B. C. 715.

\* Attic. c. 4.

† P. 571. Paus. *ib.*

‡ Herod. l. 1. c. 14. Eusebius places the beginning of the reign of this Midas in the fourth year of the tenth Olympiad, or 737 B. C.



Phrygia lost its independence, when all the country to the west of the Halys was subdued by Crœsus, king of Lydia, in or about the year 572 B. C. A few years afterwards Atys, son of Crœsus, was killed accidentally by Adrastus, who was of the royal family of Phrygia, and son of Gordius, son of Midas. \* This last Gordius, therefore, seems to have been the king of Phrygia, who was rendered tributary to Crœsus; and as he was son of a Midas, and the first Midas was son of a Gordius, it seems probable that the monarchs of Phrygia, during the two centuries of their independence, had borne those names alternately, from father to son, according to a custom which has been common in all nations and ages of the world.

As we are quite ignorant how many monarchs of independent Phrygia there may have been, it will be impossible to determine to which of them, or to what period in the two centuries of their independence, the monument of Doganlu is to be ascribed, unless some further elucidation of the inscriptions should be obtained.

Close by this magnificent relic of Phrygian art is a very large sepulchral chamber and portico, of two columns, excavated out of the same reddish sandstone of which the great monument and other rocks are formed. The columns have a plain plinth at the top, and are surmounted by a row of dentils along the architrave. They are of a tapering form, which, together with the general proportions of the work, give it an appearance of the Doric order, although, in fact, it contains none of the distinctive attributes of that order. It is an exact resemblance of the cottages still in use in this country, which are square frames of wood-work, having a portico supported by two posts made broader at either end. The sepulchral chambers differ only in having their parts more accurately finished; the dentils correspond to the ends of the beams, supporting the flat roof of the cottage.

I cannot quit the subject of this interesting valley without express-

---

\* Herod. l. 1. c. 35.

ing a wish that future travellers, who may cross Asia Minor by the routes of Eski-Shehr or Kutaya, will employ a day or two in a more complete examination of it, than circumstances allowed to us; as it is far from improbable that some inaccuracy or omission may have occurred in the inscriptions, from the singularity of the characters, the great height of one of the inscriptions above the ground, and the short time that was allowed us for transcribing and revising it.

After leaving the great sculptured rock, we follow the valley for a short distance, then pass through a wild woody country, meeting scarcely any traces of habitations till we reach our Konak, at the little village which is called from the Khan, built there by a Pasha of the name of Kosru, where we arrive at five in the evening, having, according to our calculation, made a circuit of nine or ten miles more than the direct distance from Seid-el-Ghâzi. We had a sharp shower of hail as we galloped through the wood, but the weather soon cleared again.

Jan. 28. — From Kosru Khan to Bulwudun, twelve hours. We rose at two in the morning; the baggage set off at five; ourselves at six: the weather still clear. The road lay through several small woody valleys, in one of which, at ten or twelve miles from Kosru Khan, we saw near a fountain several inscribed stones; the annexed is the only inscription I could decypher;

ΔΗΜΑΕΚΑΙ  
ΓΑΙΟΥΤΗΡ  
ΒΟΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΙΑ  
ΠΙΑΔΙ . . ΙΕΩΤΗ  
ΡΙΕΤΧΗΝΚΑΙ  
ΗΡΑΚΛΗΑΝΙΚ  
ΗΤ.

It appears to be a dedication of thanks to Jupiter Papias, the Saviour, and Hercules, the Invincible, for the care of the oxen of Demas and Caius. Both these names occur also in the writings of the New Testament; the latter is the more common appellation of the two: a person who bore that name, and belonged to Derbe, was a member

of one of the churches in Lycaonia \* ; and Demas sends his salutation to the Christians of Colosse.†

The inscription we copied is upon a flat slab, surmounted with a pediment, in the middle of which is a *caput bovis*, with a festoon. Another large stone was a square stele, surmounted with an ornamented cornice ; on one side was an obliterated inscription, in the center of a garland. Towards the latter part of our journey, the road lay across a ridge of hills, with a fine soil, containing a few cultivated patches of ground, but for the most part overgrown with brushwood ; at intervals we saw a few flocks of sheep and goats, and in one place a large herd of horned cattle. We saw many sepulchral chambers excavated in the rocks, some of which were ornamented in the exterior ; others were plain. In several parts of our route, also, were appearances of extensive quarries, from some of which was probably extracted the celebrated Phrygian marble, called Synnadicus, or Docimitis, from the places where it was found.

This marble was so much esteemed that it was carried to ‡ Italy, and such was the force of fashion or prejudice, that Hadrian placed columns of it in his new buildings at Athens §, where the surrounding mountains abound in the finest marble. At about ten miles from Bulwudun we came in sight of that town with a lake beyond it, to the southward of which was the high range of mountains called Sultan-dagh, and parallel to it, on the northern side of the plain of Bulwudun, Emír-dagh.

From hence we descended by a long slope to Bulwudun, which is situated in the plain. It is a place of considerable size, but consists chiefly of miserable cottages. There are many remains of antiquity lying about the streets, and around the town, but they appeared to be chiefly of the time of the Constantinopolitan empire. At Bulwudun we had to make choice of two roads to the coast ; one leading

\* Macknight, Epist. 3 John. Preface.

† Strabo, p. 577.

‡ Coloss. iv. 14.

§ Paus. Att. c. 18.

to Satalia, the other, by Konia and Karaman, to Kelenderi. We prefer the latter on account of the uncertainty of the long passage by sea from Satalia to Cyprus at this season of the year; and we are informed that all the Grand Vizier's Tatars now take the Konia road.

Jan. 29. — From Bulwudun to Ak-shehr, eleven hours. For the first two hours the road traversed the plain which lies between Bulwudun and the foot of Sultan-dagh, crossing near the latter by a long causeway, a marshy tract, through the middle of which runs a considerable stream. It comes from the plains and open country, which extend on our right as far as Afium Karahissar, and joins the lake which occupies the central and lowest part of the plain lying between the parallel ranges of Sultan-dagh and Emir-dagh. Our road continues in a S. E. direction along the foot of Sultan-dagh; it is perfectly level and, owing to the dry weather, in excellent condition. On our left were the lake and plains already mentioned. The ground was every where covered with frost, and the hills on either side of the valley with snow; but these appearances of winter vanished as the day advanced, and from noon till three P. M. the sun was warmer than we found agreeable; our faces being exposed to it by that most inconvenient head-dress, the Tatar Kalpak. Our Surigis (postillions) wore a singular kind of cloak of white camels' hair felt, half an inch thick, and so stiff that the cloak stands without support when set upright upon the ground. There are neither sleeves nor hood; but only holes to pass the hands through, and projections like wings upon the shoulders for the purpose of turning off the rain. It is of the manufacture of the country. At the end of six hours we passed through Saakle or Isaklu, a large village surrounded with gardens and orchards in the midst of a small region well watered by streams from Sultan-dagh, and better cultivated than any place we have seen since we left the vicinity of Isnik and Lefke. Yet the Aga of Isaklu is said to be in a state of rebellion; and this is not the first instance we have seen of places in such a state being more flourishing than others; whence we cannot but suspect that there is a connection in this empire between the prosperity of a district and the ability of its chieftain

to resist the orders of the Porte. This is nothing more than the natural consequence of their well known policy of making frequent changes of provincial governors, who purchasing their governments at a high price are obliged to practise every kind of extortion to reimburse themselves, and secure some profit at the expiration of their command. It seems that the Aga of Isaklu having a greater share of prudence and talents than usually falls to the lot of a Turk in office, has so strengthened himself that the Porte does not think his reduction worth the exertion that would be required to effect it, and is, therefore, contented with the moderate revenue which we are told he regularly remits to Constantinople. In the meantime he has become so personally interested in the prosperity of the place, that he finds it more to his advantage to govern it well than to enrich himself rapidly by the oppressive system of the other provincial governors. The territory of Isaklu contains several dependent villages in which fertility is insured by the streams descending from Sultan-dagh. We observe a greater quantity and variety of fruit-trees than in any place in Asia Minor we have yet visited. Their species are the same as those which grow in the middle latitudes of Europe, as apples, pears, walnuts, quinces, peaches, grapes; no figs, olives, or mulberries.\* The climate, therefore, though now so mild, and exposed undoubtedly to excessive heat in summer, is not warmer upon the whole than the interior of Greece and Italy.

We follow the level grounds at the foot of Sultan-dagh until we come in sight of Ak-shehr (white city), a large town, situated, like Isaklu, on the foot of the mountains, and furnished with the same natural advantages of a fertile soil, and a plentiful supply of water. It is surrounded with many pleasant gardens, but in other respects exhibits the usual Turkish characteristics of extensive burying-grounds, narrow dirty streets, and ruined mosques and houses. At a small distance from the western entrance of the town we pass the

---

\* Strabo, however, informs us that anciently it bore olives; he describes the plain of Συγναδα as ἐλαιόφυτον πᾶσιον.

sepulchre of Nouredin Hogia, a Turkish saint, whose tomb is the object of a Mussulman pilgrimage. It is a stone monument of the usual form, surrounded by an open colonnade supporting a roof; the columns have been taken from some ancient Greek building. The burying-ground is full of remains of Greek architecture converted into Turkish tombstones, and it furnishes ample proof of Ak-shehr having been the position of a Greek city of considerable importance. The only apartment our Konakgi could procure for us at Ak-shehr was a ruinous chamber in the Menzil-hané (post-house); and the Aga sending insolent messages in return to our remonstrances, we resolve, though at the end of a long day's journey, upon setting out immediately for the next stage. While the horses are preparing, we eat our *Kebâb* in the burying-ground, and take shelter from the cold of the evening in the tent of some camel-drivers, who were enjoying their pipes and coffee over a fire. On our arrival, we observed the people fortifying their town, by erecting one of the simplest gates that was ever constructed for defence. It consisted of four uprights of fir, supporting a platform covered with reeds, in front of which was a breastwork of mud-bricks with a row of loop-holes. These gates and a low mud-wall are the usual fortifications of the smaller Asiatic towns. In one place we saw the gates standing alone (*honoris causâ*) without any wall to connect them.

The lake of Ak-shehr is not close to the town as D'Anville has marked it on his map; but at a distance of six or eight miles: it communicates by a stream with that of Bulwudun, and after a season of rain, when these lakes are very much increased in size, they form a continued piece of water, thirty or forty miles in length. It is probable that D'Anville was equally mistaken in placing Antioch of Pisidia at Ak-shehr: for if Sultân-dagh is the Phrygia Paroria of Strabo, as there is reason to believe, Antioch should, according to the same authority, be on the south side of that ridge; whereas Ak-shehr is on the north.

At six in the evening we set out from Ak-shehr, and at one in the morning of January 30. arrived at Arkut-khan: our pace was much

slower than by day. The road lay over the same open level country as before, and towards the latter part of the route, over some higher undulations of ground, which separate the waters running into the lake of Ak-shehr from those which flow into the lake of Ilgun. The weather was frosty and clear, but very dark after eleven o'clock, when the moon set. Several of our party then became so oppressed by sleep as to find it difficult to save themselves from falling from the horses. After two or three hours' repose at Arkut-khan, we pursue our route for three hours to Ilgun, a large but wretched village, containing some scattered fragments of antiquity, where we procure some eggs and Kaimak (boiled cream) for breakfast, and then continue our route to Ladík. Since we left Ak-shehr, the loftier summits of the range of Sultan-dagh have appeared to recede from our direction towards the S. E., and our route has continued through the same wide uncultivated champaign, intersected by a few ridges, and by torrents running from Sultan-dagh to the lakes in the plain. At two hours is a more considerable stream, crossed by a bridge, and discharging itself into the lake of Ilgun. Six hours beyond Ilgun we pass through the large village of Kadún-kiúi, or Kanun-haná, said to consist of 1000 houses, and three hours farther we come to Yorgan-Ladík, or Ladik-el-Tchaus, another large place famous throughout Asia Minor for its manufacture of carpets; and advantageously situated in a well watered district, among some low hills to the northward of which lies a very extensive plain.

Our road throughout the open country we have passed has been wide, well beaten, fit for any carriage, and owing to the late dry weather in an excellent state. We continue to enjoy a sky without a cloud: there is generally a slight breeze from the east in the day: in the afternoon the sun is hot; and at night the sky is perfectly calm and clear with a sharp frost, which in the shaded places generally continues to a late hour in the afternoon.



## CHAPTER III.

*Remains of the antient Laodiceia. — Remarkable Appearance of the Mountain Karadagh. — Clearness of the Atmosphere. — Konia. — Visit to the Pasha. — Palace. — Mode of Reception. — Walls of Konia. — Produce of the Country around. — Manufactures. — Sepulchre of the Founder of the Order of the Mevlevi Dervishes. — Number of Persons of this Order of Monks. — Illustration of the Geography of this Part of Asia Minor. — Plain of Konia. — Tchumla. — Manners of the Inhabitants. — Kassabá. — Karamán. — Itsh-il. — Probable Site of Lystra and Derbe. — Cilicia Trachæotis. — Comparative Rate of Travelling of the Horse and the Camel. — Ascent of Mount Taurus. — Numerous Excavations in the Rock made in ancient Times for the Purposes of Sepulture. — Mount.*

THE plains between Arkut-Khan and Ladik are traversed by several low stony ridges, and by streams running towards the lake of Ilgun. The country is bare and open; not a tree nor inclosure was to be seen, nor any appearance of cultivation, except in small patches around a few widely scattered villages. The country to our right forms the district of Dogan-hissar, a town belonging to the Sangiac of Ak-shehr. To the left is seen the continuation of the series of long narrow lakes which began near Bulwudun: they receive the torrents running from the surrounding mountains, and are greatly enlarged in winter, but in summer are entirely dried up.

Jan. 31. — From Ladik to Konia, nine hours; the road excellent, and weather very fine; the sun even scorching, and much too glaring for our exposed eyes. At Ladik we saw more numerous fragments of antient architecture and sculpture than at any other place upon our route. Inscribed marbles, altars, columns, capitals, frizes, cornices, were dispersed throughout the streets and among the houses and burying-grounds; the remains of Laodicea κατακεκαυμένη, antiently the most considerable city of this part of the country. At less than an hour's distance from the town, on the way to Konia, we met with a still greater number of remains of the same kind, and copied one or two sepulchral inscriptions of the date of the Roman empire. The following fragment appears to be part of an impre-

cation against any person who should violate the tomb upon which it is inscribed.

TON βωΜΟΝ ΑΔΙΚΗCΕΙ  
 Η ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΝ ΤΑΦ  
 ΟΝΤΙ ΟΡΦΑΝΑ ΤΕΚΝΑΙΠΠΟΙ  
 .....  
 ΤΟΝ ΧΗΡΟΝ ΒΙΟΝ ΟΙΚΟΝΕ  
 ΡΗΜΟΝ

Soon after we had quitted this spot, we entered upon a ridge branching northwards from the great mountains on our right, and forming the western boundary of the plain of Konia. On the descent from this ridge we come in sight of the vast plains around that city, and of the lake which occupies the middle of them, and we saw the city with its mosques and antient walls, still at the distance of 12 or 14 miles from us. To the north-east nothing appeared to interrupt the vast expanse\* but two very lofty summits covered with snow, at a great distance. They can be no other than the summits of Mount Argæus above Kesaria, and are, consequently, distant from us, in a direct line, more than 150 miles. To the south-east the same plains extend as far as the mountains of Karaman, which to the south of the plains of Konia are connected with the mountains of Khatoun-serai, on the other side of which lies Bey-shehr and the country of the antient Isaurians; and these bending westward in the neighbourhood of Konia form a continuous range with the ridge of Sultan-dagh, of which we have been following the direction ever since we left Bulwudun. At the south-east extremity of the plains beyond Konia we are much struck with the appearance of a remarkable insulated mountain, called Karadagh (black mountain), rising to a great height, covered at the top with snow, and appearing like a lofty island in the midst

---

\* The immense extent of some of these plains and pastures of Asia mentioned in this journal illustrate well the *Magnitudinem Pastionis* in the following passage of Cicero. *Asia tam opima est et fertilis, ut et ubertate agrorum et diversitate fructuum et Magnitudine Pastionis et multitudine earum rerum quæ exportantur facile omnibus terris antecellat.* Pro lege Man. — E.

of the sea. It is about sixty miles distant, and beyond it are seen some of the summits of the Karaman range, which cannot be less than ninety miles from us; yet it is surprising with what distinctness the form of the ground and of the woods is seen in this clear atmosphere. As far as I have observed, the air is much more transparent in a fine winter's day in this climate than it is in summer, when, notwithstanding the breeze of wind which blows, there is generally a haze in the horizon, caused probably by the constant stream of vapour which rises from the earth. The situation of the town of Karaman is pointed out to us exactly in the line of our route, a little to the right of Mount Karadagh. After descending into the plain we move rapidly over a road made for wheel-carriages; the first we have met with since we left the neighbourhood of Skutári.

At Konia we are comfortably accommodated in the house of a Christian, belonging to the Greek church, but who is ignorant of the language, which here is not even used in the church-service: they have the four Gospels and the Prayers printed in Turkish. At the head of their community is a Metropolitan bishop, who has several dependent churches in the adjacent towns. As it is now the moon Ramazan, when the Turks neither take nourishment nor receive visits till after sunset, we are obliged to defer our visit to the Governor of Konia till the evening. He is a Pasha of three tails, but inferior in rank to the Governor of Kutaya, who has the title of Anadol-Beglerbeg, or Anadol-Valesi, and who has the chief command of all the Anatolian troops when they join the Imperial camp. Our visit, as usual among the Turks, was first to the Kiaya, or Deputy, and afterwards to the Pasha. The entrance into the court of the Serai was striking; portable fires of pinewood placed in a grating fixed upon a pole, and stuck into the ground, were burning in every part of the court-yard; a long line of horses stood ready saddled; attendants in their gala-clothes were seen moving about in all directions, and trains of servants, with covered dishes in their hands, showed that the night of a Turkish fast is a feast. The building has little in unison with these appearances of gaiety and magnificence, being a low shabby

wooden edifice, with ruinous galleries and half-broken window frames ; but it stands upon the site of the palace of the antient sultans of Iconium, and contains some few remains of massy and elegant Arabic architecture, of an early date. The inside of the building seemed not much better than the exterior, with the exception of the Pasha's audience-chamber, which was splendidly furnished with carpets and sofas, and filled with a great number of attendants in costly dresses. Both the Pasha and the deputy, in the previous visit, received us with haughtiness and formality, though with civility. The Pasha promised to send forward to Karaman for horses to be ready to carry us to the coast, and to give us a travelling order for Konaks upon the road. After passing through the usual ceremony of coffee, sweetmeats, sherbet, and perfumes, which in a Turkish visit of ceremony are well known to follow in the order here mentioned, we return to our lodging. Nothing can exceed the greediness of the Pasha's attendants for Bakshish. Some accompany us home with Mashallahs (the torches above mentioned), and others with silver wands. Soon after our return to our lodgings we are visited by a set of the Pasha's musicians, who seem very well to understand that after our fatigues we shall be very glad to purchase their absence at a handsome price ; but no sooner are they gone than another set make their appearance ; the Kahwegi, the Tutungi, and a long train of Tchokadars ; and these being succeeded by people of the town, who come simply to gratify their curiosity, it is not till a late hour that we are at liberty to retire to rest.

The circumference of the walls of Konia is between two and three miles, beyond which are suburbs not much less populous than the town itself. The walls strong and lofty, and flanked with square towers, which at the gates are built close together, are of the time of the Seljukian kings, who seem to have taken considerable pains to exhibit the Greek inscriptions, and the remains of architecture and sculpture belonging to the antient Iconium, which they made use of in building their walls. We perceived a great number of Greek altars, inscribed stones, columns, and other fragments inserted into the fabric, which is still in tolerable preservation throughout the whole

extent. None of the Greek remains that I saw seemed to be of a very remote period, even of the Roman Empire. We observed in several places Greek crosses, and figures of lions, of a rude sculpture; and on all of the conspicuous parts of the walls and towers, Arabic inscriptions, apparently of very early date. The town, suburbs, and gardens around are plentifully supplied with water from streams, flowing from some hills to the westward, which to the north-eastward join a lake varying in size according to the season of the year. We are informed that after great rains, and the breaking up of the snows upon the surrounding mountains, the lake is swollen with immense inundations, which spread over the great plains to the eastward for near fifty miles. At present there is not the least appearance of any such inundation, the usual autumnal rains having failed, and the whole country labouring under a severe drought. The gardens of Kónia abound with the same variety of fruit trees, which we remarked in those of Isaklu and Ak-shehr; and the country around supplies grain and flax in great abundance. In the town they manufacture carpets, and they tan and dye blue and yellow leather. Cotton, wool, hides, and a few of the other raw materials which enrich the superior industry and skill of the manufactures of Europe, are sent to Smyrna by the caravans. The low situation of the town and the vicinity of the lake seem not to promise much for the salubrity of Kónia; but we heard no complaint on this head; and as it has in all ages been well inhabited, these apparent disadvantages are probably corrected by the dryness of the soil, and the free action of the winds over the surrounding levels. The most remarkable building in Kónia is the tomb of a saint, highly revered all over Turkey, called Hazret Mevlana, the founder of the Mevlevi Dervishes. His sepulchre, which is the object of a Mussulman pilgrimage, is surmounted by a dome, standing upon a cylindrical tower of a bright green colour. The city, like all those renowned for superior sanctity, abounds with Dervishes, who meet the passenger at every turning of the streets, and demand paras with the greatest clamour and insolence. Some of them pretend to be ideots, and are hence considered as entitled to peculiar respect, or

at least indulgence. The bazárs and houses have little to recommend them to notice.

Before we pursue our route from Kónia it may be right to offer a few remarks upon the situation of the ancient places on the road from Eski-shehr to Kónia. Of two of these there can be little doubt. The modern name of Ladik is decisive of its being upon the site of Laodiceia Combusta, and the sound of Πολυβωτόν as pronounced by the modern Greeks so nearly resembles that of Bulwudún, especially as the accents in both are the same, that there can be little doubt of the latter name being the Turkish corruption of the former. The position of Bulwudún, moreover, agrees perfectly with that ascribed to Polybotum in the narrative of Anna Comnena \*, where the name occurs. Polybotum, however, is mentioned only in the history of the Lower Empire, and although from the 6th to the 12th century it appears to have been with Philomelium and Iconium the chief place of these vast plains †, its name is not found in the earlier periods of history, when Synnada, Philomelium, and Iconium seem to have been the principal places. ‡ The position of Polybotum affords us no assistance, therefore, in tracing the other ancient places on the main route between Dorylæum and Laodiceia.

Of these places the most important to determine is Synnada, which indeed is in some measure the key to the ancient geography of the central parts of Asia Minor.\* It appears from the Theodosian tables that Synnada was on the great road from Dorylæum to Iconium by Laodiceia Combusta, and from Livy that Synnada was in the way from the neighbourhood of Apameia Cibotus towards the frontiers of Galatia. The crossing of these two lines will fall not far from the modern Bulwudún, as sufficiently appears from the route of Pococke in his way from the upper valley of the Mæander to Amorium and Ancyra. It may safely be concluded, therefore, that the extensive quarries which we saw on the road from Khosru-khan to Bulwudún

\* L. xi. c. 4, 5. L. xv. c. 5.

† Procop. Hist. Ar. c. 18. Anna Com. ib.

‡ Cicero ad Att. l. v. ep. 20. ad Divers. l. iii. ep. 8.

indicate the vicinity of Synnada and Docimia, for these two places were only sixty stades apart, and were equally famous for their marble.

Santabaris, a place of the Lower Empire, from whence Alexius Comnenus \* is mentioned to have sent detachments of his army against the Turks, in one direction towards Polybotum, and in the other towards Poemanene and Amorium, seems to have been at Seidel-Ghâzi.

Though the proportionate distances do not exactly agree with the numbers in the Theodosian tables, it may be inferred from the remains of antiquity at Ak-shehr and Ilgún, that these were the Jullæ and Philomelium mentioned in the itinerary. Strabo describes Philomelium as being in a plain on the north side of the hills of Phrygia Paroreia; his description † of which region agrees exactly with Sultan-dagh; and it appears from the narrative of Anna Comnena ‡ that the territory of Philomelium was at no great distance from that of Iconium; for as soon as the Emperor Alexius had taken Philomelium from the Turks, his troops spread themselves over the latter territory. The lake of the Forty Martyrs mentioned in this narrative corresponds also with that of Ilgún, so that it will probably be found that Ilgún stands upon the site of Philomelium.

Jullæ in the Theodosian tables seems to be a false writing for Julia, a name which became so common in every part of the Roman world under the Cæsars; and it may also be the same place as the Juliopolis placed by Ptolemy § in the part of the country where stood Synnada, Philomelium, &c. But if Ak-shehr was Julia, there can be little doubt that so fine a situation was likewise occupied by some

\* Anna Com. l. xv. c. 4.

† Ἡ μὲν Παρωρία ὄρεινὴν τινὰ ἔχει ῥάχιν ἀπὸ τῆς ανατολῆς ἐκτεινομένη πρὸς δύσιν· ταύτῃ δὲ ἐκατέρωθεν ὑποκειταὶ τι πεδίων μέγα καὶ πόλις πλησίον αὐτῆς πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν Φιλομήλιον, ἐκ θατέρου δὲ μέρος Ἀντιόχεια, ἥ πρὸς Πισιδίαν καλουμένη, ἥ μὲν ἐν πεδίῳ κειμένη, ἥ δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, ἔχουσα ἀπαραίτων ῥαμμαίων. It is evident from this passage how greatly the discovery of Antioch of Pisidia would assist the comparative geography of all the adjacent country.

‡ L. xiv. c. 5.

§ L. v. c. 2.



earlier city \*, which on its being repaired or re-established may have assumed the new name of Julia or Juliopolis.

Of the cities mentioned by Xenophon †, on the route of Cyrus, through Phrygia into Lycaonia, Tyriæum and Iconium are the only two which occur in later authors. Tyriæum is named both by Strabo and Hierocles, and appears from the former ‡ to have been between Philomelium and Iconium, consequently at no great distance from Laodiceia.

The hills which bound the plain of Iconium on the north, seem to be those naked downs of Lycaonia mentioned by Strabo. § The highest part of them is now called the mountain of Sheik Fudul Baba. I did not hear of the wild asses which Strabo mentions, but the want of water is noticed by Hadgi Khalfa, who, in confirmation of Strabo's observation on the fineness of the sheep pastures, adds that there is

\* Major Rennell thinks it was Caystrus.

† The following was the route of Cyrus, according to Xenophon: —

	Stathmi.	Parasangs.
From Celænæ, afterwards Apameia Cibotus, to Peltæ,	-	2 or 10
Ceramorum Agora, at the end of Mysia,	-	2 — 12
Caystri Campus (a city),	-	3 — 30
Thymbrium, where was the fountain of Midas,	-	2 — 10
Tyriæum,	-	2 — 10
Iconium,	-	3 — 20
Through Lycaonia	-	5 — 30
Through Cappadocia to Dana (Tyana),	-	4 — 25
Total parasangs,	-	92

In Major Rennell's work on the retreat of the Ten thousand, the reader will see the extreme difficulty of fixing the places on this route. Indeed there seems no mode of reconciling it with other geographical authorities than by supposing great errors in the numbers; for it is difficult to believe that the plain of the Caystrus is not the same as that placed by Strabo (p. 629.) to the east of Mount Tmolus, or that Thymbrium, where was the fountain of Midas, was not upon the river Thymbrius, that being exactly the situation of the dominions of Midas, and not the plains between Ak-shehr and Ilgun, where we must place Thymbrium, if we follow the evidence of Xenophon's numbers.

‡ (A Caruris) ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸς τῇ Λυκαονίᾳ πέρας τοῦ Παρωρείου τοῦ Τυριάϊου διὰ Φιλομήλιου, μικρὰ πλείους τῶν πεντακοσίων, p. 663.

§ Τὰ τῶν Λυκαόνων ὁρπάδια ψυχρὰ καὶ ψιλὰ καὶ ἀναγρόβοντα· ὑδάτων τε σπάνις πολλή, — — — — — ὅμως δὲ καί περ ἀνδρὸς οὔσα, ἡ χώρα πρόβατα ἐκτρέφει θαυμαστῶς.  
— Strabo, p. 568.

a breed of wild sheep on these mountains, which are considered sacred to the saint from whom the mountain takes its name.

Feb. 1. — Our journey of this day is from Kónia to Tchumra, reckoned a six hours' stage. We have remarked that since leaving Ak-sheer the post-horses are of an inferior kind. They are larger and not well formed, often broken knee'd, and frequently falling, which seldom happened in the first part of our journey. Those supplied from Kónia for this day's journey are very indifferent, and we did not get them till ten o'clock, nor till after we had paid some high fees to the post-master and Tatár-aga. The plain of Kónia is considered the largest in Asia Minor; our road pursues a perfect level for upwards of twenty miles, and is in excellent order for travelling. In such roads the journey, even with loaded horses, may be performed in two-thirds of the computed time. A rough kind of two-wheeled carriage, drawn by oxen or buffaloes, is used in this plain. It runs upon trucks, ingeniously formed of six pieces of solid wood, three in the center, and three on the outside, the outer joints falling opposite to the center of the inner pieces, and the whole kept together by an iron felloe, and by fastenings connecting the outer pieces with the inner.

Tchumra is a small village with a scanty cultivation around it. We are lodged in a Turk's cottage, consisting of two apartments on the same floor, and separated only by a rail, and two or three steps. The largest of the two is for his horse; the other is occupied by the passage into the stable, and a small raised apartment, in which is just sufficient breadth for the fire-place, and a sofa on either side of it. This is the whole of his habitation, and here we are just able to find room enough to lie down at night.

Feb. 2. — From Tchumra to Kassabá, nine hours, over the same uninterrupted level of the finest soil, but quite uncultivated, except in the immediate neighbourhood of a few widely dispersed villages. It is painful to behold such desolation in the midst of a region so highly favoured by nature. Another characteristic of these Asiatic plains is the exactness of the level, and the peculiarity of their extending, without any previous slope, to the foot of the mountains which rise

from them, like lofty islands out of the surface of the ocean. The Karamanian ridge seems to recede as we approach it, and the snowy summits of Argæus are still seen to the north-eastward. We passed only one small village in this day's route. It was called Alibey Kiui, and was situated at one hour's distance short of Kassabá. We observed, however, some ruins of villages, and in several places fragments of antient architecture, particularly about half way, at a bridge constructed almost entirely of such remains, which traverses a small stream running from the mountain on the south to the lake of Kónia. At three or four miles short of Kassabá, we are abreast of the middle of the very lofty insulated mountain already mentioned, called Karadagh. It is said to be chiefly inhabited by Greek Christians, and to contain 1001 churches; but we afterwards learned that these 1001 churches (Bin-bir Klissa) was the name given to the extensive ruins of an antient city at the foot of the mountain. Since we left Kónia we have experienced more civility from the inhabitants than before; a change to be ascribed to our being now upon a less frequented route. On approaching Kassabá, the people met us in great numbers. One person threw a pair of pigeons, with the legs tied together, under the feet of the General's horse; others wrestle and dance. On arriving at our lodging they bring us presents of water-melons, dried grapes, and other fruits. Kassabá differs from every town we have passed through, in being built of stone instead of sun-baked bricks. It is surrounded with a wall flanked with redans, or angular projections, and having some handsome gates of Saracenic architecture. It has a well supplied bazar, and seems formerly to have been a Turkish town of more importance than it is at present. The dry clear weather which has been so propitious to our travelling, has been very unfavourable to agriculture. At Kassabá we are informed that there has been neither snow nor rain for two months, and that the drought is very distressing. Khatun-serai is four hours to the westward of Kassabá, in a pleasant situation in the mountains.

Feb. 3. — From Kassabá to Karaman, four hours: the weather cool and overcast; the road still passing over a plain, which towards the

mountains begins to be a little intersected with low ridges and ravines. At one hour from Kassabá we pass on the outside of Illisera, a small town with low walls and towers, built of mud-bricks, and situated upon a rising ground half a mile from the foot of the mountains to the southward. Between these mountains and Kara-dagh there is a kind of strait, which forms the communication between the plain of Karaman and the great levels lying eastward of Kónia. Having passed this opening we enter the plain of Karaman. Our course from Kónia has been more southerly than it was before we reached that town, or upon an average S. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E. by compass. We are told that the mountains above Illisera produce madder in great abundance, partly used in the dyeing manufactories of Kónia, and partly sent to Smyrna. The plain of Karaman and the foot of the surrounding mountains are in general well cultivated; and as they present a more bounded prospect, and are intersected with frequent streams, and varied with swelling grounds, they are much more pleasing and picturesque than the immense unbroken levels we have for so many days been travelling over.

Advancing towards Karaman I perceive a passage into the plains to the N. W. round the northern end of Kara-dagh, similar to that of Illisera, so that this mountain is completely insulated. We still see to the north-east the great snowy summits of Argæus. It seems to be the highest point of Asia Minor, and is probably about 6500 feet above the level of the sea. As we approached the town of Karaman two horsemen met us, and conducted us to our Konák, at the house of the Vekil of the Bishop of Iconium, who is at the head of the Christian community of the place. Karaman is situated at a distance of two miles from the foot of the mountains. Its ancient Greek name, Laranda, is still in common use among the Christians, and is even retained in the firmahns of the Porte. The houses, in number about 1000, are separated from one another by gardens, and occupy a large space of ground. There are now only three or four mosques, but the ruins of several others; and the remains of a castle show that the place was formerly of much greater importance. It was the

capital of the Turkish kingdom, which lasted from the time of the partition of the dominions\* of the Seljukian monarchs of Iconium until 1486, when Caramania was reduced by the Ottoman Emperor Bajazet the Second. Karaman derives its name from the first and greatest of its princes, who made himself master of Iconium, Cilicia, Pamphylia, and the interior of Asia Minor from Philadelphia (Alahshehr) as far southward as Antioch in Syria; the other chief officers of Aladin seized upon different parts of Asia Minor; and it was at this time that the great Turkish divisions of Sarakhan, Karasi, and Aidin received their names from those persons. The Ottomans upon obtaining possession of Karaman divided it into Itsh-il, the part towards the sea, and Kharidj, the interior country. These were subdivided into seven Sandjaya: Iconium became the seat of the Pashalik; and the decline of Karaman may be dated from that period. The appearance of Karaman indicates poverty. The only manufactures are some coarse cotton and woollen stuffs; but they send the produce of the surrounding mountains, consisting chiefly of hides, wool, and acorns, used in dyeing, to the neighbouring coasts and to Smyrna.

The houses are built of sun-baked bricks, with flat roofs. The chimneys being very wide, and much exposed to violent winds from the surrounding mountains, have a trap-door on the top, which may be raised or lowered at pleasure, by means of a cord, communicating through the roof into the house. The women of Karaman when passing through the streets conceal their faces with unusual care. In the other parts of Asia Minor a veil covering the upper and lower parts of the face has been the utmost we have remarked, but here I see several women with only a single eye exposed to the view of passengers. The rest of the person is in the usual shapeless form of Turkish drapery.

We could not find any Greek remains at Karaman, with the sole exception of a stone in a wall near the entrance of the castle with the words ΙΩΑΝΝΗC ΔΟΜΕΤΙΚΟC upon it.

---

\* On the death of Aladin the Second, about the year 1300.

The chief ancient towns lying between Iconium and Laranda, were Derbe and Lystra, rendered celebrated by the sacred writer of the Acts of the Apostles. Lystra being ascribed by different authors both to Lycaonia\* and to Isauria†, must have been on the frontiers of the two provinces, probably at the foot of the mountain which borders the plain of Laranda on the south-west; for at these mountains we may suppose the rugged region to have commenced. The resemblance of the modern name Illisera to Lystra might lead one to suppose that Lystra was there situated, more especially as in one of the copies of Ptolemy instead of Λύστρα we find Λίσυρα: but in Hierocles both Lystra and Ilistra are named, so that it seems more probable that Illisera is the latter place, which has preserved its ancient name slightly changed.

Derbe having been at no great distance from Laranda towards the frontiers of Cappadocia‡, seems to have been about Mount Karadagh. The ruins now called the Thousand and One Churches will, perhaps, be found to be those of Derbe; they have never yet been visited, or at least described, by any modern traveller. Nothing can more strongly show the little progress that has hitherto been made in a knowledge of the geography of Asia Minor, than that of the several cities rendered interesting to us by the journey of St. Paul, the site of one only (Iconium) is yet certainly known; Perga, Antioch of Pisidia, Lystra, and Derbe remain to be ascertained.

Feb. 4. — Such is the poverty of Karaman that we cannot procure the number of horses necessary for our party, and are obliged to perform the remainder of the journey to the coast, reckoned at thirty-six hours, with camels for carrying our baggage, although the intervening track, being almost entirely mountainous, is the kind of country the least adapted to that animal. It requires all this day to procure a

\* Act. Apos. c. 14. Hierocl. Synec. p. 675.

† Ptol. l. v. c. 4.

‡ Τῆς δὲ Ἰσαυρικῆς ἐστὶν ἐν πλιυραῖς ἡ Δέρβη, μάλιστα ἐν Καππαδοκίᾳ ἐπιπεφυκός, τὸ τοῦ Ἀντιπάτρου τυραννείου τοῦ Δερβήτου· τοῦ δ' ἦν καὶ τὰ Λάρανδα. Strabo, p. 569.



sufficiency of camels and horses ; and we are under the necessity of deferring our departure.

Feb. 5.—The arrival of Captain Lacy from Constantinople produces a further delay this morning, an addition to our cattle being necessary. It was eleven o'clock before we set out from Karaman though we rose at two, and were ready to start at four. At the distance of two or three miles from the town we began to ascend, and entered the mountainous region which extends all the way to the coast, and anciently formed part of the division of Cilicia called Cilicia Trachea, or Tracheotis. Our caravan now consists, besides saddle-horses, of thirteen camels, one of which is laden with provisions for the rest. On account of the difficulty of the road, their burthen is light ; they carry no more than the usual load of a horse, yet with this light weight they do not move quicker than two miles and a half an hour. They step a yard at a time, and make about seventy-five steps in a minute. The post-horses laden with baggage in the former part of the route moved at the rate of three miles and a half an hour in the plains. Entering the hills we see rocks excavated into a great number of chambers, anciently sepulchral, but now inhabited by peasants and shepherds. As we leave the plains the climate changes. At four hours from Karaman, in the lower region of the mountains, we pass a village where the snow beginning to fall heavily, and there being no habitation beyond for the next fifteen hours, our guides and attendants are much inclined to remain for the night ; but our delay at Karaman makes us impatient to proceed, and we advance four hours further to a Khan in the wildest part of the mountain. During the ascent the road presented some magnificent views of mountain-scenery. We leave on the left a very lofty peaked summit, one of the highest of the range of Taurus, probably between 6 and 7000 feet above the level of the sea. In the lower regions of the mountain we passed through woods consisting chiefly of oak, ilex, arbutus, lentisk, and junipers of various species. As we ascend, we enter the region of pines ; and through the latter part of the route do not see a living creature, though we are told that



the woods abound with deer, wild boars, bears, and wolves. The Khan where we take up our lodging for the night is deserted, and partly in ruins. As we resolve not to unload the camels, they are seated on the outside of the Khan in a ring round the door. We break some branches from the fir-trees, covered with snow, which grow near the Khan, select a part of the building where the roof is still entire, and make a fire on one of the hearths, which are ranged in a line along the inside of the wall. Here we cook some meat which we had brought with us; and then sleep round the fire till midnight: soon after which we send off our camels in advance, and at six o'clock (Feb. 6.) pursue our journey to Mout, distant eleven hours. The weather is again fine. The road lies over the highest ridges of the mountains, where, amidst the forests of pines, are several beautiful valleys and small plains, forming with the surrounding rocks and woods the most beautiful scenery. In several places we trace the footsteps of the wild animals, and observe spots where wild boars have been rooting up the earth. The soil is fertile in the intervals of the woods, and the climate cannot be very severe during the greater part of the year, there being no permanent snow, now in the middle of winter, upon any but the highest summit. There appears, however, no trace of cultivation, though there is ample proof that these mountains were antiently well inhabited, as we meet with scarcely a rock remarkable for its form or position that is not pierced with ancient catacombs. Many of these rocks present at a small distance the exact appearance of towers and castles. At a Khan half way between our last night's Konak and Mout, we begin to descend into the valley where that town is situated. This Khan seems to stand upon the site of an antient temple or other public building, there being many fragments of antient architecture in its walls, and lying around it, and among the latter a handsome Corinthian capital. Not far beyond the Khan we stopped to examine a tall rock which, partly by its natural form, and partly by the effect of art, represented a high tower. At the foot of it was a niche with a semicircular top, the lower part forming a coffin, cut out of the solid rock: the lid of

this sarcophagus, which is a separate stone, lies at the foot of the rocks; upon it is the figure of a lion seated in the middle with a boy at either end; the boy facing the lion has his foot upon the paw of the animal. The sculpture is much defaced, and the heads have been purposely destroyed. We found also many entire sarcophagi, with their covers; but they had all been opened; in some instances by throwing off the covers, in others by forcing a hole through the sides. The usual ornament is the *caput bovis* with festoons, but some have on one side a defaced inscription on a tablet: on either side of this are ornaments varying on different sarcophagi. We observed on some a garland on one side of the tablet, and a crescent on the other: some had emblems which seem to refer to the profession of the deceased. These, and all the other monuments of antiquity we have met with, excepting those of Doganlu, are evidently of the time of the Romans. Not far from the spot where we see these remains is the village of Mahile: it is not in view from our road, and may, perhaps, have been the site of the antient town to which the sepulchres belonged. From hence we begin to descend through woods of oaks, beech, and other timber-trees, growing amidst an underwood of arbutus, andrachne, ilex, lentisk, and many other of the shrubs cultivated with so much care in our gardens. As we approach the valley, we meet with the wild olive in considerable quantities, and at length, after a very rugged descent, we enter the valley of Mout. The town and its dependant territory are governed by a pasha of two tails, who in this retired and distant situation seems to care little for the orders of the Porte, for he laughs at our firmahn, and declares, what the desolate appearance of the place tends to confirm, that he has not a horse or camel to furnish us with; but he offers us forage for our cattle, and lodging for ourselves. The latter is a ruinous hut in the castle, where we can procure nothing but some coarse barley-bread to add to the meat which we brought with us. The walls of the castle are surmounted with battlements, flanked by square towers open to the interior. In the middle is a round tower, cased, as it were, in another circular wall, rising to half the height of the tower, and leaving

a narrow interval between them.\* On one side of the castle is a precipice, the foot of which is washed by a river. Mout stands on the site of an ancient city of considerable extent and magnificence. No place we have yet passed preserves so many remains of its former importance, and none exhibits so melancholy a contrast of wretchedness in its actual condition. Among the ruined mosques and baths, which attest its former prosperity as a Turkish town under the Karamanian kings, a few hovels made of reeds and mud are sufficient to shelter its present scanty population. Some of the people we saw living under sheds, and in the caverns of the rocks. Among these Turkish ruins and abodes of misery may be traced the plan of the antient Greek city. Its chief streets and temples, and other public buildings, may be clearly distinguished, and long colonnades and porticoes with the lower parts of the columns in their original places. Pillars of verd-antique, breccia, and other marble, lie half-buried in different parts, or support the remains of ruined mosques and houses. Most of the inhabitants whom we saw appeared half-naked, and half-starved; and this in a valley which promises the greatest abundance and fertility, and which is certainly capable of supporting a large population. Its scenery is of the greatest beauty: the variegated pastures, groves, and streams are admirably contrasted with the majestic forms and dark forests of the high mountains on either side: every thing is seen that can be desired to complete the picturesque, unless it be an expanse of water.

---

\* There is a similar keep at Launceston in Cornwall.

## CHAPTER IV.

*Departure from Mout. — Branch of the Calycadnus. — Sheikh Amur. — Striking Appearance of the Scenery of the Country. — Approach to the Coast of Caramania. — Gulnar, or Celenderi. — Situation of Olbasa, Philadelphia, and Dio Cæsarea. — Embark for Cyprus. — Lefkosa. — Larnaka. — Departure from Cyprus for Satalia. — Anchor at Kharadia on the Caramanian Coast. — Alara. — Route of General Koehler on his return to Constantinople through Asia Minor. — Menoghat. — Dashashehr. — General appearance of this Part of the antient Pamphylia. — Satalia (Cataraetes). — Karabunar Kuz. — Remarkable Pass in the Mountains. — Tchaltigchi. — Manners of the People. — Climate. — Burdur. — Dombai. — Sandakli. — The River Thybrus. — Kutaya. — Inoghi. — Artificial Excavations in the Rocks. — Shughut.*

IN leaving this place in the morning, (Feb. 7.) we particularly admire the fine effect of the castle with its round and square towers, the precipices with the river below them, the surrounding trees, the antient colonnades, and, among the most remarkable of the modern buildings, an old Turkish mosque with the tomb of Karaman Oglu, its founder. On quitting the town, we pass along the antient road, which led through the cemetery. Sarcophagi stand in long rows on either side, some entire and in their original position; others thrown down and broken; the covers of all removed, and in most instances lying beside them. The greater part were adorned with the usual bull's head and festoons, and had a Greek inscription in a tablet on one side. The letters were sufficiently preserved to indicate the date to be that of the Roman Empire, but we searched in vain for the name of the city.

The journey of this day is from Mout to Sheikh Amur, reckoned 12 hours for walking horses, and 18 for camels, the proportion of their movements being nearly as two to three. We had wished to have sent off our camels in the middle of the night, and to have followed in the morning, that we might all have arrived at our journey's end at the same time, but the pasha's language and the

wildness of the country make us think it more advisable to keep together. Another apprehension of more real magnitude is suggested by our Tatár, that the drivers, having been forced to go beyond their post, would take some opportunity, unless we should send a sufficient force along with them, of cutting off the baggage, leaving it on the road, and, perhaps, plundering it, and riding away with the horses. We had risen at three in the morning, but could not with every exertion set out from Mout before seven; from which time we continued travelling, without halting, except occasionally for a few minutes, till eleven at night, having during the last two hours preceded the camels which arrived at a little past twelve. For the first two or three hours the road led us along the delightful valley of Mout. A little beyond a small village, around which are some rice grounds, we forded, by the help of guides belonging to the place, a deep and rapid river, called the Kiúk-su (Sky-blue river). The river of Mout is a branch of this stream, and joins it further down the valley. After passing over a level for a short distance, we crossed another stream rather wider than the former, the water of which runs perfectly clear over a bottom of pebbles. This branch, the principal of those which form the Calycadnus, is called the Ermenek-su, from a town of that name near its sources in the western part of the valley, where we are informed considerable remains of antiquity, similar to those of Mout, are to be seen. More are said to exist also lower down the valley, between Mout and Selefke. The Calycadnus passes the ruins of Seleucia at Selefke, and joins the sea not far below that place. Soon after crossing the Ermenek we began to ascend, and travelled for the rest of the day along a horse-track amidst the forests and mountains. The oaks are not numerous, and are chiefly confined to the lower regions, where they are intermixed with arbutus, ilex, cornel, juniper, lentisk, &c. In the upper parts scarcely any trees were seen but pines of different species: most of these were of a moderate size, but some which we saw in the highest parts of the mountain were straight, large, tall, and fit for the masts of ships of war. Great numbers had been destroyed for the sake of the turpentine, by

making an incision near the foot of the tree and lighting a fire under it, which has the effect of making the resin run more freely. The summits in the center of the ridge which we crossed yesterday are higher than any part of this range, but these mountains are more extensive, and of a still wilder and more rugged description. We are told that in addition to the wild animals found in that ridge, the forests of these mountains contain tigers, or at least an animal to which the Turkish name of Kaplan is given. The road sometimes passed along the edge of precipices of immense height; at other times it was a rugged path, climbing amidst broken rocks, where there seemed hardly a footing for a mule; and at others a descent upon banks and slopes so slippery that it was difficult even on foot to avoid falling. The camels, whose footing is so very ill formed for such roads, passed them nevertheless without any material accident; they had no doubt been often accustomed to carry the merchandize of the people of Karaman across the mountains which separate that town from the coast in every direction; and it may be mentioned as a remarkable instance of the force of habit. We met with a very civil reception from the Aga of Sheikh Amur, who presented us with part of a large wild boar which his men had killed in the woods.

This morning, Feb. 8. we are much gratified by the delightful situation of the village perched upon a rocky hill, in a small hollow, surrounded by an amphitheatre of woody mountains. We proceed from Sheikh-Amur to Gulnar, on the sea side, a distance of six hours for horses. At a short distance from Sheikh-Amur we remark several comfortable cottages, surrounded with patches of cultivation, and inclosures of pallisades. These detached habitations, so uncommon in Turkey, indicate a degree of security which gives us a favourable opinion of the Caramanian mountaineers, whom indeed we have found very hospitable and inoffensive. The road is through the most beautiful mountain-scenery. A woody valley between high rocks, with a rivulet of clear water trickling through it, conducted us into a district more open and level, but at the same time more singularly wild than any we had yet seen; for over the whole of it high perpendicular rocks, of

the most grotesque and varied forms, stood up among the trees, resembling nothing to which we could compare them but some of the representations of scenery on the Chinese earthen ware. From hence we passed along the dry bed of a torrent, which served as a road, between high calcareous precipices, rising close to us on either side. As we advanced, these rocks were fringed with ivy, saxifrage, &c., and mixed with small groves of evergreens: at the bottom, a clear stream ran along a natural groove in the rock. The prospect soon opened upon an extensive forest of oaks upon the slope of the mountain, and at length conducted us to a pass between two summits, from whence we beheld the sea with almost as much delight as the soldiers of Xenophon, on the top of Mount Theches. The island of Cyprus appeared in the horizon. We descended into the valley which borders the coast, by a long and extremely steep and rugged mountain-path, often intersected by rivulets running in ravines, shaded by plane-trees. The valley presented a prospect very different from those we had passed. Its meadows and cultivated fields were in all the luxuriant vegetation and brilliant colours of an advanced spring. Among them are dispersed some cottages, with flat roofs and open galleries, like those of the interior country. We followed down the mountain the remains of an antient aqueduct, and as we approached the coast, traced it again leading towards the ruins of the antient town which occupied the cape forming the bay of Celenderis. The road through the valley led along the beds of torrents adorned with oleander and agnus castus, and through groves of myrtle, bay, and other shrubs, produced only in the softer climate of the coast. The ruins, the beautiful curve of the bay, and the distant sea-view on the one side, and on the other the rich valley, contrasted with the steep mountains and dark woods behind, form a most beautiful picture, especially when seen, as by us, with the advantage of the brightest weather.

Gulnar of the Turks, and Kelenderi of the Greeks, is the name applied to the harbour and surrounding district, where the dispersed cottages, already mentioned, and the tombs and subterraneous vaults of the antient Celenderis, are the only habitations; several of the



latter were occupied by poor Turkish families. Our lodging was a brick-vault, with a stone-pavement, which seemed once to have been a cistern; a low arch divided it into two equal parts. The roof of the outer had fallen in, but the inner furnished a dry and comfortable apartment. The remains of Celenderis are of various dates, but no part of them, unless it be some sepulchres excavated in the rock, appear to be older than the early periods of the empire of Rome; and there are some even of a late date belonging to that of Constantinople. The town occupied all the space adjacent to the inner part of the bay, together with the whole of the projecting cape. The best preserved remains of antiquity are a square tower upon the extremity of the cape, and a monument of white marble among the tombs; the latter is formed of four open arches, supported upon pilasters of the Corinthian order, of not very finished workmanship; and the whole is surmounted with a pyramid, the apex of which has fallen. I observed some handsome tessellated pavements among the ruins, and a great number of sarcophagi, and fragments of columns and wrought stones.

Although it now preserves remains only of a Roman town, Celenderis, in more antient times, seems to have been the principal place in this part of the country. It gave name to a region called Celenderitis, and coined those silver tetradrachms which supply some of the earliest and finest specimens of the numismatic art. The antiquity of the city is proved by the tradition of its having been founded by Sandocus, son of Phaethon\*, and it seems to have received a colony of the same Samians who founded Nagidus.† It is situated about the center of the coast of Cilicia Tracheia.

As this province extended to the boundaries of Tarsus, on the east, of Coracesium on the west, and of Laranda on the north‡, it seems to have corresponded exactly to the Turkish province of Itshil. The most fertile and the only level part of Tracheiotis is the valley

---

\* Apollodorus, l. 3. c. 14.

† Pomp. Mela. l. 1. c. 13.

‡ Strabo, p. 668.

of the Calycadnus, which district was sometimes called Citis.\* The river rising to the north-west, passes by the modern towns of Ermenék, Sinanti, Mout, and Selefke, and joins the sea not far below the last. Olbasa being the only city mentioned in the inland part of Citis by Ptolemy †, and Claudiopoliis by Ammianus ‡, it is probable that Olbasa changed its name to Claudiopoliis, upon occasion of the colony established there by Claudius Cæsar, and that its situation was at Mout. Philadelphia and Diocæsareia, which were also in this part of the country, may have been at Ermerek, and at the ruins already mentioned between Mout and Selefke.

Feb. 9. — Nothing can more strongly indicate the present desolation of these fine countries, than the fact that as we descended the hills yesterday, towards the coast, only one vessel was visible in the vast extent of sea then open to our view. It proved to be the boat which was to carry us across to Cyprus, and in which we embarked this evening, having delayed until that time, in the hope of profiting about midnight of the land-breeze from the mountains, which seldom fails when the weather is fair.

Feb. 10. — The land-breeze carried us half across the channel, and then left us to be tossed all day by the swell in a calm.

Feb. 11. — We land this forenoon at Tzerína, called by the Italians Cerina, and by the Turks Gherné. It is the antient Ceryneia, and is now a small town with a Venetian fortification, and bad port on the north-eastern coast of Cyprus. It is reckoned by the Greek sailors eighty miles from Kelénderi, probably less than sixty English. The town is situated amidst plantations of oranges, lemons, olives, dates, and other fruit-trees; and all the uncultivated parts of the plains around are covered with bay, myrtle, and mastic. On the west side of the town are extensive quarries, among which some catacombs are the only remains of the antient Ceryneia. The harbour,

\* Basil of Seleucia, in the *Life of Thecla*.

† L. 5. c. 8.

‡ Claudiopoliis, quam deduxit coloniam Claudius Cæsar.

bad and small as it is, must, upon a coast very deficient in maritime shelter, have always ensured to the position a certain degree of importance. The formation of the eastern part of the north side of Cyprus is very singular: it consists of a high rugged ridge of steep rocks, running in a strait line from east to west, and descending abruptly to the south, into the great plain of Lefkosía, and to the north to a narrow plain bordering the coast. Upon several of the rocky summits of the ridge are castles which seem almost inaccessible. The slope and maritime plain at the foot of the rocks, on the north, possess the finest soil and climate, with a plentiful supply of water, and this is one of the most beautiful and best cultivated districts I have seen in Turkey.

Feb. 12. — Finding it impossible to procure horses, in time to enable us to reach the gates of Lefkosía before sunset, when they are shut, we are under the necessity of remaining at Tzerína to-day. I visit a large ruined monastery, in a delightful situation, not far to the eastward of Tzerína, at no great distance from the sea. It contains the remains of a handsome Gothic chapel and hall, and bears a great resemblance to the ruins of an English abbey.

Feb. 13. — From Tzerína to Lefkosía, six hours. At the back of Tzerína the road passes through a natural opening in the great wall I have already described, and descends into the extensive plain of Lefkosía. This is in some places rocky and barren, and is little cultivated even where the soil is good. Like most of the plains of Greece, it is marshy in the winter and spring, and unhealthy in the summer. On the west and south are the mountains which occupy all that part of the island, and the slopes of which produce the wines exported in so large a quantity from Cyprus to all the neighbouring coasts. In the center of the plain is Lefkosía (Λευκωσία), called Nicosia by the Italians, the capital of the island and of the province of Itshili, of which Cyprus is considered a part, though the government is now always administered, like the other Greek islands, by a deputy of the Capudan Pasha. The ramparts of the Venetian fortifications of Lef-

kosía exist in tolerable preservation; but the ditch is filled up, and there is no appearance of there having been a covert way. There are thirteen bastions: the ramparts are lofty and solid, with orillons and retired flanks. There is a large church converted into a mosque, and still bearing, like the great mosque at Constantinople, the Greek name of St. Sophia: it is said to have been built by Justinian; but this may be doubted, as Procopius, in his work on the edifices of that emperor, makes no mention of it. The flat roofs, trellised windows, and light balconies of the better order of houses, situated as they are in the midst of gardens of oranges and lemons, give, together with the fortifications, a respectable and picturesque appearance to Lefkosía at a little distance, but, upon entering it, the narrow dirty streets, and miserable habitations of the lower classes, make a very different impression upon the traveller; and the sickly countenances of the inhabitants sufficiently show the unhealthiness of the climate. At Lefkosía we are very hospitably entertained by an Armenian merchant, of the name of Sarkés, who is an English baratli, and under that protection has amassed a considerable property, and lives in splendour: he and his relations seem to occupy all the principal offices of the island held by Christians, such as interpreter and banker to the Moselime, or deputy of the Capudan Pasha, collector of the contributions of the Christians, head of the Christian community, &c.

Feb. 14. — From Lefkosía to Larnaka, eight hours. The first half of the distance was a continuation of the same plain as before; the remainder over rugged hills of soft limestone, among which we cross some long ridges of selenite. At Larnaka we found Sir Sidney Smith with his small squadron: he had just signed a treaty for the evacuation of Egypt by the French.

Feb. 15. — We pass the day on board the Tigre, where we find General Junot, afterwards Duke of Abrantes, and Madame Junot and General Dupuy: the latter, next to Kleber, the senior general of the army of Egypt. They were taken by the Theseus, Captain Styles, in attempting to escape from Alexandria.

The town of Larnaka\* stands at the distance of a mile from the shore, and has a quarter on the sea-side, called *Αλικές* by the Greeks,

\* We landed at the sea-port or Marina of Larnaka, called by some authors Salines from the salt-pan in its neighbourhood. It stands at the bottom of the bay: it is a small place: but contains a mosque, a church, baths, coffee-houses, and well filled shops. In these we observed plain and striped cottons, mixed stuffs of cotton and silk, silk purses, tobacco-pipes, hard-ware, books in modern Greek. Some of the streets are rendered cool and pleasant in summer by a canopy of vines. Larnaka is situated about a mile to the east of the Marina, and is a fine village; but owes all its beauty to the delightful gardens in the neighbourhood: the walks of which are overhung with the jasmine, the evergreen rose, and particularly by the nerium oleander, or rose-bay. This grows here with great luxuriance, and is remarkable for the clusters of pale crimson flowers; and forms the chief ornament of the gardens. In the fields adjoining the town, we observed the caper-bush in flower, as well as the lycopersicon, or love-apple.

From the accounts we had received of the unhealthiness of Cyprus we were under considerable apprehensions on our arrival; and were cautious at first: but such is the effect of habit, that in a short time we walked about in the middle of the day. Among the natives not a creature was stirring abroad at that time; but in the morning and in the cool of the evening there is a considerable bustle among them. Except the oppression produced by excessive heat, I remember no unpleasant effect from the air of the island; in summer, however, strangers are apt to be affected by a *coup de soleil*, often the forerunner of fever or death. The fevers of Cyprus are in general so rapid in their course, that there is little time for remission; but in one case I saw almost an intermission: the patient walked about and said he was in perfect health; but from the appearance of his eyes and hurried manner, it was too evident this was not the case. Those men who died of the fever on board of the Ceres had slept all night on shore. The sick belonging to the *Thisbe* were landed at Limosol; and kept in a tent during the ship's stay there; and though the surgeon's conduct in this instance appears to have been rash, I did not hear that any bad consequences followed it.

There seemed to be no want of schools at Larnaka. In the courts of private houses, I have seen the elder boys teaching the younger to read; and not from manuscript, but printed books. Of these they have a considerable number; but most of those I examined related to religious subjects: they have also translations from the European languages.

The church of St. Lazarus at the Marina is a large heavy building; instead of a steeple, it has merely a circular rising, or rude dome, on its roof; the use of bells being prohibited to the Greeks by the Turks. The church is large and spacious inside; is ornamented with much carving and gilding; and has some paintings ill executed. A part of the building being more elevated than the rest, and separated from it by wooden lattices, is appropriated to the women: but it has no kind of ornament. From the area, or ground-floor, which at the time of our visit was kept remarkably clean, a flight of steps leads to the relics and pictures, which are all placed in that part of the church opposite

and Marina by the Italians. In the intermediate space are many foundations of antient walls, and other remains, among the gardens

---

to the female lattices. Our guide took care to point out the most valuable relic, the great toe of St. George, who at one time was held in great reverence on the opposite coast of Syria. The grand object, however, of our guide's veneration was the tomb of St. Lazarus. It is in a vault under ground, and said by the Cypriotes to be possessed of sovereign virtue, being able, in their opinion, to restore even the dying to perfect health, if they be laid upon the tomb. In passing to this, our friend cast an approving glance upon a picture of a huge saint, with a dog's head, which had the name ΧΡΙΣΤΟΦΕΡΟΣ written above it. The representation resembled extremely the common figures of Anubis. In the neighbourhood of this church is the burying-ground for Protestants; and here I took notice of the tombs of several Englishmen, who had all died in the summer, when the heat is excessive.

The Mahometan burying ground in this part of the island is full of grave-stones; but inscriptions are not common. When the body is deposited in the grave, an arch is built over it with lath and plaster, and then covered with earth: we saw the grave open in places where this had given way.

In our observations on the domestic habits of the Cypriotes, we found them hospitable and obliging: in whatever house we entered, we were received with kindness. The inhabitants, in general, are well clothed: the shops are well filled; and the women of the middle classes have rich dresses. There seemed to be no want of provisions; they have sheep and fowls in great number; the gardens abound with vegetables, and the vines hang almost every where in the villages with luxuriant clusters. The desserts on their tables consisted of the finest fruits, musk and water melon, apricots, &c. The musk-melons we seldom tasted, on account of their supposed tendency to produce disease, but the water-melons afforded an agreeable beverage, peculiarly grateful in a hot climate.

During the month of July, 1801, we were twice at Limosol: this place is situated in the southern part of Cyprus, in N. lat. 34° 39', E. lon. 33° 30'. It stands at the extremity of an open bay, and is a long straggling town intermixed with gardens, inclosed, for the most part, by stone walls. It is much cooler in summer than Larnaka. I observed in the fields near the town the wild poppy in flower, a branchy species of hypericum, with small yellow blossoms, a species of orobanche with violet-coloured flowers, and the convolvulus. The gardens seemed to be equally productive with those of Larnaka.

We went to Limosol for the purpose of procuring wood and water: the latter was obtained from a well by means of a Persian wheel of rude construction, turned round by an ass. The well was in a sequestered situation, to the west of the town, overshadowed by a variety of trees, among which were the Palma Christi, or Castor-oil Shrub, and the Morus alba.

The plain of Limosol is perhaps one of the most fertile districts in the island; and where the ground is not cultivated there are clusters of the olive and locust tree, and the ever-green Cypress. No tract of country perhaps affords a finer variety of thorns and thistles; and there, as well as at Larnaka, the caper-bush grows luxuriantly. Some small fields near the town were covered with tobacco and cotton plants; and in this plain the sugar-

and inclosures. The stones are removed for building materials almost as quickly as they are discovered ; but the great extent of these vestiges, and the numerous antiquities which at different times have been found here\*, seem to leave little doubt that Citium stood on this spot, the most antient and important city upon the coast.

March 2. — After having remained several days at Larnaka and Lefkosía, we arrive to-day at Tzerina, on our return to Constantinople. The purity of the air on the north coast of Cyprus is very sensibly perceived, after leaving the interior plains and the unhealthy situation of Larnaka. The Turkish troops are already arriving in large bodies, on their way home, in the faith that the war of Egypt is concluded.

We set sail at eight this morning, in a three-masted covered vessel, with latine sails, for Satalia. A halo round the moon last night, and a turbid atmosphere this morning, portend a change of weather. At two or three miles from the port, the land-wind which carried us out falls and leaves us becalmed, but a breeze soon springs up from the eastward, and we steer N. by W. Having come in sight of the coast, we soon perceive the point of Anemur, five or six leagues to leeward of us. As we approach the shore, the wind coming from the westward, and freshening, we are unable to weather Cape Selenti, and are obliged to make for a small cove, called Kalándra by the Turks, and Kharadra (its antient name) by the Greeks. Here we are sheltered under the lee of a high cape, and by the help of six cables, three attached to

cane is said to have at one time abounded. I found the olive on the banks of a river, the bed of which was now dry ; and on the borders of other streams a number of trees were in bloom, such as the Mimosa, the Oleander, the Pomegranate, and the Jasmin. The fruit of the locust-tree is very astringent, when green ; but as soon as it ripens, it becomes sweet and pleasant, and in the winter-season constitutes the ordinary food of the sheep and goats. In the hedges, that beautiful shrub, the Palma Christi, is quite common, and its ripe fruit is sometimes used by the natives medicinally ; but I do not know that they have ever extracted the oil as an article of commerce. The vine is seen growing in almost every courtyard, and its fruit is of exquisite flavour ; but the richness of the red grape brought to Limosol in little hampers, from the interior, is perhaps unequalled.

*Extracts from the Journal of Dr. Hume.*

\* See Mariti, Drummond, and Pococke.



the anchors, and three to the shore, we ride out a most tempestuous night of wind, rain, and thunder.

March 8. — At ten this forenoon, the weather having become serene, we land and spend the day at some huts on the sea-shore, belonging to a village on the hills which we do not see. Here the coast, retiring from the cape under which we were sheltered last night, forms a small bay; around it is a fertile valley; at the head of which a torrent, making its way from high mountains\*, between lofty precipices, seems to have given to this place the Greek name of Kharadra. The retired valley, with the bold coast, and the woods and precipices at the back, is extremely beautiful. The only remains of antiquity are part of a mole, just below the huts on the sea-shore. On the side of the torrent, a mile up the valley, is a deserted building, which has every appearance of Venetian or Genoese construction. Kharadra is reckoned by our boatmen ninety miles from Tzerina, twenty or thirty from Cape Selenti, and sixty from Alaia. It has been already remarked that they reckon eighty from Kelénderi to Tzerina; it seems, therefore, that the Greek mile is about two thirds of the geographical. As the word *μίλι* was borrowed from the Latin, the measure must originally have been the same as the Roman mile, though it is now shorter. It is, however, merely a computed, and not a measured distance, and I could never obtain from the Greeks any accurate definition of it.

March 9. — We sail this forenoon at ten with a fair breeze, which in two hours brings us abreast of Cape Selenti. Here the wind slackens, and becomes variable, and sometimes contrary with frequent showers and calms, so that we do not arrive at Alaia till eight in the evening. During the first half of the distance from Cape Selenti, we sail under high cliffs and headlands, above which are some very lofty mountains, covered with snow. Further on, the mountains retire

---

\* This is the Mount Andriclus which Strabo places above Charadrus.

more inland, and leave upon the coast a fertile plain, which increases in breadth as we approach Aláia.

March 10. — This town is situated upon a rocky hill, jutting into the sea from the outer or westernmost angle of the plain. It resembles Gibraltar, the hill being naturally fortified on the western side by perpendicular cliffs of vast height, and falling in the opposite direction by a very steep slope to the sea. The whole face of the hill is surrounded with high solid walls \* and towers, but the lower part only is occupied by the town, which is about a mile in circumference. The ground upon which it stands is so steep that the houses rise above one another in terraces, so that in many places the flat roofs of one row of houses serve for a street to those above them. To the eastward of the town there is an anchorage for large ships, and small vessels are drawn up on the beach. In the middle of the sea-front are some large vaulted structures, on a level with the water's edge, intended for sheltering galleys; and constructed, perhaps, by the Genoese. They now serve for building the vessels, called by the Turks Ghirlanghitsh (swallow), which are generally formed with three masts and a boltsprit, all bearing triangular sails. Of these and other vessels nearly resembling them, of from twenty to sixty tons burthen, there are several belonging to Alaia. This place is said to have taken its name from its founder Alah-ed-din, son of Kaikosru, who was surnamed Kaikobad, and was the tenth of the Seljukian dynasty, and founder of the Iconian race. It seems to have become the principal maritime fortress and naval arsenal of these sovereigns, and of their successors the princes of Karaman. In the old maps Alaia is called Castel Ubaldo, which may possibly have been the name given to it by the Venetians and Genoese, when in possession of this and other strong holds upon the Caramanian coast, but there is no recollection of the name at present. In the year 1471 the Prince of Karaman, then engaged in a struggle for independence with Mahomet the

---

\* In some parts of the modern wall are remains of Hellenic masonry, of the kind often called Cyclopian.