

Such is the policy of the Turkish court, whose chief dignitaries are so free from the ties of consanguinity, and the duties of civil life, as well as from all other dependence, pretension, and object, than the favour of their master, that there is nothing invidious in their rise, nor hazardous in their ruin.

On July the 10th, the day of the Ambassador's audience, the procession, in much the same order as on the former occasion, moved from the palace to Tophana, about half after four in the morning; and the sun rising over the hills of Asia, glimmered through the clouds of dun smoke which burst from the cannon of the Salsette, as we passed under the broadside of the frigate. On landing we visited the Chiaus-Bashe, as before; and whilst we were sitting in his chamber, heard the ship saluting the Sultan in his passage from the Sarai of Dolma-Baktche to the Seraglio. The frigate was dressed, and her yards manned; and as the Imperial barge laid upon her oars for a short time during the discharge of the artillery, the sailors flattered themselves that the Grand Signior took an opportunity of admiring the trim of the vessel.

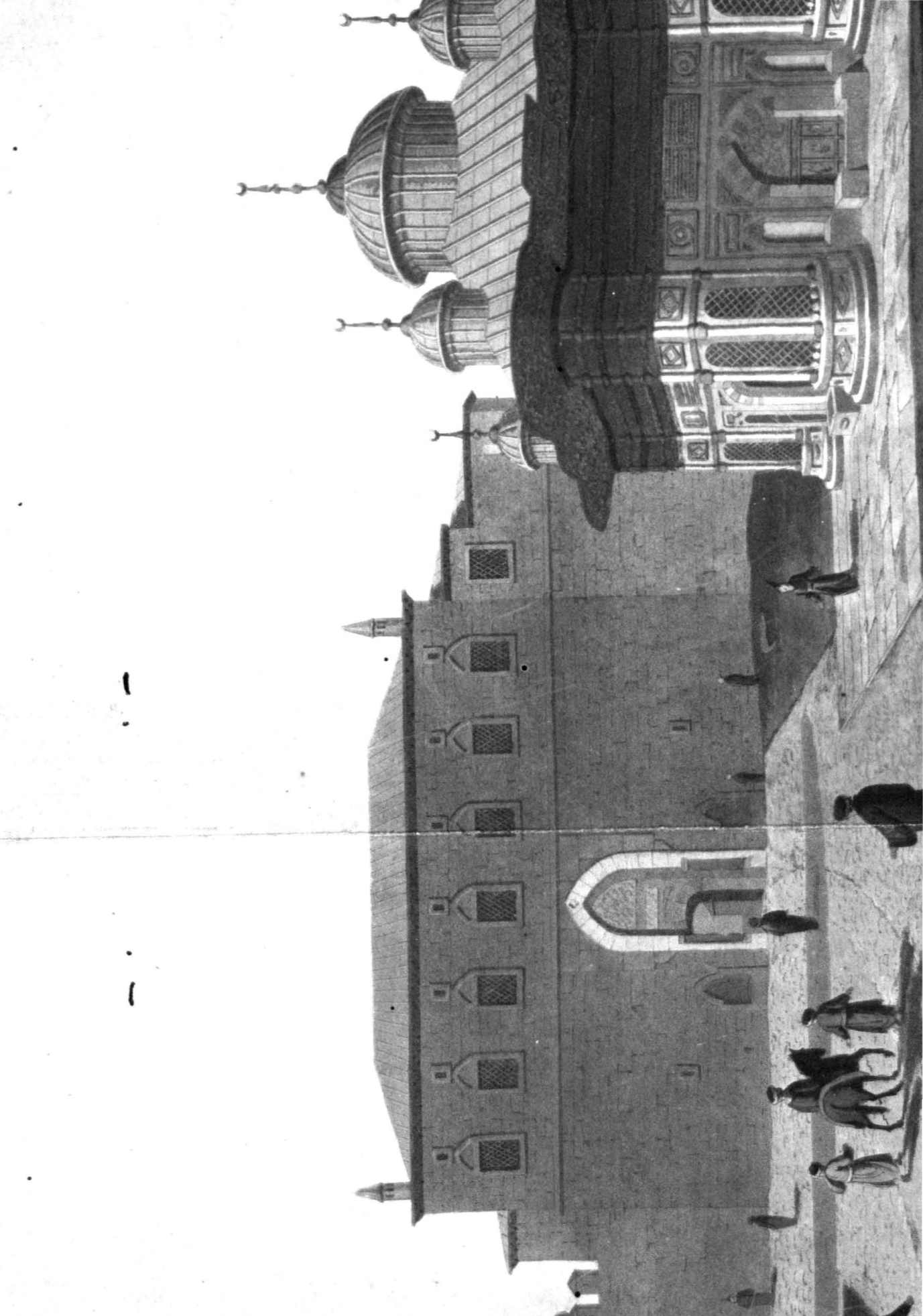
The salute was the signal for our departure, and mounting the horses which had been sent from the royal stables, we began our procession, headed by the Chiaus-Bashe himself, who was dressed in a superb robe and caftan of flowered gold. We rode slowly for half an hour, until we came to an open space and a large tree, where we waited for the Caimacam, who soon arrived with a nu-

the third the *Seferly-Odassy*, or the Chamber of the Warriors, who are entrusted with the arms of the Sultan, and amuse him with the bow and the djerid: they pass after some probation into the first chamber.—The latest and best account of these particulars is contained in the *Notice sur la Cour du Grand Seigneur*, by J. E. Beauvoisins, Paris, 1809.

merous train, in his way from the Porte, and passed before us towards the Seraglio. He also was dressed in his court suit, a satin robe of bright green, and wore his turban of state.—The head-dress is the distinguishing mark of the various orders and ranks, and it is said that not less than two hundred different turbans are to be reckoned in Constantinople.

A short time after the passage of the Camacam we moved forwards, and in nearly half an hour arrived at the entrance of the Seraglio. The Baba-Humayun, or Sublime Gate, is accurately represented in the annexed plate. In the niches on each side of the porch are placed the heads of state criminals; on the right hand is a dunghill, on which the bodies are thrown. The fountain is built over a tomb or sarcophagus, which is shown in Grelot's picture of this gate.

* Band. Imp. Orient. p. 1016. From the Baba-Humayun has been erroneously supposed to originate the title of Sublime Porte; but the term is a favourite Oriental metaphor, and is used also in other designations. Thus a hospital attached to a mosck, is called Darush-shifa, the gate of health. The entrance to a royal palace, *the King's gate*, was, as we learn from sacred history, the seat of petitioners at the court of the Assyrian monarchs; but the unsightly porch of the Seraglio did not furnish the magnificent epithet applied to the Ottoman government, although being the entrance to the usual residence of the Sultan, it is called Sublime. The Porte (if it has any substantial existence) is the palace of the Turkish Cabinet, but, more properly speaking, it is the point of access and communication through which the decisions of the supreme power pass and are promulgated. Mr. Thornton, p. 119, quotes Cantemir, as hinting that the Porte follows the person of the Sovereign; but although I find in that historian, that the governor of Babylon, Elkasib-Mirza, is ordered to be *sent in irons to the Porte*, it seems that the capital is alluded to; for Mehemmed-Pasha, who was dispatched to act against him, is said just afterwards to depart for Constantinople, to give an account of his proceedings; so that Sultan Solymán the First was most probably at the Seraglio, and not in the provinces.—Ottoman Hist. p. 209, Part I. book iii.



We entered the Baba-Humayun on horseback, and rode up a gentle ascent towards the second gate, the entrance to which was lined on each side with rows of Capidges or porters, and other officers of the palace, whose splendid attire, and diversified head-dresses, produced at a distance an admirable effect. The first square of the Seraglio contains Tarap-Hane, the royal mint, and the ancient church of St. Irene converted into an armory, which, according to report, is filled with curious specimens of the military engines of the Byzantine Greeks, and the armour and weapons worn by the companions of Godfrey of Bouillon*. We dismounted about a hundred yards from Baba-Salâm (*the gate of Health*), upon entering which all our state vanished, for we were shown into a dirty chamber on the left hand of the porch, where we remained in darkness for some time, all huddled together in this and another room, appropriated to very unsavoury purposes. This is the executioners' lodge, and it seems that we were detained here in order that we might enter the second court at the instant that the Janissaries run for their pilau, which is placed in innumerable little pewter dishes, and, at a given signal, scrambled for and seized upon by the soldiery assembled for the occasion, to the number generally of four thousand.

The second court is considerably smaller than the first. It is colonnaded on three sides, and the middle space is a green, thickly shaded with rows of cypress tress. On the right are the Seraglio kitchens, and on the left is an open walk, with a fountain and the hall of the Divan.

The third gate, Baba-Saadi (*the gate of Happiness*), and the walls of the interior palace, front the entrance to the court. The Divan is a small vaulted saloon, with three windows in the dome

which admit but little light; it is richly ornamented and wainscotted with a plaister or stucco well polished, and representing a pink variegated marble. On the left of the saloon is a second chamber, also vaulted, and about the same size as the first, divided from the council-hall by a division only breast-high: this is filled by the clerks and attendants of the court. A cushioned bench, something like that of our Court of Chancery, ranges along the back of the chamber, and in the middle is the seat of the Grand Vizier, a little raised and immediately under a small latticed casement, through which the Sultan himself inspects, or is supposed to inspect, the transactions of the Divan. On the left side of the room is another cushioned bench, and on the right a lower bench without any covering, attached to the wall. On entering we found the Caimacam in his seat; on his left hand, at a little distance, were the Cazy-askers of Romania and Natolia, and on the bench on the same side, were the Tefterdar-Effendi and two other officers of the treasury. On the small bench to the right was seated the celebrated Cheliby Nichandgi-Effendi, a minister of the first repute, and well known to all the foreign missions. He was employed with his hair-pencil and the other implements of his office. A stool was placed for the Ambassador near the keeper of the cypher, but the remainder of the company were obliged to stand, except when sheltered behind the robes of the dragomans of the mission, they ventured to rest themselves at the lower end of the bench near the corner of the room.

After the adjudication of a cause by the Caimacam, which consisted of reading several papers, and the affixing of his signature, the payment of the Janissaries was commenced, and continued until nine o'clock. The money was brought forward in yellow purses, containing nominally five hundred piasters each, but in

reality not so large a sum; for the Tefterdar-Effendi contrives by the deficiency to put about one hundred and fifty thousand piasters into his pocket at each general payment. The purses were heaped up in two conical lines or wedges from each side of the Caimacam to the door of the saloon. After the bags had been told out the first time, they were again numbered aloud; and being carried out by fifties into the yard in front of the Divan, were laid upon the pavement at a little distance from the door. As each of the fifties was so deposited, the teller exclaimed with a loud voice, "*Oda, come!*" mentioning the number of the chamber; and instantly a body of Janissaries, who were stationed at about a hundred yards distant, started at the same moment, and racing towards the money, fell one over the other in their scramble for the bags. Each soldier who carries off a purse, receives one piaster upon delivering it to his Captain. This distribution of their payment to the Janissaries lasted so long, that we were heartily fatigued before the conclusion of the ceremony, which, according to an established usage, was, however, designed to captivate and astonish us by a display of Ottoman wealth.—An hour was passed in giving audience to some officers of the Janissaries; each of whom, on his name being called, came forward and kissed the hem of the Caimacam's garment, returning thanks for his respective corps.

At ten the dinner was served, and the Ambassador, attended by Prince Maroozi*, sat at a table with the Caimacam. Some of the gentlemen of the embassy, with my fellow-traveller and

* Maroozi is mentioned as Dragoman to the Porte in page 515 of these Letters; I have since found out that he was acting for his brother. He was afterwards raised to the principality of Wallachia, and being suspected of some intrigues, was beheaded at Bucharest, in the course of the last year (1812).

myself, were placed at another table with Cheliby-Effendi. There were one or two other tables and some seats brought into the room, but the greater part of the company were obliged to stand. Any person may join an Ambassador's suite on these occasions, and there were several raggamuffins in the Frank habit amongst the crowd, who seemed to have been collected purposely to disgrace the embassy. The table-furniture consisted of a coarse cloth, on which a wooden spoon and a crumplet were set before each guest. The first we dipped into the soups and sherbets promiscuously; the latter article served us instead of a plate, after we had torn off the meat with our right hands. Two-and-twenty dishes were served up, one after the other, and we tasted of each; but some of them were suffered to remain scarcely an instant on the table, and were borne off as if under the influence of Sancho's dread doctor and his wand. Rising from dinner, we were sprinkled with rose-water, and the Ambassador was served with an ewer to wash his hands.

In a short time a message arrived from the Sultan, intimating that he would receive the Eltchi, whose arrival and humble request of an audience had been before communicated by an officer of the Divan. The Ambassador accordingly, and the whole party, left the council-chamber, and were conducted towards the third gate of the Seraglio, but were directed to wait under a wooden shed at the right hand of the approach, where there was a dirty stone seat for the accommodation of his Excellency. Two common-looking ill-dressed fellows brought two bags full of pelisses, which were distributed without ceremony to seventeen or twenty of the party, who at the same time took off their swords. We continued for some time under our shed, totally unnoticed and overlooked, until we saw the two Cazy-askers proceed from the Divan

through rows of Janissaries, and take their seat on a bench at the right of the third gate, where there was also a line of state officers. At this time the left of the gate was covered with a crowd of Bostandges, Hassekis, Baltages, and others of the body guard*, without arms; and facing it, at some distance, there were three rows amounting to twenty-one, of the household soldiers called *Peiks*, crowned with plumage. The Cazy-askers passed into the third gate, but soon returned, and at last the Cainiacam marched from the Divan in great state, preceded by two officers with large staves of silver and gilt, which at each step they rung upon the ground. The Janissaries, the guards, and the chamberlains,

The Bostandges have been before noticed. The Hassekis are the Imperial messengers, a body attached to the Bostandges, which are employed in executing the secret commissions of the court, and sometimes carry the firmans. The Baltages are properly the wood-cutters of the Seraglio, and the servants of the kitchen; but they are now a species of corps, whose weapon and distinguishing mark is a hatchet (*balta*), and who have another body called *Zulufus-Baltages* belonging to them. The *Peiks* are the guard of the second court, wear a beard, and are armed with a bow and arrow: they walk on each side of the Sultan's horse on processions, and shade him with plumes from public view. The *Solaks* belong to the interior court; they walk before the Sultan with a halbert. The *Capidges* or porters are a numerous corps also belonging to the Seraglio. The *Capidge-Bashes* usually carry the death-warrants of the Sultan to the offending Pashas, an office formerly entrusted to the forty mutes of the court: three hundred Black Eunuchs, and as many White Eunuchs, the body of the *Salahors* or equerries, all the pages, and the attendants not enumerated, the females, and the separate corps just mentioned, are supposed to raise the number of persons inhabiting the Seraglio to ten thousand. When Julian reformed the Imperial household, he is said to have found one thousand barbers, one thousand cup-bearers, and one thousand cooks; besides Eunuchs innumerable. I should fancy these retainers to have been like those of the Ottoman princes, separate corps preserving the name of, without being actually employed in, their original occupation.

bent to the earth as he passed. After stopping for a few seconds, his Highness entered the porch, and in ten minutes an order arrived for the Ambassador to advance to the presence.

Just as we entered the gate, there was much unseemly squeezing and jostling, and those who had not pelisses of fur were pushed away by the attendants. We afterwards moved forwards with more regularity, each of us being accompanied and pressed upon the shoulder by one or two of the guard. My attendant was one of the White Eunuchs, a crowd of whom were standing within the gate. We went through a court, or rather a large saloon, open on both sides, and passing on our right several rows of the Solak guards, in white robes and pointed caps of gold, mounted a low step into a passage, covered with rich carpets, which brought us into the presence-chamber. The room appeared quite full when we entered, but my Eunuch pushed me quickly forwards within ten paces of the throne, where he held me somewhat strictly by the right arm during the audience. He had not forgotten the assassination of Amurath.

The chamber was small and dark, or rather illumined with a gloomy artificial light, reflected from the ornaments of silver, pearls, and other white brilliants, with which it is thickly studded on every side and on the roof. The throne, which is supposed the richest in the world, is like a four-posted bed, but of a dazzling splendour; the lower part formed of burnished silver and pearls, and the canopy and supporters encrusted with jewels. It is in an awkward position, being in one corner of the room, and close to a fire-place.

Sultan Mahmoud was placed in the middle of the throne, with his feet upon the ground, which, notwithstanding the common form of squatting upon the hams, seems the seat of ceremony.

He was dressed in a robe of yellow satin, with a broad border of the darkest sable: his dagger, and an ornament on his breast, were covered with diamonds: the front of his white and blue turban shone with a large treble sprig of diamonds, which served as a buckle to a high straight plume of bird-of-paradise feathers. He for the most part kept a hand on each knee, and neither moved his body nor head, but rolled his eyes from side to side, without fixing them for an instant upon the Ambassador or any other person present. Occasionally he stroked and turned up his beard, displaying a milk-white hand glittering with diamond rings. His eye-brows, eyes, and beard, being of a glossy jet black, did not appear natural, but added to that indescribable majesty which it would be difficult for any but an Oriental sovereign to assume: his face was pale, and regularly formed, except that his nose (contrary to the usual form of that feature in the Ottoman princes) was slightly turned up and pointed: his whole physiognomy was mild and benevolent, but expressive and full of dignity. He appeared of a short and small stature, and about thirty years old, which is somewhat more than his actual age.

On each side of the throne was an embroidered cushion: that on the left supported a silver purse, containing the letter from the Grand Signior to the King of England, and near it was a silver inkstand adorned with jewellery: a sabre, partly drawn from a diamond scabbard, was placed nearly upright against the cushion on the other side of the Sultan.

It seems from Busbek, and other authorities, to have been the custom formerly for Ambassadors and their suite to kiss the Sultan's hand*; and that their whole reception was more courteous

* *Posteaque veluti deosculata ejus manu ad parietem oppositum ita sumus reducti, &c.*—Busbeq. Epist. i. p. 62, edit. Oxon. 1640; and the traveller in

than at the audiences of the present day : amongst other points, it was usual for the Sultān to address a word or two to the minister, which he now never deigns to do*.

The Ambassador stood nearly opposite, but a little to the left of the throne ; and on his left was the Prince Maroozi, who acted as his interpreter. On the right of the Sultan the Caimacam was standing between the throne and the fire-place, with his head bent, and his hands submissively crossed in front of his vest. There were only a few feet of an open circular space between the Grand Signior and the audience, the rest of the apartment being completely occupied by the crowd. His Excellency laying his hand on his breast, and making a gentle inclination of the head, now addressed the Sultan, in a speech delivered in a low tone of voice, which was interpreted still less audibly by the Prince Maroozi. The Sultan then said a few words to the Caimacam, who proceeded to speak to the Ambassador, but hobbled repeatedly, and was prompted aloud several times by the Grand Signior. He seemed also to stop before he had concluded his oration, which, however, was a very immaterial circumstance, as the Dragoman was previously acquainted with it, and had,

Hakluyt, Richard Wrag, says, "*The Ambassador thus betwixt two which stood at the door, being led in, either of them taking an arme, kissed his hand ; and so backward, with his face to the Turke, they brought him nigh the doore again, where he stood untill they had likewise done so with all the rest of his gentlemen.*"

* Solymān the Magnificent, after hearing Busbek's speech, said, "*Guisel, guisel*"—*Well, well*, and the above English traveller relates, that on the Ambassador, Sir Edward Barton, making his three demands to Amurath the Third, the Sultan said, "*No to ;*" which (as he adds, somewhat to the surprize of the learned in the Latin) *is in Turkish as much as, IT SHALL BE DONE.*

learnt it by heart. The answer of the Caimacam being interpreted in French, there was some little hesitation in the proceedings, and his Excellency seeming as if about to retire, the Sultan whispered something to the Caimacam, who began hobbling another speech, and was again prompted by Mahmoud. This address being also interpreted, and received like the preceding, with a bow, the Sultan taking the purse in his hands, and saying a few words, delivered it to the Caimacam, who, having first kissed the sleeve of his *caftan*, received the letter upon it as it covered both his hands, and saluted also the purse with his forehead, bending humbly to the earth. He then spoke a short sentence, and presented the purse to Prince Maroozi, who repeated the reverence of the Caimacam, and, interpreting the words, put it into the hands of the Ambassador.

Immediately afterwards his Excellency bowed and withdrew, the audience having lasted twelve or fifteen minutes. On retiring, my attendant Eunuch hurried me briskly along, and dismissed me with a gentle push down the step of the anti-chamber. The embassy, and the whole suite, then passed through the third and the second gate of the Seraglio, where we mounted our horses, and waited for nearly an hour under a scorching sun covered with our fur robes; and were not permitted to move before mid-day, nor until the Caimacam with his suite had proceeded from the Divan on his return to the Porte, and all the Janissaries had issued from the second court. They came out roaring and running, many of them being children, and all, in appearance, the very scum of the city.

I did not through the whole of the ceremony, observe any of that silent sedateness and well-regulated conduct in these soldiers,

which attracted the admiration of early travellers, and rendered it doubtful whether they were men or statues *. But every merit which enabled Busbek to draw a comparison between the brave and disciplined Turks of the age of Solyman, and the *courtiers* of Christian princes, and to couch, after the manner of Tacitus, the reproof of his contemporary fellow-subjects under the praise of barbarians, has long vanished, and ceased to adorn the character of the Janissary.

The decline of this corps, whose name alone filled Europe with terror, and to whom the Ottoman Sultans have been more indebted for their successes and their sufferings, than ever were the Roman Emperors to the Pretorian cohorts, may be dated from the reign of Amurath the Third, who permitted these soldiers to enroll their children in their order, and thus gave them an individual interest as citizens, as well as an independence of their sovereign totally foreign to the nature and design of their original institution. When, from being *children of the tribute* and of the Sultan, they acknowledged another father than their Emperor, they began to be equally dangerous to the government as to the enemies of the Porte; and accordingly we read, that having previously to this great change confined their tumults to the times of an interregnum, they broke into open revolt for the first time, and murdered the governor of Cyprus, in the reign of the prince who was the author the impolitic innovation. In the time of his immediate successor they raised a rebellion in Constantinople, and attempted to depose Mahomet

* *Digna erant precipue quæ spectarentur, aliquot gianizarorum millia; qui longo ordine sejuncti a reliquis tam immoti stabant, ut ne diu judicii incertum redderent homines ne essent an statuæ.*—Busbeq. Epist. i. 64.

the Third: subsequently to that period they have several times disposed of the Turkish sceptre, and have been the origin of, and the actors in, a quick succession of bloody commotions, which, were it not for the standing example before our eyes, might be judged incompatible with the existence of any empire. Many fruitless attempts have been made to destroy their power. Bajazet the Second, even whilst they were at the height of their discipline, and the first military body in the world, seems to have foreseen the future ill-effects of their predominance, for he is said to have planned their extermination. Nassuff-Pasha, Vizier-Azem to Achmet the First, employed the Spahis and forces of the provinces for their subjection, but was finally sacrificed, and being too fat to be strangled, was ignominiously beheaded.

Delavir-Pasha, the Vizier of Osman, in the year 1620 proposed the organization of a new militia amongst the Curds, at the head of whom the Sultan was to march from Damascus, and entirely destroy the whole body of the rebel soldiers; but the same Vizier added to this scheme a plan for the abolition of the Spahis or feudal horse, for the change of every establishment, even to the name of the city, and for the subjection of all Europe. He was cut in pieces, and one of his legs was seen at Pera by Sir Thomas Rowe the English Ambassador. Osman himself was deposed and murdered.

That deterioration of discipline and order in the Janissaries, which is said to have been connived at by Mahomet the Fourth, was more probably the effect of their increasing insolence and independent power. Those of the present day are most of them artisans, who have been enrolled either as children of these soldiers by their fathers, or have entered into the corps for

protection, and an increase of individual importance. The number of those who receive^v their pay (amounting to about three pence daily for each man) at the Seraglio, is said by the last authority* to be forty thousand; but in the year 1798 all the Janissaries enrolled in the capital and the provinces amounted to more than four hundred thousand†. A late traveller, quoted by the same writer, thinks they are the *most select and regular of the Turkish troops, better dressed, and more regularly equipped*; but whatever may be the order of their camp, which seems to have been the point considered by Dr. Witman, their prowess in battle is comparatively despised, even by the Turks themselves, and has been proved by recent events inferior to that of the provincial soldiery. The vast dominion still possessed by the Ottoman Sultans, is upheld neither by the real nor reputed vigour of the Janissaries, which is felt most, and may be almost said to be formidable only at Constantinople.

The inferiority of the army of the Turks to that of any Christian power, may be caused, perhaps, more by the improved tactics of the latter, than by the decay in the military discipline of the former nation. Whatever respective proportion we give to these two efficient principles, the total inequality of a contest between the Ottoman troops and a disciplined European force, has been of late years decided in a manner that may justify our belief in the victories of the Greeks, of Alexander, and of the Romans themselves.

From the founder of the dynasty, each of their successive sove-

* Present State of Turkey, p. 174.

† Tableau des Nouveaux Reglemens de l'Empire Ottoman, composé par Mahmoud Rayf Liffendi, &c. Constantinople, 1798, p. 17.

reigns, during a period of two hundred and sixty-five years, had led his armies in person to the field: their career of victory, scarcely interrupted by the misfortunes of Bajazet, seemed to promise universal dominion; and, whether from their own strength or the weakness of their antagonists, they continued in the reign of Solyman still to flourish, to predominate, and to extend daily the boundaries of their empire*. Kioprili Mustapha Pasha averred, that all the successors of that Sultan had been tyrants or fools†; but the spirit of the people survived that of the sovereigns; and the Turkish power has generally been supposed most formidable during the administration of Achmet Kioprili, who held the government for twenty years, and died in the year 1676. In the war which began in 1672 and ended in 1680, the Ukraine was conquered and Poland made tributary; and in the second Imperial war of the same reign Vienna was besieged, and only not taken. From that time the terror of the Turkish arms has gradually subsided, and subsequently to the victorious massacres of Eugene, which dictated the peace of Carlovitz in 1699, and restored Transylvania to the empire, the powerful states of Europe have, in the opinion of most writers, been prevented from the expulsion of the Ottomans from Europe, only by their interested jealousies and mutual dissensions. Yet although the existence of this barbarian power in the most flourishing regions of Europe, confined on every side by hostile kingdoms, or by an element possessed by Christians, has been for a century regarded

* *Ergo illi rebus gestis florent, dominantur, imperii fines quotidie preferunt.*—Busbeq. epist. i. p. 63, edit. Oxon. 1640.

† Marsigli, *Stato Militare*, p. 28. *Decline and Fall*, cap. lxxv.

as a reproach to all civilized nations, and a standing wonder, it must be acknowledged, that the decline of the Ottoman empire has by no means been so rapid, nor its disgraces so repeated and uninterrupted, as casual observers are apt to believe.

In the reign of Achmet the Third the Russians were worsted by the Turks, and lost by the peace of Pruth. The Austrians have gained but little honour or advantage in any of their late wars with the Porte; and notwithstanding the splendid successes of Gallitzin and Romanzow, and the cessions of the peace at Kainargi in 1774, the Sultan withstood with honour and success the united arms of Catharine and Joseph in the succeeding war, when all Europe expected that the partition of his dominions was inevitable and at hand. The Prince de Ligne, who served in the campaign, by asserting in his memoirs that there was nothing formidable in the Turks, if their bare right arms and their shouts were disregarded, implies that they had not lost all their terrific qualities. The incredible exploits and slaughters of Suwarrof seemed the forerunners of their fall; and the peace of 1790 was considered a permission for them to exist and linger a little longer on the confines of the European continent. Since that period, however, they have had to contend with the same foes, and with the two most formidable of existing nations, neither of which had before been known to them as enemies. After losing a kingdom, for Egypt may be so denominated, and after beholding a hostile fleet under the walls of their capital, they were rather triumphant than worsted; and, with respect to ourselves, were equally unsubdued by our attacks as they were successful by our assistance. It seemed fated that they should gain no less by our weakness than by our strength, and that when we were to com-

mit a folly, and sustain a solitary discomfiture, both the one and the other were to conspire to their advantage. The English could conquer Egypt for the Turks, but not for themselves, and their victorious fleets were for the first time disgraced, in a contest with a nation against whom it was impossible to anticipate a failure*.

The mismanagement, forbearance, policy, and mutual rivalry of the English, French, and Muscovites, are looked upon as having been the best protectors of the Ottomans: no one imagines that the inherent strength of the people can oppose any obstacle to immediate subjection. Let the cause be what it will, the fact is the same: the late peace at Bucharest has intrenched but little on the dominions of the Sultans, who, with neither a fleet, nor an army that can command respect, retain the fairest islands, and the most favoured regions of southern Europe. The justice and wisdom of expelling them from that portion of the continent which they have so long possessed, may be discussed by any one accustomed to similar speculations; but the question of the facility with which this object might be accomplished, is more competently handled by those who have studied the character of the Turks on the spot, and have enjoyed the advantage of some personal intercourse with their paradoxical nation.

The internal dissensions of the Porte, and the rebellion of the provinces, although they invite the invader, would not contribute to his success. If the crusade which Mr. Eton and other writers have thought it their duty to preach against the Turks,

See in the Appendix the paper in which the expedition to the Dardanelles is noticed at length.

should be ever attempted by the united forces of the Christian kings, the standard of Mahomet would unite all the children of Islamism, and the march of regular and finally victorious armies would be impeded by obstacles which their confidence in themselves, and their contempt of their enemies, would not permit them to foresee. The obstinate fury of religious zeal, and the valour of despair, would arouse the sleepy vigour of their character, and call forth efforts which, without proving equally formidable, would be as spirited and unanimous as those which led them on to conquest, and founded their mighty monarchy on the ruins of the four empires*. Without an ally, their capital and their islands must at any time be at the mercy of a maritime power, and it can hardly be thought that any resistance to a regular army by land, would be so effectual as to save them from the necessity of final submission. But even supposing that the partition of Turkey should be amicably settled by the Christian powers, it appears to me that the struggle would be protracted and sanguinary, and that the Mussulmans, like the volunteers of Mecca who attacked the French in Egypt, would to a man quit the defence of their country and their religion only with their lives. I say nothing of the extreme improbability of any arrangement of contending interests, by which they would be left without a friend to defend themselves against the union of all Christendom. The report that the division of their European dominions was finally agreed upon at Tilsit, is now understood to be altogether unfounded; and had such a treaty been concluded, late events must show how many

Grimstone, the continuator of Knolles' History, says, that the Turkish monarchy is founded upon the four empires, the Assyrian, Persian, Greek, and Roman.

accidents may intervene to prevent even the commencement of the attempt. It may be added, that in case the effort had been made, the British cabinet, whose successful diplomacies in the East and the West, with the Persians and the Four Nations, evince that they have no squeamish aversion to barbarous and unchristian alliances, would, most probably, have stood firm by the Mussulmans, and exerted every effort to oppose the partition.

The French, who have been supposed to look with a greedy eye upon all the shores of the Mediterranean, were the cause and first movers of a project to retard the decline of the Ottoman power, and to introduce such reforms into its military and naval establishments, as should enable it to keep pace with the improving tactics of its Christian enemies. Hence the origin of the Nizam-Djedid, and the new constitution of Selim the Third.

This Sultan, who succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle Abdulhamid in 1788, evinced at an early period of his reign, a determination to attempt some change in the organization of the forces of the empire, and in the internal administration of the government. The cabinet, or great council of state³, was

It is composed of the Kehayah-Bey, the Tefterdar-Effendi, the Reis-Effendi, the Chiaus-Bashe, the Capudan-Pasha, the Ters-Hane Emmini, the two Ex Cazy-askers and those in office; the Stamboul-Effendi, the Nakib-Ulsheraff, (Chief of the Emirs), the Aga of the Janissaries, the Gebege-Bashe (Commander of the Military Stores), the Topge-Bashe, the Arabdgi-Bashe (Chief of the Waggon Train), the Aga of the Sipahylers, an abolished corps; the Selictarler-Agassy (Commander of the Swordmen, also abolished), the Nichandgi-Effendi, the Tarapa-Emmini (Master of the Mint), the Coumbaradgi-Bashe (General of the Bombardiers), Laghoumdgi-Bashe (General of the Miners). The reader may consult *Tableau de la Cour Ottoman*, p. 108, for other details of the ministry of the interior.

more frequently assembled than in former reigns, and diminished the labours as well as the importance of the Grand Vizier. Yussuf-Aga, the intendant of the Valide, and Hussein, the Capudan-Pasha, were in possession of the confidence and the power of their master, and they had an active coadjutor in Mahmoud Rayf-Effendi, a virtuous and enlightened minister, who, after passing through all the subordinate degrees of office, and receiving the more important benefit of an intercourse with civilized society at Vienna, Paris, and the Court of London, where he was attached to the Turkish Legation, was raised to be Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and as Reis-Effendi was entrusted with the execution of those projects of which he had been the most strenuous adviser, and had arranged the original plan. The Sultan himself is said to have received the suggestions of the French and other Frank residents of the capital, and his ministers availed themselves of their skill and personal service.

It would be impossible to find an instance in the annals of any country, of an attempt equal to the new constitution of Selim, either in the magnitude of its design, or the decisive originality of its bold innovations. The re-establishment of an immense empire upon its former basis was the proposed result, and this was to be accomplished by a total change of national character. The efforts of Peter the Great, stupendous as they were, had been directed to an amelioration of his subjects, which, compared to the reform intended by Selim, was slow and partial. Inveterate prejudices were to be forcibly and suddenly corrected; ignorance established and protected by religion and law, was to be dispelled by the introduction of suspected sciences and dangerous arts. The Mussulman was to become the friend and the pupil of the Infidel. But Selim was unequal to the

task, and although deficient neither in virtue, nor perhaps in power, he was not possessed of that commanding genius which alone can dare to violate the habits of a whole nation. He was wanting either in prudence or in resolution; he was too hasty, or not sufficiently decisive. Others may think that the Turkish character is not susceptible of the intended improvement, and that the end was no less unattainable than the means were imprudent. Should, however, a more fortunate master persuade the Turks of some future age to consent to their own aggrandisement, the successors of the present generation will revere the memory of the sovereign, who lost his crown and his life in the noble endeavour to give force and stability to his empire, by improving the moral capacity of his subjects.

Fortunately we are able to judge of the several provisions of the Nizam-Djedid, by the account of the institution written by Mahmoud Rayf-Effendi, composed in the French language, and printed at the Imperial press*. The introduction of printing has always been violently opposed by the Ulema, and the copiers of Tusuk-Bazar. Achmet the Third attempted the establishment of a press near the kiosk of Kiat-Hane, but his Armenian printers were obliged to desist; and the buildings fitted up for the establishment, were converted to other purposes. Selim erected a large edifice at Scutari, and the necessary materials were procured, as well as an adequate number of persons qualified to super-

* The following is the full title of the treatise: *Tableau des Nouveaux Reglemens de l'Empire Ottoman, composé par Mahmoud Rayf-Effendi, ci-devant Secrétaire de l'Ambassade Imperiale, près de la Cour d'Angleterre. Imprimé dans la Nouvelle Imprimerie du Génie sous la direction d'Abdurrahman Effendi, professeur du Géometrie et d'Algèbre, a Constantinople, 1798.*

intend the establishment, and to execute the mechanical part of the labours. Whether from the want of attention or of a demand for the commodity, only forty different books were produced in twelve years. The building was spacious, and well adapted for the purpose, but contained only one press. There were, however, six presses in the School of Design at Ters-Hane, whose principal productions were a Greek grammar, and a dictionary of the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages.

The first attention of the Sultan was directed to the renovation of his armies and navies: indeed it was his principal aim; and as his subjects were Turks and a nation of soldiers, it must not be considered as a mere change of tactics in the forces of the empire. As the regulations were intended for a people who had every thing to learn, some articles of the new constitution may raise a smile in the unwary reader, who is accustomed to the establishments of civilized states; and those who decide on the merit by the success of an innovation, may think the details of abolished ordinances scarcely deserving of regard. But a view of the proposed improvements might be valuable, if it was only to convey to us the clearest notion of the deficiencies which they were intended to correct, and which are, in fact, the existing errors of the Turkish system.

The new regulations of the Ottoman empire bear the date of 1796. The levy of twelve thousand men, who were to be disciplined according to the principles of European tactics, and armed in every respect like the soldier of France or England, although inserted at the end of Mahmoud's treatise, was the chief arrangement. The new troops were to wear a uniform, and they were to be taught the manual exercise, of which the regulations con-

tain a minute detail, and a representation in one large plate. In order to detach them as much as possible from the Janissaries, it was resolved they should belong nominally to the corps of Bostandges, whose red bonnet they were to wear when at home, although they were to change it for a lighter cap of the same make and shape upon actual service.

For these Bostandge fusileers (Bostany Tufenktchissy) as they were called, were erected handsome barracks in the middle of a down, three miles to the north-east of Pera, capable of containing fifteen thousand soldiers. Levend Tchiftlik was supplied with an exercising-ground, shaded on every side with avenues of limes, a marble kiosk for the reception of the Sultan, a mosck with baths fountains and reservoirs, a spacious saloon or refectory, a powder-magazine, and rows of shops for armourers and sutlers.

For the same purpose barracks were constructed also at Scutari for thirty thousand men, with a railed enclosure for the exercise of the soldiers, and all other conveniences similar to those of Levend Tchiftlik. Near these barracks Selim built a mosck, and the range of wide regular streets for the cotton and silk manufacturers which have been before noticed.

The inspector of the new troops was one of the principal men of the empire: their commander was a Capidge-Bashe, assisted by an intendant, two commissaries, and two clerks. Each regiment, commanded by a Bin-Bashe, consisted of one thousand and eighty privates, divided into twelve companies; and to these were attached ninety-six Topges (or cannoniers), sixty Arabdges (or carmen), twenty-four Sakas (or water-carriers), and seventy-two attendants, called Cara-Colloutches, with their proper officers. Each company had a field-piece, and was commanded by a captain,

two lieutenants, an ensign, a tchaouchi (or serjeant), and ten corporals

That the military bodies attached to the regular troops might be effective, a reform was introduced into all their departments. The Topges were improved in every respect: their old barracks were demolished, and new ones were built on a regular and better plan. Large quarters were assigned to them for their daily exercise. The Topge-Bashe, or commander of the corps, was regularly paid, and received the honours of the tail: a Nazir (or intendant), with a Kiatib (or commissary), were added to their establishment. New regiments were raised, with proper officers and fusileers, and the uniforms of the officers and men were furnished by government, and were different from each other. A commandant, an assistant, eight cannoniers, and ten fusileers, belonged to each cannon. In firing, the captain of the gun stood with four topges on the right, the lieutenant with four on the left, and five fusileers were placed on either side of the cannon. Every day, excepting Tuesdays and Wednesdays, they were exercised by five regiments at a time; and the artillery was practised with shot in the valley of Sweet Waters. The exercise with the unloaded cannon took place on each holiday in the barracks. Surgeons were added to the corps. The guns themselves, of every class, were improved, and cast on a new model. They were allotted separately by distinguishing marks to their different regiments; and the whole service was so contrived, that three days were sufficient to prepare any portion of the artillery for immediate activity†.

* The details in the treatise are much more minute than those given above, which contain rather the spirit of the regulations than the regulations themselves.

† Mahmoud Rayf concludes the regulations for the Topges with the follow-

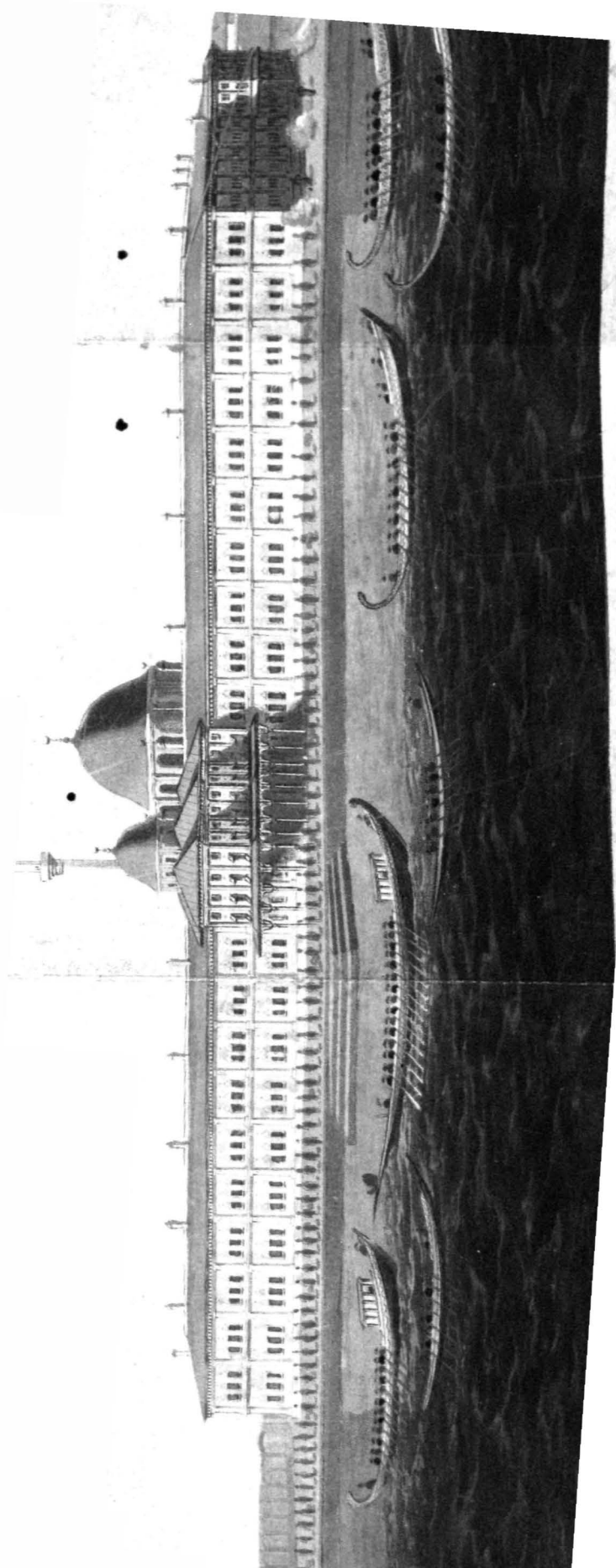
The Arabdges, or troops of the waggon-train, were also reformed. The Bashe was allowed a regular salary, and the same distinction as the commander of the Topges; whilst new regiments of men and officers, paid and clothed by the government, were enrolled in the former corps, and attached to the cannoniers, with whom they always exercised. To every gun-carriage were assigned one officer and five privates; and to every tumbril the same number. Barracks were built for them near those of the Topges, with shops and stables, the repairs of which were superintended by the principal officers in quarters. They had a body of carpenters, smiths, saddlers, and farriers, besides a mounted corps, with a commandant and subalterns, for dragging the cannons, which were under the same regulation as the Arabdges, and were taught to act on foot with the cannoniers. The tumbril followed the gun, with five privates and an officer, who learnt to halt at a word. On the march provisions were regulated by a commissary.

An important officer of state was named (not by rotation as before, but for a permanency) Inspector of the powder magazines. Formerly not half of the three thousand quintals of powder which should have been furnished by the three manufactories of Constantinople, Gallipoli, and Salonica, were supplied by those establishments, and the quality had been daily deteriorating in such a proportion, that it was unfit for any purpose but saluting: so that although Turkey produces saltpetre in abundance, the powder used for service was purchased from the Franks at sixty and seventy piasters the quintal. The price of this article was there-

ing encomium: *Les Reglemens de Sultan Selim III. pour le Corps des Toptchys sont d'une sagesse consommée.* Page 24.

fore doubled, and expert artisans were hired for the construction of mills as well as for the service of the manufactories. The magazines of Constantinople were repaired and augmented, and a large similar construction was built at Kutchuk-Chemedje, near the capital. The salaries of the workmen were tripled, and foreigners were paid from five hundred to a thousand piasters a month; and that the necessities of the state might not impoverish the subject, wood and all other articles were bought at the current price. Ten thousand quintals of powder, eight times stronger than that of the ancient manufacture, were soon furnished by the new mills; and if this quantity had not been sufficient, the supply might have been increased to thirty or forty thousand quintals.

The Bombadiers, anciently furnished from the Ziameths and Tinnars, or military fiefs, underwent a total change by the new regulations. They were all to have a fixed pay. A noble barrack, containing a refectory, a mathematical school, a foundery, workshops, magazines, and a mosck, was built for them at the lower end of the harbour, below the arsenal. An inspector, taken from the great officers of state, and the Reis-Effendi, were charged with their superintendance; and they were under the orders of a commandant, an intendant, and a commissary. Ten bombadiers, five cadets, and one lieutenant, were allotted to each mortar: five mortars made a company, and were under the command of a lieutenant-in-chief: fifteen mortars composed a brigade, and the brigades were known by separate marks. The lieutenants and cadets wore uniforms different from those of the men, and the whole corps was to be distinguished from the Miners by a red ribbon in the turban. They were ordered to exercise every day during summer at the barracks, and study at the mathematical



school; and finally, the commissary of the body was obliged to read aloud all the regulations, both old and new, at the barracks every month.

The Miners, a corps much neglected, were increased, and attached by the new constitution to the Bombadiers, in whose barracks they occupied two sets of quarters. They were divided into two classes; one of which studied the art of mining, whilst the others applied themselves to every branch of military architecture, and might more properly have been called engineers. They were governed by a Bashe and an Intendant; and were instructed by the professors and assistants of the mathematical school, who were directed to write instructive treatises. The miners furnished by the old system, that is, those who were possessed of military fiefs, and the cadets raised by the new constitution, employed themselves daily (excepting on Tuesdays and Fridays) in drawing plans and designing models in wood and plaster, the most ingenious and best constructed of which were presented to the Grand Vizier. In summer they were exercised in exploding real mines, and in laying out intrenchments and camps. Once in every six weeks they underwent a general examination, of which an exact report was presented to the Grand Vizier; and each month the secretary recited the regulations in presence of the students, subjoining an exhortation to strict duty and good conduct.

The marine was put under the superintendence of a ministry, formed on the plan of the European admiralities; and the official details, which had been formerly entrusted to the Capudan-Pasha alone, were conducted by the Ters-Hane Emini and his assistant officers. The command of vessels had usually been set up to sale; but Hussein-Pasha undertook the examination of the can-

didates; and retaining such only as were fit for the service, placed the unemployed on a list, to be elected in rotation to the vacant ships, and to attend in the mean time to the fleet in harbour. The pay of the captains was increased, and the invalids were allowed a permanent provision. None of them were either degraded or punished without being found guilty of a capital crime. The officers of each ship were ordered to be in active employ during summer and winter, and their pay to be according to their rank, their rank according to their merit. A Captain of the Port was chosen from the active commanders; and it was required of him that he should be thoroughly acquainted with the regulations of the Admiralty, and know how to write and read. The same officer was, together with the Captain, furnished with an account of the ammunition, stores, and the whole outfit of each man-of-war. He was assisted by an intendant in victualling and refitting the fleet; and all embezzlement was punished with adequate severity. For the same end, the sails, cables, and every article of each vessel, were distinguished by a particular mark. The stores were no longer bought at a fixed low price, but according to their current value by the intendant, whose purchases and accounts were inspected by the Captain of the Port and the Commissioners of the Admiralty. Five hundred carpenters, one hundred and fifty borers, and forty apprentices, retained at the former salary of twelve paras a day, and payed monthly, were raised and attached to the fleet; and a certain portion of them were distributed into the ships during the summer cruise, whilst the remainder were reviewed daily, and exercised at the arsenal. To these were added two hundred Egyptian calkers, fed and clothed at the expence of the state, and lodged in barracks behind the admiralty. The ships

were formed on a plan entirely new, and so strongly as to keep the sea four years without material repair: they were coppered; and the powder-barrels were also changed for large copper canisters. Instead of the thirty or forty fires which were formerly seen in a ship of the line, one large furnace was provided for cooking the provisions of the crew, who were no longer served with six months' provisions individually, and allowed their Maltese slaves for attendants, but received a breakfast of olive salad, and a ration of pilaf on Fridays and Mondays, and of soups on other days, from the ship's store.

Dry docks, calking basins, a harbour for fifty new gun-boats, and all the necessary appurtenances of a great arsenal, were built at the edge of the water at Ters-hane, and designs for similar contrivances were to be applied to the other principal harbours of the empire. A line-of-battle ship of three decks, a frigate, a corvette, and a brig, all copper-bottomed, were launched in one day during the year 1797, from the docks of Ters-Hane. It was provided that two ships should perform their manœuvres once a year in front of Beshik-Tash, or Ain-Alay-Kavak, in presence of the Sultan, who was to distribute rewards to the most expert of the officers and the crew; and it was also enjoined that the grandees of the court engaged in commerce, should purchase foreign-built merchantmen capable of standing the sea at all seasons of the year, and accordingly of instructing the Turkish sailors in the more difficult branches of practical navigation. An academy was built at the arsenal for the education of cadets, who were furnished with competent professors, and were divided into two classes, the one being instructed in naval architecture, and the other in navigation. This, and every other department of the marine, were confided

to the superintendence of Messrs. Rhodes and Benoit, the gentlemen before mention'd in these Letters.

In addition to these institutions for the formation of the new troops and their attached corps, and the improvement of the Ottoman navies, a general regulation provided, that the Janissaries, amounting it was supposed to 400,000 men, should be exercised in the use of the musket, with their Sakas and other assistants, by four regiments at a time, twice in every week, from the 4th of May to the 6th of November, and as often in winter as the weather would permit. Once a year they were to march either to the downs of Daout-Pasha, three miles from the capital, or to the valley of Sweet Waters, to be reviewed by the Sultan in person. The Gebeges, a sort of veteran battalion, for the guard of the depôts, being more in number than sufficient for that purpose, were to be exercised and reviewed with the Janissaries. Lastly, for victualling the armies, magazines were constructed on the Danube, and other points near the seat of war, and a sum of 12,500,000 piasters was appropriated for purchasing grain at the current price, and not at that fixed by the laws of the Miri, or Imperial Treasury, for the supply of the capital. The office of this department was built of stone in the first court of the Seraglio, and the management of it was assigned to a minister adequately remunerated, and supplied with assistants.

In order to provide for the increased disbursements of the public exchequer, it was found expedient to create a new revenue, as well as to appropriate a portion of the former income of the state exclusively to the purposes of the recent institution. To this end a treasury was formed, under the controul of a great state officer, chosen from amongst the chief men of the empire, with the title

of Treasurer of the New Bank (Iradi Djedid Tetterdary), and Inspector of the New Troops (Ta'alimlu Asker Naziry). To increase his emoluments, the office of Second Minister of the Finances, which had always been held by a person of importance, and conferred the honours of a seat in the Divan next to the Chief Treasurer, of a scarlet pelisse, and of a led horse, was incorporated with the new place in the person of this Minister, to whom a sufficient number of secretaries and other official assistants, all of them enjoying honourable appointments, were assigned.

The revenues of the new treasury arose from a sale by auction of the tenths belonging to the Malikiane, (or fiefs held possessively), under the annual value of fifteen thousand piasters, upon the death of the respective proprietors by whom they were farmed, and by an absolute appropriation of the tenths above that value, to be managed according to circumstances, for the benefit of the new bank. The duties on the merchandise of Constantinople, and on the tobaccos throughout the empire, instead of being let out as formerly, flowed immediately into the treasury, and caused at once a considerable augmentation of revenue. The military fiefs (Ziameths and Timars) in the hands of unserviceable owners, were confiscated, an estimation being made according to the census of these proprietaries collected in 1790; and a rule was established for filling up all future vacancies, by cadets capable of actual service in the cavalry of the Ottoman armies. The fiefs originally granted for the equipment of the ancient marine, were applied to the benefit of the new bank. The new taxes were a duty of two paras an oke on wine, and four on spirits for sale, levied on all Christian subjects, and of one para a head on sheep and goats. The tax on cotton, which was formerly an asper on every oke, and

was farmed, was raised to one para for the raw material, and two paras for the thread, and was paid into the treasury. Gall-nuts were also taxed at one para, and currants at two paras an oke; and the revenues of the new bank amounted in the year 1798 to 32,250,000 piasters.

Such is the general outline of the Nizam-Djedid. It would require a whole volume, says Mahmoud Rayf, to enter into the detail of all the statutes which have been enacted relative to the different branches of the public revenue; *but although a few only have been cited, this sample will make known the wisdom of the august sovereign to whom we are indebted for their institution; just as a single drop of water is sufficient to indicate the existence of the river from which it flows**.—It is not to be supposed that the designs of the Sultan were seconded by the vigour and alacrity of his subjects in every article of the intended reform. Mr. Browne reports, that when he visited the mathematical schools of the arsenal, there was a want of nothing but books and instruments, and that the professors met together to smoke; and yet Dr. Pouqueville speaks favourably of the performance at the Academy of Design, directed by Mons. Ricard, a French gentleman of Toulon, who taught a number of young Turks to draw charts and to engrave on copper, and had formed an incipient collection of some valuable materials relative to Asia Minor, and the countries on the borders of the Black Sea. The grand object, the raising and the discipline of the Bostandje Fusileers, proceeded with rapidity, although the number enrolled did not amount to more than twelve thousand, and was not sufficient to occupy one-fourth of the barracks designed for their reception. The Topges.

* *Tableau des Nouveaux Reglemens*, p. 59.

evinced by their speedy improvement the efficacy of their recent instruction.

Selim, however, had been thrown upon evil times; and being the successor of a monarch who, during his feeble reign of thirteen years, had lost the Crimea, part of Bosnia, Schatz and Cotzin, had to struggle against the misfortunes which usually forerun and prognosticate the fall of an empire. The rebellions of the provinces (which had been frequent since the reign of Mahomet the Third, when Carsan of Caramania raised the standard of revolt), were multiplied in his reign; and in the year 1797, Ali of Albania, Passawand Oglou of Widin, Mustapha of Mecca, and the Pashas of Damascus and Bagdad, held their governments in open opposition to the Porte. Arabia was desolated by the Wahaubees; Roumelia overrun with brigands. The convulsions of France were destined to shake the earth from the banks of the Seine to the borders of the Red Sea; and the dominion of the Great Nation was to be augmented by the dismemberment of the Turkish provinces. The capital trembled at the Syrian victories of Bonaparte; and at the moment of indecision, when it was doubted whether war should be declared against France, and the Mufti refused to issue his *fatwa*, the discontents of the people were declared by repeated conflagrations, and Selim tottered on his throne. The passage of the Russians from the Black Sea through the straits, and the anchoring of a Christian fleet under the walls of the Seraglio, were no less an object of horror than the fall of Egypt, and the Sultan was endangered equally by his allies and by his enemies*. The

* Admiral Utschakow passed with his squadron, and war was declared against France, on the 10th of September, 1798. Mehemed Ised Pasha, Grand Vizier, as well as the Mufti, who refused to sign the declaration, was banished.

exploits of Nelson and Abercromby recovered the Turks from the defeats of Gaza, Jaffa and Acre, of Aboukir and Heliopolis; but the triumphant return of their Christian allies from Corfu, and the second display of the Russian standard under the walls of the capital, renewed their jealousies and discords, which burst forth in the assassinations at Galata, and the disturbances (before related) in the Suleymaniè. The proceedings of the Sultan on these melancholy occasions, and the public punishment of the delinquents, at the same time that they exasperated his subjects, might have failed to appease the cabinet of St. Petersburg, had not a new turn been given to the politics of that court, and the face of Europe been changed by the death of the Emperor Paul*.

* Dr. Pouqueville, who was at Constantinople when the affair occurred, relates, that the Dragomans of the insulted nations were solemnly convoked, and that four of the offenders concerned in attacking Mr. De Tamara and his company in the mosck, were in their presence strangled, whilst thirty were severely bastinadoed (*Voyage a Constantinople*, p. 186). Mons. Beauvoisin, who was confined in the Seven Towers with Dr. Pouqueville, mentions, as has been before related, that two were hanged (*Notice sur la Cour du Grand Seigneur*, p. 80), which I believe to be the actual number. But the effect produced on the Turks was equally prejudicial to the popularity of the Sultan; and it is certain, that when the two Greeks supposed to have been concerned in shooting the Russian officers at Galata, were hanged, their bodies were taken from the gallows, and followed to the grave by a large body of Mussulmans, and even some Chiauses attached to the arsenal—"an unheard-of honour, when paid to the corpse of an Infidel, a dog, a Giaour." *Voir des Mussulmans derrière le convoi d'un infidèle, d'un chien, d'un dgiour, est une chose inouïe! Je garantis positivement ce fait, que ne serait pas croyable si je n'eusse été sur les lieux, et si des témoins oculaires n'eussent à l'instant attesté son authenticité.*—*Notice sur la Cour du Grand Seigneur*, p. 84.

That event, and the subsequent general peace, quieted the apprehensions which had been entertained from the external enemies of the Porte; but the recommencement of hostilities renewed the distresses of the empire, and it soon appeared that the two great belligerent powers were determined upon involving the Sultan in a war, whose features and general character were totally different from any contest in which Europe had hitherto been embroiled, and whose principle was, indeed, too universal to admit of the neutrality of any considerable independent state in any quarter of the globe. The intrigues which had before disturbed the civilized courts of the continent, were transferred to the palace of the Reis-Effendi, and the Porte was for more than two years distracted between allies, two of whom pleaded in union their recent services, whilst the other advanced his existing preponderance: Russia and England were to try their strength against France in the Divan; and the Sultan was the sad spectator of a contest of which he was himself the unwilling umpire, the ostensible object, and the proposed prey. The victory of either party alike menaced him with ruin: he had to choose between the armies of France and the fleets of England. When the French Ambassador General Sebastiani, and the successes of Austerlitz, had destroyed the former equilibrium, and were found an over match for Prince Italinski and Mr. Pole*, one of the threatened alternatives was at once brought into view: the Porte was then informed, *that the armies*

* A severe domestic calamity had rendered the Ambassador Mr. Arbuthnot, incapable of attending to his official duties, and the relations between Great Britain and the Porte were carried on by the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Lord W. Pole.

*and fleets of the allies were to receive a new impulse**. The new impulse was the advance of the Russians in Moldavia, and the appearance of a British squadron at Constantinople. The war with Russia commenced: the distress of the Sultan was daily increased; and notwithstanding his affection for his favourite Sebastiani, he would willingly have retained the friendship of his other ancient allies. He had not, however, the choice of impartiality, and was not even to continue his attentions to the French Ambassador, the unprecedented honours paid to whom, was one of the particular grievances of which the English Plenipotentiary thought himself obliged personally to complain, as well as of the disgrace of those Turkish ministers who had been concerned in forwarding the triple alliance between England, Russia, and the Porte†.

Never was sovereign so situated between two negotiators, one armed with the power of the land, the other with that of the sea; both, to all appearance, able to destroy, but neither capable of protecting him against his antagonist. The precipitate flight of the British Ambassador had scarcely relieved him from the embarrassment of making a selection between one of the menacing parties, when his capital was alarmed for the first time by the

* Papers presented by His Majesty's command to the House of Commons, pursuant to their address of the 16th of March, 1808. Note from the Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot to the Reis-Effendi, dated Buyuk-dere, 28th August, 1806.

† See the same note to the Reis-Effendi, in which his Excellency Mr. Arbuthnot notices these points; but with the introduction of *I will omit to mention*, &c. and an avowal that he did not wish to interfere in the internal administration of affairs. Such forms of rhetoric are, I presume, fully understood by diplomatists as well as common writers.

presence of a hostile force, and the last of calamities seemed reserved for the reign of Selim.

The good fortune which interposed to save the seat of empire was not extended to the sovereign, and the evils which were inevitable from the triumph of either power, gathered fast around him, even from the day which saw the city of the Faithful delivered from the insults of a Christian flag. The success which freed his subjects from their fears dissolved also their union. The discontented of the capital began to murmur at a monarch whose reign had been a tissue of misfortunes, and they found subject for complaint even in the event which had contributed to their preservation. The employment of the Infidels for the protection of the Believers, and their subsequent honours, but above all, the increasing kindness with which the General Sebastiani was received at all hours in the Seraglio, and enjoyed familiar converse with the Sultan himself, became a constant topic of animadversion amongst the Ulema, who connected with this conduct the predilection which Selim had always evinced for the sciences and the arts of the Franks, and construed the whole series of his measures into a systematic attack upon the religion and the fundamental laws of the empire. The Janissaries united with the ministers of the law, and were with facility persuaded that the innovations of the Sultan had been directed principally against themselves. In the formation of the new troops, and all the regulations of the Nizam-Djedid, they felt the decrease, and foresaw the extinction of their influence, and being themselves determined upon revolt, they did not delay to furnish others of the military bodies of Constantinople with a plausible pretext for resisting the Imperial ordinances. They found a chief to encourage and direct their sedi-

tion in the person of Mousa-Pasha, the Caimacam. This man had been for twenty years the sport of the ruling Turks, had repeatedly lost his pashaliks, and been deprived of his honours, and as he had borne all his disgraces with a patient shrug, had acquired a reputation for submissive humility and resignation, which but ill-accorded with the ferocity and turbulence of his natural character. The real sentiments of his ambitious mind, however nicely concealed by the habitual dissimulation of his carriage, were discerned by the penetrating eye of the famous Djeddar Pasha of Acre, who foretold of him that he would be the cause of many troubles. The ministers of the Porte and the Sultan had not the good fortune to make the same discovery, and at the period that some suspicions were entertained that the grandees of the empire might oppose the innovating measures of the cabinet, Mousa was chosen to fill the important post of Caimacam, as a person who, free from ambition, would hazard no intrigue, and would be content with the pageantry without aspiring to the power of his office. Scarcely was he invested with the caftan, when he resolved to pay himself the debt of revenge, and contrived, though without throwing off the mask, to fulfil the prophecy of Djeddar, and to act the most unworthy part in the most disgraceful revolution which has stained the Ottoman annals. Retaining his outward devotion and obedience to Selim, he privately fomented the discontents of the Janissaries, and employed the apprehensions of the one, and the menaces of the other, to destroy such of his fellow ministers as he had long considered the objects of his hate, and had singled out for proscription and punishment.

The first symptom of the general disaffection was displayed amongst the garrisons in the castles and forts of the Bosphorus,

the protection of which had not been forgotten, amongst the numerous reforms of the new constitution. The old forts had been much improved, and new defences raised on each side of the canal. The guards at each battery were augmented, and a Nazir with honourable emoluments was appointed to inspect their discipline, besides an officer (On-Bashe) for every ten men, who should attend to the vigilant and regular discharge of their duty. Two sentinels were to watch at each castle during the night, and in the event of any ship attempting to force the passage, *the garrison was by no means to go to sleep*. They were to be employed daily in exercising the artillery, except on holidays, when they were to clean and inspect their guns. They were also to learn the use of the musket, and be manœuvred after the manner of the troops of Levend Tchiftlik*. The garrisons of the canal had always been composed of Bostandges, and notwithstanding the contrivance by which, *in order not to infringe upon the ancient usages of the empire*†, the new troops were attached to their corps, they were not disposed to co-operate with the Sultan, and even the trifling addition to their military duties required of them, seemed an intolerable slavery and violation of their ancient privileges. Infinite pains were employed to reconcile them to exertions which were not to be dropped when there was no instant and visible cause for activity; and it was found more feasible to form a new body of men altogether upon the improved system,

* Nouveaux Reglemens de l'Empire Ottoman, &c. pp. 51, &c.

† *Pour ne point porter atteinte aux anciens usages de l'Empire, ces nouveaux corps ont été réunis à l'ancien corps des Bostandges et ils sont connus sous la denomination de Bostany Tufenkitchissy Odaghy.* Such are the words of Mahmoud Rayf-Effendi.—Reglemens, p. 86.

than to engraft a part of the recent regulations upon any of the corps belonging to the ancient establishment.

A suspicion prevailed that these Bostandges were to be united to the new troops, and it was confirmed by the order for clothing them in the uniform of the Fusileers. On the 25th of May, in the year 1807, in less than three months after the discomfiture of the English fleet, the garrisons burst into open mutiny, and the virtuous Rayf-Effendi* was the first to fall a sacrifice to their fury. On the morning of that day he carried the commands of the Sultan to the castles, and finding the troops not disposed to obey, retreated hastily towards Buyuk-dere. His Excellency Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan minister, from his country-house in that village, saw him pass in a kirlanguish with one attendant, and bowed to him as he rowed along the shore. Not three minutes elapsed before another boat full of armed men pulled swiftly down the bay, and the immediate event was the murder of the obnoxious favourite. The slave threw himself round his master to protect him from the Bostandges, and was instantly cut to pieces, whilst Mahmoud, without resistance, and in silence, fell at the same moment under the sabres of his assassins.

On the same day Halili-Aga, Nazir of Hyssar castle on the Asiatic shore, was also killed; and the report of the insurrection having reached Constantinople, the Sultan, not acquainted with the extent of the mischief, early on the next morning (the 26th) dispatched his commands for allaying the commotion, and punishing the mutineers. These were rejected with disdain, and

* A very tolerable full length picture of Mahmoud Rayf, drawn by W. Miller, and engraved by Sciavonetti, junior, may be found in the print-shops in London.

the insurgents assured of the co-operation of the Janissaries, deserted their respective stations, and assembled to the number of three thousand in the meadows of Büyük-dere, choosing for their general Katchaya Oglou, one of their own body, and a prominent leader in the revolt. The rebels were now considered to have assumed an appearance sufficiently formidable to justify an offer of negotiation from the Sultan, which was accordingly transmitted from the Seraglio, and met with a rejection as decisive as that which had been given to the preceding orders. Receiving an accession of force from every quarter, they marched directly to the capital. The Janissaries rose on the 27th, and carried their kettles to the Etmeidan, or place of feasting, an open square near the aqueduct of Valens, which is allotted to the distribution of provisions to the soldiers, and has been the immemorial camp of their rebellious predecessors*.

On this decisive signal of revolt, the inclinations of the various orders began gradually to develop themselves, and it soon appeared that the Ulema, if they did not declare against the Sultan, were determined at least to remain neuter in the contest; for the Mufti, as if in concert with the Janissaries, and whilst the melancholy clanking of the kettles in their passage to the Etmeidan still sounded in the streets of Constantinople, issued an edict to the inhabitants of the capital and its neighbourhood, intreating

* The two large copper kettles in which the *tchorba* or soup of each oda is cooked, are placed in front of the respective tents of the chamber to which they belong. They are carried between two men on a pole, preceded by two other soldiers of the oda, one of whom bears a long skimmer, and the other a ladle; and as they pass along the streets, the Janissaries rise and make a reverent obeisance to the procession. The cook of each oda is a person of some importance, being a sort of provost-marshal or gaoler, and the Tchorbaji or Colonel, derives his name from the inspection of the rations.

them to take no part in the disturbance, to furnish the daily supply of provisions for the markets, and to consider the contest as a struggle in which they were totally unconcerned. The Franks of Pera were also exhorted to remain tranquil, and to feel assured that their lives and properties would be secure under every event.

The Sultan was now awakened to the sense of his danger: he assembled his ministers at the Seraglio, and the 28th of the month was passed in negotiation with the insurgents in the Etmeidan. During that day the fate of Selim was on the balance: he transmitted to the Etmeidan an offer to abolish the new institutions; to which the Janissaries returned no other answer than a demand for the immediate execution of all the ministers who had advised and presided over the Nizam-Djedid. Then it was that the Caimacam insidiously assured him, that the sacrifice was necessary, and would appease the rebels. All was not yet lost—if at that moment the gates of the Seraglio had been shut, a cannon had been fired, and the head of Mousa Pasha himself had been struck off and thrown over the walls, Selim would have triumphed, and retained the throne of his ancestors. But the instant peril, and the presence of his enemies, bewildered the faculties, and so absorbed the resolution of the Sultan, that he seems to have despaired of resistance, and to have placed all hopes of safety in submission alone. It was not suggested to his mind, that with the new troops of Scutari and T'chiftlik, and other soldiers in the vicinity of the capital, he might speedily assemble thirty thousand men, no less devoted to himself than inimical to the Janissaries, and that until their arrival he could maintain the Seraglio against the rebels, by arraying the forces of his numerous body guard. Yet the testimony of all the reports prevalent at this

day in Constantinople, concurs in the persuasion that such an opposition, with the instant death of the Caimtcam, would have dismayed the insurgents and crushed the rebellion. But the traitor prevailed, and with a cruel ingenuity, contrived to include in the proscription, the names of two old and innocent men, the Kehayah Bey and Reis-Effendi, who were called to a conference with Mousa, and on leaving the room, unsuspecting of their danger, were carried away to the second gate, and strangled. The number of heads presented to the Janissaries early on the morning of the 29th, was seven; but the ruffians rising in their insolence, were not satisfied with the bloody offering, and recognizing the aged victims of the resentment of Mousa, declared that they had required another sacrifice. "*The heads were not those of the enemies whose punishment they had demanded.*" The Sultan hearing this last intelligence, sent for the Mufti, and on learning that he withheld his advice, found that he had ceased to reign.

The Janissaries, headed by the traitor Mousa, had already found their way into the Seraglio, when the Sultan retired to the mosck of the palace, and wrapping himself in the robe of Mahomet, took his seat in the corner of the sanctuary. Here he was found by the Mufti, who intreated him to submit to the wishes of the people, and to resign his crown. Another report says, that previously to this moment, he had told his attendants that he would reign no more, and ordered them to bring his successor before him. The circumstances of his actual deposition were not exactly known; but on the evening of the same day (the 29th) it was understood in all the quarters of the capital, that Selim, the most injured if not the best of the Ottomans, had stepped from a throne to a prison, and that the reigning monarch

was his cousin Mustapha the Fourth, eldest son of Sultan Abdulhamid.

This prince, when he was drawn from the luxurious obscurity of his harem to gird on the sword of Mahomet, was thirty years old ; but not being possessed of a capacity sufficient to supply the defects of his education, the maturity of his age did not qualify him for the throne which he had been compelled so unexpectedly to usurp. From his advancement to the empire, he appeared the servant rather than the master of the armed multitude to whom he was indebted for his elevation ; and the period of his short reign is not marked by any act of the sovereign, but only by the successes and defeats of the various individuals and parties of his subjects, in their continued struggle for predominance.—The beginning and the close, are the only transactions of his reign in which he himself may be said to have played any part. The Janisseries were in possession of the sceptre, and their enemies fell by the sword or the bow-string. The new institutions were abolished ; and the new troops, after the execution of their principal officers, dispersed.—Their triumph was but of a short duration ; and the lawless exercise of their usurped authority filled the capital with complaints, and spread from the centre to the farthest provinces of the empire. It was in vain to hope for a suppression of their insolence from the feeble and intimidated Sultan ; but the ambition of a daring subject effected that which should have been accomplished by the virtue of the sovereign.

Mustapha, Pasha of Rudshuk, retained in the surname of Bairactar (*the Ensign*) a memorial of the humble rank which he had originally held in the Turkish armies, and carried about him, affixed, as it were, to his person, a visible instance of that exalta-

tion of merit of which the Turkish history can furnish so many and such extraordinary examples. He was rude and illiterate, but of a vigorous genius, which supplied the expedients as well as the suggestions of ambition, and rising with every exigency, proved equal to the accomplishment no less than the creation of the most daring projects. His rise was as rapid as his endeavours were unremitting; and after repeatedly distinguishing himself in the armies of the empire, he attracted the notice of Selim, and was honoured with a pashalik.

It was the boast of Bairactar, that he owed his advance to the personal regard of the Sultan, and his subsequent conduct evinced that he respected Selim as his patron and his friend; but he was averse to the innovations of his master, and either from a suspected attachment to the Janissaries, or a confidence in his military prowess, was dismissed to the command of a body of forces on the frontier, and to the distant government of Rudshuk. From the moment he was informed of the deposition of Selim, it appears that he contemplated the bold design of seizing upon the government; and convinced of the pernicious measures of the Janissaries, or seeing no other way of raising himself than by depressing that lawless body, determined upon opposing the hardy troops of the provinces to the enervated militia of Constantinople.

So early as the October of the same year in which Selim had been dethroned, Bairactar dispatched to the Sultan a formal notice, that he should advance to the capital to reform the abuses of the state, and assist him in the administration of public affairs. Accordingly, he collected a force of nearly forty thousand men, composed chiefly of Albanians from the garrisons of Roumelia, and marching to Constantinople about the end of the year, encamped on the plains of Daout-Pasha, four miles from the walls

of the city. His arrival was the signal of submission. He convoked the chief men of the empire, and depositing the banner of Mahomet, which he had unfurled to give a sanction and support to his enterprise, made them swear to the gradual abolition of the Janissaries, and a restoration of the good order and tranquillity of the state. The Sultan was an unnoticed spectator of the arrangement: even the semblance of power was transferred from the Seraglio to the camp at Daout-Pasha; for the ministers of the Porte, and the missions of Pera, directed their visits of ceremony to the tent of the triumphant general, who, without any acknowledged title or specific office, was thus for several months in full possession of the Imperial power. But the Pasha, aware that the Mussulmans, accustomed to revere the representative of their prophet, might experience a renewal of favour for their degraded sovereign, resolved upon the elevation of a Sultan, who, in return for the crown, might render his authority legitimate, and give a sanction to his ambition.

The 28th of July, of the year 1808, was fixed upon by Mustapha for a hunting expedition to the forests of Belgrade, and it was determined by Bairactar to enter the Seraglio on the same day, during the absence of the Grand Signior, and preventing his return to the palace, finally to exclude him from the throne. Selim was yet alive in those apartments of the Seraglio which the crimes and misfortunes of the Ottomans have set apart for the confinement of their dethroned princes, and it was the preservation of the Sultan whom he resolved to restore, that prompted him to attempt by stratagem that which he might have accomplished by force. Unfortunately the secret of his intention was not confined to his own breast, but was entrusted to several of the ministers of the Divan, and the Grand Vizier, though a friend, was suspected

to have betrayed him to the Sultan; for on the appointed day, when Bairactar marched into the city, he found the gates of the Seraglio closed, the pages and body guard under arms, and every preparation for a determined resistance.

The victorious rebel disappointed, but not intimidated, gave orders for an immediate assault. The contest lasted only a short time, but the interval was fatal to Selim. On the sound of the first shot, the emissaries of the Sultan were dispatched to his apartments, where they found, as is reported, the dethroned monarch at his devotions, and attempted to surprize him whilst in the attitude of prayer. He discerned their purpose, and before the bow-string could be fitted to his neck, wounded one of the mutes with his hangiar, but being thrown upon his back, was overpowered, and instantly strangled.

From the murder of Selim the executioners proceeded to the apartments of Mahmoud, the youngest son of Abdulhamid, and the only remaining prince of the blood royal. There was still some hope for the Sultan in the eventual death of his brother. Selim was no more; the rebels, the audacious Bairactar himself, would respect the last of the Ottoman race. The mutes rushed into the chamber of the confined prince; but Mahmoud was no where to be found: the fond fidelity of a slave had concealed him in the furnace of a bath. The feeble contest continued under the walls, and the assailants thundered at the gates, whilst the search for the prince was prosecuted with redoubled eagerness and anxiety. The place of his concealment had alone escaped the scrutiny, and the fate of the monarchy depended upon whether or not the gates should be forced before the royal prisoner was discovered. What must have been the feelings of Mahmoud, what the sensations of his faithful slave, when the shouts of the Albanians proclaimed that Bairactar

had burst his way into the Seraglio? The insurgents rushed to the interior of the palace, headed by their leader, and by the intrepid Seid Ali, the Capudan-Pasha. Advancing to the third gate, they called aloud for the instant appearance of Selim, and the eunuchs of Mustapha casting the body of the murdered monarch before them, exclaimed, *Behold the Sultan whom ye seek!* Bairactar, overpowered at the sight, threw himself on the corpse of his murdered benefactor, and wept bitterly; but being roused by the exhortation of Seid Ali, who told him that this was not the time for grief but for revenge, proceeded hastily to the presence-chamber. Mustapha never shewed himself worthy of his crown until the moment when he was compelled to resign it. He did not despair of awing the rebels into submission by the Ottoman majesty: at least he was determined to fall with dignity, and on the entrance of Bairactar, was found seated upon his throne in his usual state, and surrounded by the officers of the Imperial household. The indignant chief was not moved by the august spectacle, but advancing towards the Sultan, drew him from his seat, saying to him in a bold and angry tone, **WHAT DOST THOU THERE? YIELD THAT PLACE TO A WORTHER!**

The account of the conduct of the Sultan is variously related in the different reports of this last transaction of his reign; but whatever was the measure of his resistance, it proved ineffectual; for on the same night the cannon of the Seraglio announced to the people the dethronement of Mustapha the Fourth, and the elevation of Mahmoud the Second.

The first act of the new reign was the instalment of Bairactar in the post to which he had aspired, and which, at the hands of Mahmoud at least, he well deserved. No sooner was the seal of the empire committed to his charge, than the Vizier com-

menced his projected reform with the punishment of those who had been concerned in the first revolution, and the deposition of Selim. The traitor Mousa Pasha lost his head. The officers of the castles on the Bosphorus, who had led the insurgents at *Buyukdere*, the most seditious of the Janissaries, and all those of the household who had opposed the deposition of Mustapha, were arrested and strangled. The last Vizier Azem was dismissed to the government of Ismael, to which place many others of the ministers, suspected rather than guilty of disinclination to the late transaction, were also banished. The savage order which destroyed the females of the harem near the shores of Prince's islands, was then issued and executed; and other acts of a complexion less inhuman, but equally decisive, convinced the inhabitants of the capital that the new minister was not to be deterred from the adoption of such measures as appeared to him calculated to restore the ancient vigour of the Turkish power.

The Vizier openly avowed his resolution of abolishing the Janissaries, or at least of reforming their system, and retrenching upon their privileges. He refused the disbursement of pay to any of the corps, except such as were in service, and performing either the duty of the internal police, or of an actual campaign against the enemy. The disorder and presumption which had so frequently disturbed the tranquillity of the capital, were entirely suppressed. Constantinople and its suburbs were protected by the presence of the provincial troops, and the peace and good order preserved by the Albanians of *Bairactar*, are still remembered with admiration and regret by the citizens of every denomination. Mahmoud was unable to oppose, and it may be thought that he approved the measures of his minister. It was natural that the

Janissaries should be the objects of his terror and his hate, and that he should be no unwilling instrument in the hands of the Vizier in promulgating the repeated acts by which their character was degraded and their influence undermined.

To restore the new troops of Sultan Selim, was thought too hardy and perilous an adventure, and by one of those errors which generally attend every temporising and middle system, it was judged more expedient to revive the military body of the Seimens, who might supply the place and be regulated according to the discipline of the former Fusileers. The name, however, of the re-established corps was more odious to the Janissaries than even that of Selim's soldiery, as belonging to an institution more ancient than their own; and they were only the more resolved to ruin the author of the innovation. Their actual subjection, and their fear of the provincial forces, no less than the complete dissimulation which it is a part of Turkish capacity at any time to command, contributed to favour their projects of revenge, and to deceive the confident Bairactar, who fell into the usual error of prosperity, and began to despise the enemy whom he had irreconcilably injured. He even seems to have felt some compunction for the depression and disgrace of the ancient soldiery of the empire, to whom it owed all its former glory, and amongst whom he himself had commenced his military career.

Being persuaded that they had submitted and were reconciled to his administration, he relaxed the severity of his proceedings against them, and between the hope of making use of them as friends, and the contempt of their resistance as enemies, came at last to the fatal resolution of breaking up the camp at Daout-Pasha, and dismissing the greater part of the provincial forces.

Previously to their departure, he resolved to confirm the union which he fondly hoped had by his efforts been formed between the two contending parties, the Janissaries and the other military bodies of the empire; and for this purpose the valley of Sweet Waters was chosen for the scene of an imposing ceremony, in which the oblivion of all former enmities, and the peace of the empire, were to be solemnly proclaimed and finally ratified in the face of the Ottoman nation. The plain of Kiat-Hane was lined on each side with tents, and preparations for a repast were spread under the long avenues on the banks of the Barbysses. The camp of Daout-Pasha and the barracks of the Etmeidan were emptied of their troops, and fifty thousand soldiers gallantly equipped and in arms, assembled at the feast. Bairactar himself, surrounded by the ministers of state and the chief Pashas of either army, presided at a feast, of which, whether we consider the importance of the object, the number and character of the guests, or the circumstances of the occasion that called them to the same table, there is not, I believe, any parallel in the history of the world. It is not the least astonishing part of the event, that the half of a vast multitude chosen from the lowest class, should, in any nation, be found capable of smothering their emotions, and of concealing from their companions, through a long series of artifices and professions, the real state of their feelings, and the nature of their designs.

At the conclusion of the repast the chief officers of the Janissaries, and the generals of the provincial army, at the command of Bairactar, rose from their seats, and unsheathed their sabres: in an instant the plain from the kiosk of Achmet to the Golden Horn flashed with the arms of the intermingled troops, who crossed

their swords, and swore on them and by the name of the prophet, an eternal fidelity to each other, and a steady allegiance to the new constitution.

The Albanians began their march on the succeeding morning, and the number of soldiers attached to the Vizier who still remained in the capital, amounted only to four thousand; but Cadi-Pasha, the friend and associate of Bairactar, with eight thousand Asiatics, was encamped on the heights and in the barracks of Scutari.

Two days after the feast at Sweet Waters, on the 14th of November, 1808, after the *passevend* had commenced their nightly rounds, a large body of the Janissaries issued from their quarters, and surrounding the palace of the Porte, at that time the habitation of the Vizier and the ministers, immediately set fire to the building. Bairactar and his friends, on the discovery of the assault, contrived to escape and shelter themselves in Barut-Hane, a small powder magazine of stone; but those who were unable to fly, were either destroyed by the assailants, or consumed in the conflagration. The Janissaries rushed to the other dwellings in which their enemies were lodged, and laid the vicinity of the Porte in ashes. Barut-Hane they attacked in vain, but in the middle of the night a tremendous explosion shook all the quarters of the capital, and it was found that the magazine, with the Grand Vizier and his companions, had been blown into the air. Whether this event occurred by accident or design, is at this day unknown, but it decided the issue, although it was far from proving the conclusion of the contest. The *Seimens*, the armed populace, and the Albanians, who would have rallied under Bairactar and perhaps have overpowered their anta-

gonists, were dispirited by the fatal event; but seeing that they were destined for slaughter, prepared for a determined resistance. The streets of the city during the whole of the 15th were the scene of a continued action, in which the Janissaries were worsted,* but the Seimens suffered severely in the loss of the nephew of their late master, a youth of distinguished bravery, whom they had placed at their head. The Janissar-Aga on the same day imprudently made his appearance in the Etmeidan in the turban of the new regulation, and was massacred by his own soldiers, who chose for their general the next in command. The Galiondges of the arsenal, although Seid Ali the Capudan-Pasha had declared against the Janissaries, and the Topges, remained under arms, but took no part in the struggle.

On the 16th Cadi-Pasha passed over from Scutari at the head of his eight thousand troops, and marching through the court of St. Sophia, proceeded to the barracks of the Gebeges, in the vicinity of the mosck, where five hundred of the Janissaries had taken their stand. Cadi surrounding the square, did not attempt to force an entrance, but setting fire to the building, retained his regiments at their stations until the quarters were consumed, and the whole of the five hundred were burnt alive. The Asiatics, leaving the ruins in flames, made no efforts to extinguish the spreading conflagration, but departed in search of their enemies, and filled the streets with carnage. The town was in a blaze from the walls of the Seraglio to the aqueduct of Valens, and a man-of-war, by the order of Seid Ali, continued at the same time to play upon the Janissaries' barracks. The event was doubtful on the night of the 16th, during which the shrieks of the women, the shouts of the soldiers, and the repeated discharges

of fire-arms, declared to the terrified inhabitants of Pera that the sanguinary struggle had not ceased in any quarter of the city. The fire had raged for four and twenty hours, and the artillery of the ship was still beating upon the barracks of the Etmeidan, when, on the ensuing morning, the forces of the arsenal and of Tophana, announced that they had united themselves to the Janissaries, and thus gave the victory to the least deserving of the antagonists.

Until that moment Sultan Mahmoud, having closed the palace gates, awaited within the walls of the Seraglio the event of the contest, but the decision of the seamen and the cannoniers, rendered it necessary for him to consult his own safety by an exertion of the Imperial authority in behalf of the triumphant party. His counsellors, for it is not known that Mahmoud himself gave the order, thought fit to secure him from the victors by the death of the imprisoned Mustapha, who was strangled, and that so secretly, that the circumstances of his execution have never transpired. Having therefore nothing to dread from the former partiality of the Janissaries for his immediate predecessor, and seeing that their cause had been espoused by the most powerful and entire of the remaining military bodies, he dispatched his mandate to the ship to cease the cannonade, and transmitted at the same time to the Janissaries an assurance that the cause of their complaints did no longer exist—the *Seimens* were abolished for ever. No sooner was the resolve of the Sultan made known, than the firing ceased in every part of the city, except where the successful soldiery still vented their rage upon the unresisting populace. Seid Ali and Cadi-Pasha, on seeing their adherents disperse, left the Seraglio point in two wherries, and rowing hastily

up the Bosphorus, fled with such speed, that although a corvette weighed anchor and proceeded in pursuit of them in less than three hours after their departure, they effected their escape. The head of Cadi has subsequently been sent to the Seraglio.

The Janissaries were not suddenly appeased by the conciliation of the Sultan, and the submission of their opponents: they employed the 18th of the month in destroying every vestige of the invidious institution. A large body passed over to Scutari, and burnt the magnificent barracks of Sultan Selim on the heights above that suburb; whilst another division marched to Levend Tchiftlik, and commenced an attack on five hundred Seimens, who with equal valour and success maintained themselves against a multitude of assailants, until their quarters were fired, and they perished in the flames. This was their last great massacre, and from this period, although some individual victims were afterwards sacrificed to their resentment, their fury appears to have been gradually allayed.

On the 19th, Mahmoud having issued a proclamation exhorting his subjects to keep the Bairam, which commenced on that day, in peace, they attended tranquilly and in good order the funeral of Mustapha, who was conveyed with much pomp from the Seraglio to the tomb of the Sultan Abdulhamid, his father. The same day the streets were cleansed and cleared of the dead, three thousand of whom were either buried or thrown into the sea. After a long search, the body of their great enemy, of the Vizier himself, was found under the ruins of Barut-Ilane.

In an open space near one end of the Hippodrome, there are two trees standing by themselves, and at a little distance apart. Between these, by the feet, and with the head downwards, they suspended the disfigured corpse of Bairactar.

Such was the close of the most sanguinary of the three revolutions which occurred within the short period of eighteen months, and which, after dethroning two monarchs, and spilling the best blood of the empire, terminated in so entire a re-establishment of every former prejudice, that, for the Turks, the last twenty years have passed in vain ; or, it may be averred, have produced rather the confirmation of ancient errors, than any of the benefits usually derived from experience. The Janissaries, since the fall of Bairactar, have made no effort to disturb the government ; but having borne down all opposition, and not being agitated by any rival power, they cannot be said to have evinced a subordination either meritorious or unexpected.

The election of Yussuf-Pasha, a known enemy of their order, to the Vizierat, was thought an evidence that they had submitted to Mahmoud ; yet the general popularity and peculiar situation of this Sultan, who in 1810 was still the last of the Ottoman princes, may well account for their acquiescence in a measure which bespoke no actual hostility, and could not be decidedly injurious to their interests : in fact, Yussuf has since been dismissed. It is reported, that the bow-string thinned their ranks, but no open innovations were attempted during the period of his authority. Of the late military institutions not a vestige remains to excite their apprehensions ; for although the Topges retain a portion of that discipline which they learnt from De Tott, they have dropped the new regulations ; and their services in the last revolution having produced the union of the two corps, every jealousy has been mutually laid aside. The schools of the arsenal, and the barracks of the bombadiers, are no less deserted than the exercising-grounds of Scutari and Levend Tchiftlik ; nor can the pious alarms of the Ulema be now raised by the unhallowed en-

couragement of Christian refinements. The presses of Ters-Hane are without employ; the French language has ceased to be taught in the Seraglio; and the palace of Beshik-Tash is no longer enlivened by the ballets and operas which amused the leisure of the unfortunate Selim.

I have in my own mind long fixed upon this point, for bringing the labours of the writer and the reader to a close; and indeed it is suitable that the observations made on this my journey to the Levant; should terminate with the notice of that which occurred a few days previously to my taking a final leave of the Turkish capital.—The Ambassador had his audience at the Seraglio on the 10th of July: on the evening of the 14th we embarked on board the Salsette, and after touching at the Dardanelles and the island of Zea, where Lord Byron left the frigate on his return to Attica, we arrived on the 28th of the same month at Malta; from which place it may be recollected that the foregoing Tour originally commenced.—Here then I beg leave to conclude, and with the avowal of a sentiment which I should have endeavoured to express in my own language, had I not found it infinitely better turned, and more completely conveyed in the Latin of Ovid

Veniam pro laude peto : laudatus abunde
non fastiditus si tibi, lector, ero.

A P P E N D I X.

*Inscriptions at Charonea, given without any emendation, from
Meletius, page 341.*

Σέξτον Κλαύδιον αὐτόβουλον ὁμώνυμον τῷ Πατρὶ, ἕκτον ἀπὸ Πλουτάρχῃ,
ἀρετὴν πᾶσαν ἐν βίῳ καὶ λόγοις ἐπιδείξάμενον, ἐν τῇ . . . Φιλίσοφον ἐτῶν
. . . β'. ἡ πρὸς Μητρὸς Μάμμη Καλλικλέ . . . ι. οἱ Γονεῖς, καὶ αἱ Ἀδελ-
φαὶ τῶν ἡρώ . . . δη . . . β . δ. . . ~

[Ἐἰς δὲ τὸν Ναὸν τῆς Παναγίας ἐν λίθῳ].

Ἀρχοντος Φιλόξενου, μηνὸς ἀλαλκομένης πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ, ἀλέξων ῥόδωνος
ἀνατίθῃσι τὴν ἰδίαν δούλην Διονυσίαν τὸν τῷ ζῆν χρόνον ἀνάθεσιν ποιούμενος
διὰ τοῦ συνεδρίου κατὰ τὸν νόμον.

Ἀρχοντος Καφισίου, μηνὸς Βουκατίου τριακάδῃ, Κράτων Ἀμινίη, καὶ
Εὐγίταν Ἰκαρέτου, συνευαρεσούντων καὶ τῶν Υἱῶν, ἀνατίθῃσι τὸ θελικὸν
αὐτῶν κοράσιον Σωσίχαν ἱερὸν τῷ Σέραπι παραμίναν. Κράτων καὶ Εὐγι-
τὰν ἕως ἂν ζῶσιν ἀνεγκλήτως τὴν ἀνάθεσιν ποιήμενοι διὰ τῶν συνεδρίων κατὰ
τὴν νόμον.

Ἀρχοντος Διοκλέους τοῦ Σιμμίου, μηνὸς Συναρμοχίου πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ
δεξ [τὰ λοιπὰ διεφθαρμένα].

Ἀρχοντος Πάτρωνος, μηνὸς παρθανίου, παρόντος αὐτῇ τοῦ ἀνδροχόου σα-
μίχου τοῦ Φιλοξένη, ἀνατίθῃσι δῶρον τὰς ἰδίας δούλας Καλλίδα καὶ πυθινίην
. . . . [ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ λίθῳ εἰσὶ καὶ αλλαι πλεῖσαι, ἀλλὰ διεφθαρμέναι].
[ἐν ἄλλῳ]. Εὐνόμα ἀμφίλυτος Κριτόλα ἀπουδίας ἀρταμίδει λειδίῃ ἐνπεδωνος
. Ἀρχοντος μηνὸς θηλεθίου πεντεκαίδεκάτῃ, παλλὰς Κράτωνος ἀνα-
τίθῃσιν τὴν ἰδίαν θεράπαιναν Καλλὼ Γεράν τῇ ἄστεμι καὶ τὰ
λοιπά.

[Ἐν ἐτέρῳ λίθῳ]. Κριτόλαος ἀρισίων.

Κάλλις Καλλιπίδας Ἀρταμίδει λειδίῃ. [Ἐν ἐτέρῳ.] χαίροις σωτήρ, καὶ ἐν θνητοῖς ποθητὲ. [Ἐν ἐτέρῳ]. εὐχαριστήριον.

[Εἰς τὴν ἁγίαν Παρασκευὴν τῆς Δωριτοῦς, ἐν τῇ πλακῇ τῆς προσκομδῆς].

Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Θεοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ Υἱῷ Θεοῦ Τραϊανῆ Παρθικῆ
Υἱωνῶ, Θεῶ Νεροῦα ἐγγόνῳ Τίτῳ Αἰλίῳ Ἀδριανῷ ἀντι ἐν αὐ εὐσεβεῖ
σεβαστῷ Ἀρχιερεῖ μεγίστῳ Δημάρχῳ σεξέυ ιας τὸ γ
Υπάτῳ γ Πατρὶ Πατριᾷς ι γ γ π τ.

[Ἐν ἐτέρῳ ἔιδωλον ἀνὸς ἔχοντι καὶ κυνὸς, καὶ ἐπιγραφὴν], πολυξένης.
καὶ ἄλλαι οὐκ ὀλίγαι.

The inscription from Stiris is more accurately given in Wheeler, book iv. p. 323.

Inscriptions at Orchomenos.

It is mentioned in page 270, that these inscriptions would be here noticed, but they have been inserted in the Appendix to my fellow-traveller's poem, and the stone itself is either on its way to England, or is actually in this country, so that it would be superfluous to give them a place in this work, unless I had it in my power to do that which it appears may be done, and by giving an accurate copy of them, explain the dialect and restore the metres of Pindar. See Childe Harold, 2d edit. note at the end.

*Inscriptions in the Church of St. George, at Talandios in Bæotia,
from Melctius, p. 346.*

Α'γαθὴ τύχη. Ἐδόξεν τῇ ἱερᾷ γερουσίᾳ τοῦ σωτῆρος Ἀσκληπιοῦ ἐν κοινῇ σήλην ἀναγραφῆναι, [ἐν γ' ἡ σήλη εἶναι τὰ ὑπογεγραμμένα]. ἀντὶ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων, ὧν εὐεργετήσθαι παρὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ ὁ μνήμης ἀγίας Γούλιος Ἀριστίας. ἐχαρίσατο διὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ τῇ γερουσίᾳ χαριῖδιον συφλ ριον πουτι πλεισιογείτωνες ἀπὸ μὲν Ἰούς Ἀυριδάλαμος, καὶ πρὸς Νότον Καλλίστης κληρονόμων, ἀπὸ δὲ Ἀρκτου αὐρ Θεόδωρος. ἀπὸ Δίσεως οἱ ἀρέσκοντες Ὀλμωνίου κληρονόμοι. ἀπὸ δὲ Μεσημβρίας συμ ορος ονιος καὶ οἱ Νικοςράτου κληρονόμοι ἐπὶ τι φυτεύσῃ τοὺς γερουσίας τὰς καὶ ἄχε αἰώνιον ἀναφέρουσαν. ὁμοίως ἔδοξεν κατὰ τὴν αὐτὴν. καὶ τὰ ἑξῆς.

Page 377. On re-examination, there is nothing which makes the insertion of this inscription of any purpose, especially as all the inscriptions at Eleusis, as well as at Megara and Ægina, have been copied by Villoison.

Explanation of the Inscriptions from the Panæum at Vary.

<i>At the Landing-place.</i>	<i>On one side of the loose Stone.</i>	<i>On the other side of the loose Stone.</i>
Ἀρχεδημος ο	Ἀρχεδεμος η[υ φ=ε]	[Ἀρχε]δαμος η ο φερ
φηραιος, ο νυμ-	αιος και Χολ[λει]	[μιο]ς καπον Νυ[μφ]
φοληπτος φρα-	δες ται[ς] Νυμ[φ]	αις εφυτευσεν
δαισι Νυμφ[ω]ν	[αι]ς οικοδο[μισε]	
αντρον εξηργ-		
χσατο		

Inscriptiones Antiquæ, Part II. p. 76, Oxon. 1771.

The other words in the inscription do not require any explanation, except the ΑΡΙΘΟΣ, which Chandler thought part of a word, directing the worshippers where to place the offering.

Page 527. I beg to compare what Belon said of the learning of the Greek monks, with that which Montfaucon advances in his *Palæographia*, p. 438, on the authority of John Commenus the physician, namely, that in the libraries of Mount Athos were many ancient books, treating of every subject and science, and that at the very time Belon travelled, the monk Mathusalas copied the works of Aristotle for his own use*.

The body of Greek Chemists, composed by the monks and other learned persons of Alexandria, and continued at Constantinople after the taking of the city, is in many of the great libraries of Europe. It is to be found in those of the Vatican, the Escurial, of Milan, Venice, and Paris. The copy in the latter library was compiled by Theodore Pelican, a monk of Corfu, in 1478, and being in modern Greek, is, I should think, as early a specimen of the Romaic as the translation from Boccacio or the Belisarius. Fabricius, in the eighth chapter of the sixth volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*, regrets much that it has not been edited by a person skilled in the language as well as the science.

In this place it may be as well to insert what Cantemir says of the learning of his countrymen:—"We are not to imagine, with the generality of Christians, that Greece is so far sunk in barbarism, as not in these latter ages to have produced men little inferior to the most learned of her ancient sages. To say nothing of times more remote from us, even our days have seen three Patriarchs of eminent reputation for learning; one of Constantinople and two of Jerusalem. He of Constantinople was Callinicus, a very eloquent orator, who, which seldom happens, died in his patriarchate: those of Jerusalem were Dositheus, and his kinsman and successor Chrysanthus, yet, as I hear, alive. For the first, besides other monuments of his

learning, we have three printed volumes of controversial writings against the Latins. Besides these, there flourished at Constantinople Meletius, Archbishop first of Arta, and afterwards of Athens, a man skilled in all parts of learning, but chiefly studious of those Helmontian principles (or rather those of Thales), which he also explained to me for the space of eight months; Elias Miniati, a sacred monk, a most acute philosopher, and eminent for his knowledge of both dogmatic and scholastic divinity, afterwards Bishop of Mesene in Peloponesus; Marcus Larissæus, an excellent grammarian; Metrophanes, a sacred deacon, chiefly studious of poetry, and a happy imitator of the ancients; Licinius, born at Monembasia or Malvasia, philosopher and physician, and both ways eminent. He was chief physician of our court. His skill and experience in the medical art procured him both esteem and authority amongst the Turks. He afterwards left Constantinople, and in his own country was honoured with the title of a Count by the republic of Venice. About a year after he was taken in Monembasia by the Turks, and, as I am informed, publicly hanged in Constantinople for a literary commerce which he had before held with the Venetians. Constantine, son of Ducas, Prince of Moldavia, superior to most in the ancient Greek, and in philosophy a scholar of Spandonius; Andronicus, of the noble race of the Rhangavi, justly praised for his knowledge of the Greek tongue in its purity, and for his reading the Fathers. To these I might justly add, Jeremias Cacavela, a Cretan by birth, a sacred monk, and preacher of the great church at Constantinople, from whom I drew the first precepts of philosophy; Anastatius Condridi, a Corcyrean by birth, preceptor to my sons; as likewise Anastatius Nasius, a Macedonian, a man whose eminent knowledge in Greek rendered him sufficiently known both in England and Germany*.”

This is very much in the style of Procopius the Moschopolite's

catâlogue, and commemorates many of the same men. I conceive Prince Cantemir himself to have been a greater honour to his country than any one of the persons whom he here notices.

Romaic Pronunciation, page 549 of this volume.

The following is a sketch of what appeared to the disciples of Erasmus the classical pronunciation, and, together with some remarks from other sources, is given from the treatises in the Sylloge of Havercampius; chiefly from that of Mekerchus. The Romaic pronunciation is put opposite to the letters, in the characters of the English Alphabet.

A = A, sometimes broad and open, sometimes ~~like~~ the a in *mate*,
*plate**

Pronounced always as the Italian A, and the a in *vast*, *past*.

B = V,

Was a labial consonant, like our B, and pronounced as we sound the letters in Βομβες and Βαμβακισμός. It was originally an aspirated P; and the Æolians and Dorians employed it sometimes as a pure or simple aspirate, writing ΒΡΟΔΟΣ for ΠΟΔΟΣ†. The change of the Beta to Veta, originated probably from the necessity of spelling by means of the B, Roman names beginning with a V, which, after the incorporation of Greece in the Roman empire, so frequently recurred, as to induce by degrees an alteration of sound in the original Greek letter. It has before been mentioned, that the Tartars cannot pronounce the B: the early Scythian settlers in Greece may have decided the change in favour of the V. It is evident, that what was

See Analytical Essay on the Greek Alphabet, p. 21.

Analytical Essay, &c. pp. 6, 7.

gained by one letter was lost by another, and when the latter Greeks wanted to spell any foreign word containing a B, they had no other way of representing it but by μ and π : thus, Anna Commena writes Robertus, Ρομπαρτος. When this change took place is not exactly known; the similarity between the labial letters may have occasioned an accidental confusion in early periods: thus, Octavius, is on some medals Οκταβιος. But long after that period proper names from the Latin were spelt with a B, as is seen in Plutarch, Dion, and other historians, take for example, Βροῦτος, Στραβων, Τιβέριος; and words also from the Latin have the same conformity; *plebis* and *urbano* being spelt, in Theophilus Antecessor. *Institutionib de Jure. Nat. Gent. et Civil*, πλέβις and ἐρβάνα. Latin words from the Greek prove the same fact: βοω made βοο, βάρβαρος barbarus; not τωο and ταρταrus. An initial V in Roman names was rendered by ου, as Ὀυαλεριος, Ὀυαλής, Ουιργιλιος, for Valerius, Valens, and Virgilius, 'as if that diphthong had something of the sound of our W. Modern languages, in some words taken from the Greek and Latin, preserve the sound of B, not V. The German and Dutch "bosch," (a wood) and the French "bois," are evidently from βοσκη; and "blaspheme," is from βλασφημεῖν; as well as the French "embrazer," and English "brazier," from ἐμβράζειν.

The verse of Cratinus,

ὃδ' ἡλιθιος ὥσπερ προβατον βῆ βῆ λεγὼν βαδίζει,

shows the sound of the B to have been not V, but like the first consonant in "bleat," a word itself taken from βλήχειν. It may be said, that the Greeks had not the power of pronouncing our B, and that although *βα*, *να*, was not so like the bleating of a sheep as *ba*, *ba*, it was the nearest representation of which their alphabet would admit. To which I answer, that as the modern Greeks have in $\mu\pi$, a distinct B, it is nearly a certainty that their ancestors also had that letter, and that the ancient Greeks were supplied with a V, or something very like it, in the sound of their Digamma.

$\Gamma = G$, except before ϵ and ι , when it is y , and before γ , κ , χ , ξ ,
when it has the power of n ,

Appears to have been pronounced always hard. The g in “*grefier*,” “*graver*,” and “*engraft*,” shows what it was in *γεραφειν*, the original word. Whether it ever had the sound of n , may admit of doubt.

$\Delta = DTH$, or *th* in *that*,

Is like the D in the modern languages of Europe, and not Th as in Romaic, for the Th is represented by Θ . Dionysius also puts it between the T and Θ .

$E = A$, as it is sounded in *pate*, or the E as we read it in *Æschylus*.

Similar to the Italian pronunciation, but sometimes like the short I of the Latins; for *Britanni*, *Domitianus*, and *Capitolium*, are spelt *Βρετανοί*, *Δομετιανός*, and *Καπετωλιον*. There was no difference in the mode of pronouncing the long and short vowels*.

$Z = Z$,

Seems to have been equivalent to δz soft, as we pronounce *zephyr*, not to $\sigma\delta$, notwithstanding the assertion of Dionysius in his treatise, *περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων*†; for Quintilian (lib. xii.) affirms ζ and υ to be the most agreeable letters of the Greek alphabet, which will not apply to “*sd*” *Zoucken* (to seek), *zoomen* (to surround), *zien* (to boil), are evidently from *ζητεῖν*, *ζωννύειν*, and *ζέειν*.

$H = E$.

The vocal sound in *bread*. Mekerchus instances also *meat*, *great*, and *heat*; which shows either how liable pronuuciation is to

See Analytical Essay, p. 21, and Plutarch in his treatise concerning the ΔI at Delphi, and Dionysius. *Περὶ συνθέσεως ὀνομάτων*.

† Διπλᾶ καὶ λέγουσιν αὐτὰ, ἥτοι διὰ τὸ σύνθητα εἶναι, τὸ μὲν, ζ, διὰ πῃ, σ, καὶ, δ.—Sect. 14.

change, or that he was not well acquainted with the English. The real sound is decided by Dionysius; and the Erasmians bring a variety of proofs that it was much more open and broad than the Iota: *μηκᾶν*, signifies to bleat like a goat; and *βλήχειν*, to bleat like ~~sheep~~ sheep; and if the sound is at all preserved, it should be, as before mentioned, a short A. The Irish, in saying Jasus instead of Jesus, have preserved the original sound of *ΙΗΣΟΥΣ*, a word which is one of Mekerchus's examples.

Θ = TH, in *thing*.

The same as in the Romaic The Thocter of the Dutch is evidently from *θυγατηρ*. The English excel in the pronunciation of this letter; and the *th* in their own language, as well as the *sh*, is a simple consonant, and should be marked, says Mr. Tooke, by a single letter*. The Copts, the modern Greeks, and ourselves, have alone preserved the real Θ†.

I = E.

This letter appears to have been pronounced like our E. and by no means like our letter I, which is diphthongal. Dionysius calls it the last or the inferior vowel, *ἔσχατον δὲ πάντων τὸ ι'* and Cecilius, *pu-milio*, a dwarf. A curious speculation might be instituted respecting the *ἰωτακισμὸν*, or *πολυιώτα*, of the modern Greeks, who have resolved the η, υ, ει, οι, and υι, into this vowel. In Henry Stephen's Apology for the Ancient Pronunciation of the Greek Tongue, there is an example of the effect which might be produced by this confusion of letters—*Μὴ σὺ μὲν εἰποῖς μοι ὅτι ἡ πόλις ξύμπασα σὴ τοῖς λοιμοῖς φθείροιτο, οἰονεὶ ποίμην τοῖς θηρίοις. καὶ γυνὴ σὲ τεθνήκοι ἤδη σοι, καὶ τέξεις υἱοὶ ὥστε πρὸς τὴν τῶν λοιπῶν σωτηρίαν χρησθᾶι δεῖ μετωικήσει ταχιστῇ*; which, according to the present system, would be, *Μι σε*

* Diversions of Purley, Part I. p. 93.

† Analytical Essay, p. 13. I shall take afterwards occasion to notice Mr. Villosion's remarks respecting this letter, as well as some other of his opinions on this subject.

*men ipis mi oti i polis simbasa si tis limis phtirito, ioni pomni tis tiriis: ke yini sou tetuiki idi si, ke tris ii: oste pros ten ton lipon sotirtan criste di metikisi takisti**. Athenæus (p. 60) says, that only one word in Greek ends in *i*, which is *μελι*. In Romaic it is a common termination.

K = **K**, but in some districts **CH**.

Always *k* harsh, not only before consonants, but also before all the vowels. The same may be said of the Latin **C**, which is very improperly pronounced like an *s* before *e*, *i*, and *u*. The most ancient **K** (**Ϟ**) is a junction of two Gammas†.

Λ = **L**.

The same as in the Romaic, and as it is pronounced by the English.

M = **M**, but together with **π** has the sound of **B**,

As in Romaic, except that no alteration took place when put before **π**, as the **β** was equivalent to **B**.

N = **N**, but before **β**, **μ**, **π** = **M**.

Also as in the vulgar Greek, and usual pronunciation, but without any exception for the three letters; for if *ν* sounded like *μ*, how came Fabius to say that in Greek no words ended in *μ*, on account of its kakophony? Perhaps some sciolists have introduced this alteration, seeing that the Latin prepositions *an*, *in*, and *con*, when compounded, change their final letters into *m*.

Ξ = **X**.

It had the power of *ks* or *gs*: thus *φοινίξ*, appears from the genitive *φοινίκος*, to have been *foinike*, and *άντυξ*, which makes *άντυγος*, *antugs*.

* P. 400, Sylloge. Altera. tom. ii.

† Analytical Essay, p. 5.

O = ^oO.

This letter was like the Italian O, and had the same sound as u in some Latin nouns; Φάβιος and Ποπλικόλας, were written to represent Fabius and Publicola. Όλας seems the original of our *hulk*, and *ὅτι* is the *uti* or *ut* of the Romans, who had, as the modern Italians still have, a propensity to pronounce even their own *o* like an *u**. The modern Greeks, and the English in their O, except in words where it is followed by a consonant or mute vowel (as in *mode* and *bode*), have corrupted the sound of the letter†.

Π = P.

Equivalent to the P in English, and as it is now pronounced by the Greeks and other nations.

Ρ = R.

Aspirated or pronounced more gutturally than the English R, and in a similar manner to the Welsh. *Rhaider*, a waterfall, in that language, is derived, it should seem, from ῥέεθρον or ῥέω.

Σ = S.

In which manner it was always pronounced by the ancient Greeks. The sound of the *σ* in σακκος, is exactly given in our *sack*. Pindar calls it *καβδαλον*, *adulterina litura*, and Dionysius mentions that some poets had written whole odes without it‡.

* See Diversions of Purley, Part I. p. 96.

† Analytical Essay.

‡ Έισι καὶ οἱ ἀδύγμυς ὡδὰς ὅλας ἐποίησαν.—Sect. 14. The Orientals write for a trial of skill, poems which they call *gazels*, from which one letter is entirely banished. The Persian poet Giemi hearing a *gazel*, in which there was no A or Elif, said it would be better if the poem had no letters at all.

$\Gamma = T$, but when after ν is made D .

It was like the Latin t , and never the d ; for $\tau\alpha\nu\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ was spelt *Tantalus* by the Romans, not *Tandalus*, and *Antonius* was rendered by the Greeks Αντωνιος .

$\Upsilon = E$, or the i in *little*.

The real force of this vowel it is difficult to determine. The Erasmians, and the best living authority for solving questions in Greek archæology, have preferred the French accented u^* . $\Gamma\rho\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ (to grunt), $\omicron\lambda\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta\epsilon\iota\nu$ (to howl), and $\kappa\omicron\kappa\upsilon\zeta$ (a cuckoo), are words in which the sound was the representative of the sense, and could not have been pronounced after the manner of the modern Greeks.

$\Phi =$ a labial aspirate between F and Ph .

The latter, according to the opinion of Priscian, was the real pronunciation of the Φ ; for although the Greeks, in spelling Latin words in their own characters, made use of it to represent the F , yet they could, in fact, not utter the sound of that letter. Cicero says that they were unable to pronounce the name of Fundanius. The Erasmians thought the F and Φ were the same. I shall not plunge into the labyrinths of the Digamma, nor attempt to examine the pretensions of F , Φ , V , or W , to the sound of that lost character.

$X = CH$; sounded gutturally in the manner of the Jews, the Welsh, and the Florentines.

Pronounced probably in the same way by the ancient Greeks.

$\Psi = PS$ and BS .

The ancient sound of this letter is preserved in the Romaic: $\psi\alpha\lambda\omega\varsigma$ and Ἀραψ , are the Greek *psalmus* and *Arabs*.

$\Omega = O$.

Plato in his *Cratylus* and *Phædrus*, Aristotle in his *Poetics*, and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, assert that it differs from *omicron* ~~only~~ in quantity; but that this difference was sufficiently distinct, may be observed by Nero's jocular saying of Claudius. "*Morari eum intervivos destisse producta prima syllaba jocabatur*," are the words of Suetonius*. The ω was like our double *o* in *moor*.

The Diphthongs.

$\text{AI} = \text{Æ}$.

It should be observed, that if these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only, and not in pronunciation, their name would have been *digraphs*, and not *diphthongs*. With respect to the *AI*, Terentius Scaurus, in his *Treatise on Orthography*, says that the ancient Latins wrote the diphthong with an *a* and an *i*. Ennius, Lucretius, Martial, and even Virgil, have the *ai* instead of the æ . Moschus, in his epitaph on Bion, mentions that the hyacinth is marked with $\alpha\iota$ $\alpha\iota$, and this flower is striped with black veins, representing the two vowels. Now the interjection of grief is nearly the same in all languages, and has a strong similarity to the *ai*, but none to the æ . *Maia* became *Maia*, not *Mæa*, and gave the sound to our *May*. The English, in reading Greek, pronounce this diphthong correctly.

$\text{AT} = \text{AV}$, before $\beta, \gamma, \delta, \zeta, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \rho$, and AF before $\theta, \kappa, \xi, \pi, \sigma, \tau, \phi, \chi, \psi$.

This diphthong was something similar to the *av*, as it is pronounced by the Italians. Aristophanes represents the barking of a dog by $\alpha\upsilon$, ~~as~~. The Latins put *aula* and *austerus* for $\alpha\upsilon\lambda\eta$ and $\alpha\upsilon\sigma\tau\eta\rho\acute{o}s$, and the

Lib. vi. in vit. Nei. Claud. Cæs. cap. 33.

Greeks wrote Κλάυδιος Φαῦστος for *Claudius Faustus*, and Παῦλος for *Paulus*. It has been objected, that, according to Cicero*, the word *Cauneas* sounded to the ears of Crassus at Brundusium, like *Catē-ne, eas*; but Mekerchus gets over the difficulty, by asserting that the Latin V consonant was like our W, so that *Cauneas* and *Cāve ne eas*, were not very dissimilar.

EI = E.

Pronounced as the *ei*, an *egg*, in Flanders, and the French *ei* in *plein*. It cannot be the same as the *i* in sound, or Cicero, in his letter to Papyrius Pœtus†, would not have said that the word βίνας, the imperative of βινᾶν, *coire*, had a different sound from *bini*. An epitaph of eight lines discovered at Rome, shows that the old Romans spelt their long *I* with *EI*.

ET = EV, before β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and EF, before θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ.

The English pronunciation of EU, approximates to, but does not entirely represent, this diphthong. Εὔρος, Τεύτονες, and Εὐζέβιος, were in Latin, *Eurus*, *Teutones*, and *Eusebius*, not *Euros*, *Teftones*, and *Efscvius*.

OI = E

Like the *oi* in the French *soin* and *vesoin*, consequently pronounced correctly in the English schools. Had it been otherwise, and like the Romaic *oi*, how could Strabo have spelt Boii, βοῖοι? If *i* and *oi* had been sounded alike, there could have been no controversy respecting the old oracle—

ἴξει Δωριακος πολεμος και λοιμος αμ αυτω.

For according to the modern Greeks, the words λοιμος and λιμδα.

De Div. lib. ii.

† Lib. ix. Epist. Gam.

are not to be distinguished from each other in common speech. It must be owned, however, that the whole strength of this argument lies in the word *ἀνομάσθαι*, used by Thucydides*; for if the debate had gone to inquire how it had been *written*, the whole force of the fact would tend to the contrary side of the question

ΟΥ = ΟΟ.

It was as we read it, and like the same diphthong in our word *plough*. The Latin U represented the two letters *o* and *u* conjointly, and *Tullius*, *Junius*, *Brutus*, were written Τελλιος, Ιουνιος, Βρουτος. Martianus Capella spells *conticuere* by κοντικητηρ. The Latins also, in converting the proper names Λυκῆργος and Πλάταρχος into their own characters, made them *Lycurgus* and *Plutarchus*. How this diphthong came to represent the Latin *v*, may perhaps be understood by sounding the two letters rather distinctly in Ουάβρων and Ουαλέριος, according to our method of reading, which will then come very near to the *w*—ou arrone, warrone, &c.

ΥΙ = Ε.

This was pronounced as in the French *huile*, and had the vocal sound in our word *wheel*. If it had been like *oi* and *ui*, which it is in the modern Greek, it would not have been reckoned one of the three diphthongs called *κακόφανοι*.

ΗΥ = ΕΥ and ΕΦ, according to the rule, for ΑΥ and ΕΥ.

Sounded as in our schools, as far as respects the separation of, and the hiatus between the vowels. If ηυ had been like ευ, there would have been no change in making ηυχόμεν from ευχομαι.

The same observation may be made of ΩΥ.

In order to render the sound of the Italian *ce* and *ci*, or *oui ch*, the modern Greeks make use of τζ.

In addition to the above account of the Romaic pronunciation of the letters, it is necessary to add, that for the pronunciation of the words, or in order to read after the manner of the moderns, no other rule is required than a strict observance of the accents, the presence or absence of which, determines what we call the quantity of the syllables, in modern Greek; and it should be also mentioned, that the three accents have the same power, and are not to be distinguished from each other in the recital either of verse or prose. The use of the aspirate is equally obsolete with that of the long vowels. An example will convey the clearest notion of the manner in which the best scholars of modern Greece read the first poet and father of their language. The *a* in the following words, is to be pronounced like that letter in *ate*.

Mēnin ædthe Theā Petēdtheo akelāos
 Oolomānen ē merē akēs ālge ārheke
 Pollās d' ipthēmoos pekās ædthe proēapsen
 Erōone, aſtoōs dē elōrea tēvke kēnessin
 Æonæse te pāse. Dtheōse d' etelēeto volōē.

Without entering into the controversy started by the younger Vossius, in his book *de cantu Poematum et viribus Rythmi*, or going the length of that scholar and Henninius, in decrying all those accentual virgulæ, which do not quadrate with the natural quantity of the syllables*, we may with safety assert, that the ancient Greeks, whatever attention they paid to their *προσῳδίας*, tones or elevations, did not read the first lines of Homer as they are written above. In a short account of the late Professor Porson†, I find that he was of opinion that Mr. P. a modern Greek of Salonica,

* Prinatt's Defence of Greek Accents, p. 408. See Foster on Accents, Introduction, page vi. and page 113.

† London, 1808, printed by Baldwin.

who had also a considerable knowledge of its ancient language, read Homer so as to preserve both accent and quantity, p. 18. Any decision of that great authority would be reckoned oracular; but having inquired of one or two persons full as likely to have collected these detached Sybilline leaves as the author of the pamphlet, I have reason to think that Mr. Porson did never approve of the Romæic rules in reading Greek. Mr. P. of Salonica I have never seen: he may have adopted a new method, but Mr. Psallida of Ioannina, whom I suppose to be equally versed in the language, I have heard recite Homer, and exactly in the usual manner of all the modern Greeks. One might think it sufficient to settle the question, that Tzetzes, who has given in his Chiliads such a lamentable proof of the abuse of accent, was sensible of the depravation of the language, and openly lamented the barbarism of his times, in regard to the corruption of pronunciation and metre, in the introduction to his iambic poem—περὶ παιδων ἀγωγῆς. Now it is clear that the strolling muse of which he complains—

μέσης ἀγυριτίδος
Ἡ τὴν ποδῶν εὐρύθμον ἐ τηρεῖ βάσιν.

would never have existed, if accent had not prevailed over quantity to a degree not known by the ancient Greeks (who admitted no such verse), and that consequently the present practice is of a comparatively later date. But of this point I shall say a few words in another place.

The present Hellenic scholars, although they are equally able with Tzetzes to write verse according to all the rules of metre, yet they do not, like him, acknowledge the errors of their recitation, nor are at all aware of that fault, which in fact gave rise to the barbarous poetry of the present day. It is not, of course, meant to be asserted, that the true method of reading Greek is understood by

the scholars of the English or any other university, who, in the recital of either prose or verse, prove, at least by their own practice, that the Greeks had recourse in writing to a variety of signs, of which they made no manner of use*

Page 550. If the reader should wish to see a very different opinion with respect to the corruption of the Greek language, he will find it in Primatt's fifth chapter on Greek Accents.

In page 559 of this volume, I have stated an intention of giving an extract from Portius's *Romaic Grammar*, but seeing by the public prints, that a work of a similar nature is about to appear in a volume by itself, and considering also, that those who are curious in such points, may probably have Du Cange's *Glossary* (which contains the *Treatise of Portius*) in their possession, I have not thought it necessary to complete or introduce any part of the abridgement. At the same time I deem it advisable to insert from this author, a general outline of the change which the language has experienced in passing from the ancient to the modern Greek.

Id porro nobis in præsens adnotasse suffecerit linguæ istius corrup-

* The accented verse from the *Antiope* of Euripides, in red and black letters, which was found in the hollow ways of Resina, March 6, 1743, upon a wall on the angle of a street leading to the theatre of Herculaneum, shows how much those were deceived who considered that accents were not introduced until the seventh century.

ὡς ἔνσο φὸν βάλειμα τας πολλὰς χεῖρας νικᾷ.

It is cited by Polybius, lib. i. 35, and is in Bernes' *Fragment of Antiope*. See Primatt's *Defence of Greek Accents*, p. 232. Accents were arranged, and perhaps reduced to more certain rules, by Aristophanes of Byzantium, who lived in the 140th Olympiad, 200 years before Christ, but were not invented, says Primatt (page 37), by that grammarian. Isaac Vossius dates the corruption of sound from the times of Antoninus and Commodus.—*De Cantu Poem*, p. 25. *Ibid.* p. 267.

tionem ac depravationem, ut rem leviter et quasi per transennam attingamus, in eo præsertim versari, quòd Græci hodierni literam pro litera ponant, alijs addant, alias etiam adimant. terminationes denique hominum passim mutant, verbi gratiâ γ. pro ο. ponunt, ut in γὰ, pro διὰ, pro ν. ut in τυραγνίζειν. Ε. pro ι. ut in ξυλένιος, κριθαρένιος, pro ξυλῶς, κριθῶς. Ζ pro duplici τ. aut σ. ut in τaráζειν, ἀλλάζειν. Η. pro ε. ut in πονεῖκος. Α. pro ρ. ut in Πλωρα, Φουλκα. Ξ. pro σ. ut in πείραξις. Ξε. pro ἐκ, ut in ξεχωρίζειν, et similibus. Ο. pro α. ut in διάρθρωσις. Η. pro φ. ut in ραπάνη, vel pro β. ut in ἐμπάινειν. Ρ. pro λ. ut in ἀρμη, ἀρμυρὸς. Τ. pro Θ. ut in φλάνειν. Υ. pro α. ut in ἀνυμένειν, vel pro φ. ut in ἀσραύειν pro ἀσράφτειν, ἐύθασε, pro ἔφθασε. Ψ. pro υς. ut in δούλειψις, pro δούλεισις. Addunt et interserunt literas, γ. in παλεύγειν, καίγειν, ἐρμηνεύγειν Υ in στερεύειν, τελεύειν, pro στερεῖν, τελεῖν. Ν. in φέρνειν, σύρνειν, ἀιμαλῶνειν, &c. Deimunt literas, ut in βλέμα, ἀδία, χρία, πνέμονας, πείρος, σῶπαίνειν, ξαναλέγειν, νὰ, pro βλέμμα, ἀδεία, κρεία, πνέμων, πένθερος, σιωπαίνειν, ἐξαναλέγειν, ἵνα, &c. Jam verò quoad terminationes, variè illæ à Græcis mutantur. Masculina in ης, efferunt in ας, ut φαυλιὰς dicunt pro φαυλιῆς. Adjectiva in ῶδης, in ἐρὸς terminant, ut pro μυθῶδης, ὑλῶδης, καπνῶδης, μυθερὸς, ὑληγερὸς, καπνοερὸς dicunt. Masculina in ης terminationem ab accusativo mutantur, ut αἶρας pro αἷρ. Masculina substantiva in ων. interdum ex dativo formantur, ut in ἀηδὼν, pro ἀηδών: interdum. χ accusativo, ut in αἰῶνας, πνεύμονας, pro αἰὼν, πνευμών.

Masculina in αξ, υξ, ων, ας, et alia quintæ declinationis nominativum ab accusativo pluri mutuantur, ut in πίνακας, λάρυγκας, ἔλωπας, δαφνώνας, γιγάντας. Masculina adjectiva in ος, vel in ων, sæpe in ἀρης terminantur, ut in ψαριάρης, ἀπικρισιάρης, λησμονιάρης: vel in ἐνιος, ut in ξυλένιος, σῖλαρένιος, κριθαρένιος. Quædam masculina in ος, ex tertiâ et quartâ declinatione nominativum habent desinentia in ᾱκι, ut σχοινάκι, μυθαράκι, λυχνάκι, ὀρθνάκι, ρούκι, γοναδιάκι.

Feminina in η, in ι. terminantur ut in ἀγωγή. quæ in ότης desinunt nominativum habent ab accusativo, ut in φαυλόγητα, ἀδελφόγητα: quæ vero in ις, sæpe in ια deflectunt, ut in κλειψιά, παραλυσιά. vel in ιον, ut σκάψιμον, χύσιμον, δέσιμον: aut nominativum ab accusativo desumunt, ut in ἀλυσίδα, κονίδα, ψαλίδα. Neutra in ον desinunt in ι ut in ἐργασῆρι, σκεπάρνι, ἀλευρι: vel in ιν, ut in σιχάριν, γεράκιον, &c. Diminutiva in τζικὸς ferè semper efferuntur, ut in ἀγριητζικὸς, pro ὑπάγριος: denique adverbia in ως, in à etiam desinunt, ut in ἀγριά, pro ἀγρίως, &c.

ECCLESIASTICAL GREEK.

Meletius' Account of Albania.

1. Ἡ Ἀλβανία, ἥτοι ἡ Ἀρβανιτία κοινότερον λεγομένη, εἶναι τὸ Δυτικὸν Μέρος τῆς Μακεδονίας, τὴν ὀνομασίαν λαβοῦσα ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀλβανῶν, οἱ ὅποιοι δὲν εἶναι ἐκ γένους τῶν Γαλλογαυῶν, ὥς τινες οἴονται, οὐτ' ἐκ τῶν Ἀλβανῶν τῶν ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, ἀλλὰ κατὰγονται ἐκ γένους Κελτικοῦ, οἱ ὅποιοι ἤλθον εἰς τὴν Γαυγίαν τῆς Ἰταλίας, εἴτα ἐξ αὐτῆς διέβησαν εἰς τὸ Δυρράχιον, καθεῖθεν διεσπάρησαν. Πόλεις λοιπὸν ἀπαριθμοῦνται κατὰ μὲν τὸ σύνορον τῆς ἁνω ῤηθείσης Δαλματίας, κληθείσης ἀπὸ τοῦ Δαλμινίου, τὸ ὅποιον ἦταν ποτὲ Πόλις μεγάλη, αὗται. μετὰ τὸν Κόλπον τοῦ Κάταρο, κατὰ τὴν Ἀκροθαλασσίαν εἶναι. Ἀντίβαρον, κοινῶς Ἀντίβαρ, Πόλις ποτὲ μὲ Θρόνον Ἀρχιεπισκόπου, εἰς τὸν ὅποιον ὑπετέλουν ἐννέα Ἐπίσκοποι. Ὀλχίνιον, τὸ ὅποιον πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο Κολχίνιον, καὶ τῶρα Δολτζίνι, Κάστρον ὀχυρὸν, μὲ Λιμένα χωρητικόν.

2. Μεσόγειοι δὲ Πόλεις ταύτης εἶναι Σκόδρα, κοινῶς Σκούταρι. παράκειται ταύτῃ τῇ Πόλει καὶ Λίμνη, τῆς ὁποίας οὐ σμακρὰν κεῖται Δερίβασον. πλησίον τοῦ Δρεῖνου Ποταμοῦ, ὁ ὅποιος χύνεται εἰς τὸν Σάον Πόντον, εἶναι ἡ Δρεϊνόπολις μὲ Θρόνον Ἐπισκόπου, κοινῶς λεγομένη Δρεϊναδάρι. Θρόνον Ἐπισκόπου ἔχει καὶ τὸ Δερίβασον. αὗται αἱ Πόλεις εὐρίσκονται ὑπὸ τὴν ἐξου-

σίαν τῶν Τούρκων, τοῦ δὲ Ἡγεμόνος, ἦτοι τοῦ Πασιὰ ὁ Θρόνος εἶναι εἰς τὸ Σκούταρι, καὶ αὗται αἱ Πόλεις εἶναι τῆς παλαιᾶς Γαλλυριδος, τὴν ὅποιαν χωρίζει ἀπὸ τῆς Μακεδονίας ὁ Δρεϊλιαν Ποταμός, λεγόμενος κοινῶς Δρεῖνο, εἰς τὸ ὅποιον τὸ ζῶμα παράκειται ἡ Δίσσος Πόλις, ἡ καὶ Ἐλισσός, κοινῶς λεγομένη Ἀλέσσιο, ὑπὸ τὴν ἐξουσίαν τῶν Τούρκων, καὶ αὕτη οὖσα, εἰς τὴν ἐσχάτην ἀποχώρησιν τοῦ Γαλλυρικοῦ Κόλπου, ὅστις κοινῶς λέγεται Κόλφῃ δι' Δρεῖνο. ἐνδότεραι δὲ κατὰ τὸ μεσόγειον, εἶναι Σιπαρόντον, κοινῶς Σελατίνα, Θερμίδανα, κοινῶς Δάγνο, μετὰ τῆς Σκόδρας καὶ τῆ Σιπαρόντου ἐυρισκόμενον. πλησίον τῷ Οὔφαλῳ Ὄρει, τὸ ὅποιον κοινῶς λέγεται Παπαδάρος, κείνται Πόλεις ποτὲ, ἡ Ἐπικαρία καὶ τὸ Ἐμινάκιον. ἀναρταξὺ τῷ Δρεϊλῶνος καὶ τῷ Πανύασου τῶν Ποταμῶν, τρέχει ὁ Γκανός Ποταμός.

3. Τὸ Δυτικὸν Παραθαλάσσιον Μέρος τῆς Μακεδονίας, τὸ ὅποιον ἄρχεται ἀπὸ τοῦ Δυρράχίου, καὶ λήγει εἰς τὸν Κέλυνδον Ποτ., τὸν χωρίζοντα τὴν Μακεδονίαν τῆς παλαιᾶς Ἡπείρου, Ταυλαντία λέγεται, περιέχουσα τοὺς Ἐλυμιώτας καὶ τὴν Ὀρεστίδα. ἐκλήθη αὕτη καὶ Νέα Ἡπείρος, πρὸς διαφοράν τῆς Παλαιᾶς Ἡπείρου, καὶ Πόλεις ἔχει ταύτας, Δυρράχιον, κοινῶς Δουρράτζο, Πόλις τὸ πάλαι περιφημός, μετὰ τὸν Ἀρχιεπισκόπου καὶ μετὰ Λιμέναν. ἐκτίσθη αὕτη, μετὰ τὴν ἄλωσιν τῆς Τρωάδος, ἔτη 120., εἰς Χερσόννησον, τῆς ὁποίας ῥαδίως δύναται ὁ ἰσθμὸς νὰ κοπῇ, καὶ πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο Ἐπίδαμος, καὶ Ἐπίδαμον, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τὸ νὰ ἐφάνη Ὀϊωνὸς οὐκ ἀγαθὸς αὐτὸ τὸ ὄνομα εἰς τοὺς Ῥωμαίους, ὥσαν ὅπου ἐσημείωνεν ἐπὶ δάμον, ἦτοι ἐπὶ ζυμίαν ἔχουσι νὰ πηγέουν τὴν, ἀνόμασαν Δυρράχιον. ὁ σμακερὰν ταύτης εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὴν Θάλασσαν ὁ Πανύασος Ποτ., κοινῶς λεγόμενος Σπιρνάτζα. Ἐρίβοια, ἡ ὁποία τῶν Παρθυσίων ἦτον, ἔχουσα Ὄρος τῇ αὐτῇ ὀνόματι, κοινῶς λέγεται Κρούια, Πόλις τανῦν πρῶτεύουσα, καὶ ὀχρεὰ, ἐυρισκομένη κατὰ τὸ μεσόγειον, πλησίον τῷ Λισάνα Ποτ., μετὰ τῷ Δυρράχίῳ, καὶ τοῦ Δεβώρου, τοῦ νῦν Δρίβιμ λεγομένου, ὅδὲ Χαλκοκονδύλης Κρούαν ταύτην καλεῖ: ἡ Πατεῖς τοῦ περιφημοῦ Γεωργίου Κασιώτου τῷ Σκευδέρμπεϊ, καὶ τὰ ἐξῆς. Πόλις μεσόγειος τῶν Ταυλαντίων ἦτον ποτὲ ἡ Ἀρμισσα, τανῦν κρημνισμένη, καὶ κοινῶς λεγομένη Ἀλάδα. μετὰ τὸν Πανύασον Ποτ. εἰσέρχεται εἰς τὸ Γόνιον Πέλαγος ὁ ἈΨος Ποτ., κοινῶς Καυσιόνι λεγόμενος. μετὰ