

TURKEY - PLATE 1.

Bishhestow Reclose

PICTURESQUE

REPRESENTATIONS

OF

THE DRESS AND MANNERS

OF THE

TURKS.

ILLUSTRATED IN

SIXTY COLOURED ENGRAVINGS,

WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JAMES GOODWIN, 239, UPPER THAMES-STREET,

BY W. LEWIS, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL.



CONTENTS.

and I wit or wirt I surjet gano I h . 123

34. Two dentities in also in the court of

To offend A . To

DD. An Ichlogan.

BL. A Tchocadar.

De. The Ounitan I

55. blool-bearer to the

bs. Boshadii Hachi.

59. The Chand Vision

CO. A Bultana, or Maddia.

be. An Attendant on the Haron of the

b3. A Hosnige.

mollad & At

ad la maidaint na. In

Mailwall A. SU

PLATE

- 1. The Kislar Aga.
- 2. A Sultan, or Odalisk.
- 3. Officers of the Grand Signior.
- 4. A Turkish Woman in a provincial Dress.
- 5. Ladle-bearer to the Janissaries.
- 6. The Chief of the Ulemas.
- 7. A Musician.
- 8. A Domestic belonging to the Grand Vizier.
- 9. A Turk in his Chall or Shawl.
- 10. A Page of the Grand Signior.
- 11. First Dragoman.
- 12. The Mufti, or Chief of Religion.
- 13. A Greek Woman of the Island of Marmora.
- 14. Turban-bearer to the Grand Signior.
- 15. A Jew.
- 16. A Turkish Woman of Constantinople.
- 17. A Hamal, or common Porter.
- 18. A Subaltern Officer of the Janissaries.
- 19. Woman of the Island of Andros.
- 20. A Saka, or Turkish Water-Carrier.
- 21. An Albanian.
- 22. An Egyptian Arab.
- 23. An Inhabitant of the Coast of Syria.
- 24. A Dervise.
- 25. A Turk in a Pelise.
- 26. A Bedouin Arab.
- 27. A Female Bedouin with her Child.
- 28. An Officer of the Janissaries.
- 29. A Female Dancer of Constantinople.
- 30. A Dervise of Syria.
- 31. A Tartar.

CONTENTS.

PLATE

32. An Armenian.

33. A Young Prince, Heir to the Throne.

34. Two Janissaries in their Dress of Ceremony.

35. Capidji-Bachi.

36. An Usher.

37. A Female of the Isle of Naxos.

38. Private Secretary to the Grand Signior.

39. A Soldier.

40. Reis Effendi.

41. An Inhabitant of the Isle of Simia.

42. An Inferior Officer of the Janissaries.

43. A Spahi.

44. A Member of the Divan.

45. Sword-bearer to the Grand Signior.

46. A Dervise.

47. A Turkish Female of Pera.

48. The Confectioner to the Palace.

49. The Chief Usher to the Grand Signior.

50. An Ichlogan.

51. A Tchocadar.

52. The Capitan Pacha.

53. A Bosniac.

54. A Sailor.

55. Stool-bearer to the Grand Signior.

56. An Attendant on the Harem of the Grand Signior.

election of the comment of the all

salund, put to readily misiladill to 191

has to bound to 1 to mento we were

and An Officer of the Januarien

80. A Dervice of Syria:

eg. A Femile Bancer of Consumitinopin

delle a ni simili a l'oliste.

20% A Medorda Asuba

II. A Tintare

57. A Turkish Lady in her Wedding Dress.

58. Bostandji Bachi.

59. The Grand Vizier.

60. A Sultana, or Kaddin.

PREFACE.

except title time it a moles beauty a de femilies no como e teles

Nothing, says the Chevalier D'Ohsson, in his valuable inquiry concerning the Ottoman Empire, ought to be considered as more interesting than an acquaintance with different nations. Their religion, their history, their manners, and their customs, are worthy of the attention of every one. The more considerable a nation is in itself, the more connections it has with others, the more important its political situation, the more it deserves to be known, both by its neighbours, and those countries connected with its government or commerce.

We admire, and with reason, the rapid progress which that part of Europe, over which Christianity has spread her benign influence, has made in every department of science. It has thrown a ray of light over the most distant periods of antiquity, dissipated the clouds which obscured the origin of ancient nations, investigated the concerns of those which have risen from their ashes, while the spirit of inquiry has hitherto scarcely reached a nation, which sprang up on the borders of the Caspian Sea in the thirteenth century, and has, for near four hun-

dred years, acquired the possession of, and still reigns over, the most beautiful part of Europe, while its forces have often thrown terror into the most powerful of its neighbours.

We know, even in this enlightened age, hardly more of the Ottoman empire than its vast extent and local situation. The illusion and errors, which have resulted from faint, distant, superficial, and slight inquiries, have, with respect to some authors, afforded us only phantoms, which, being looked and acted upon as realities, have been thrust forward as the religion, laws, and manners of the Turks.

It is, indeed, as Monsieur D'Ohsson justly observes, very difficult to penetrate the thick clouds which surround this uncommunicative nation. The prejudices of religion have raised a barrier, which has been still further strengthened by physical, moral, and political causes.

The present work, then, has at least the merit of being both interesting and valuable as to its objects; and these objects are, to delineate with fidelity the various modes of dress and peculiarity of customs now existing among this singular nation, and its various dependencies; and to accompany such portraits with appropriate and accurate descriptions. With respect to the latter division, much is not to be expected from the very narrow limits to which it was necessary to confine the descriptive part of this work. But it was impossible to enter more in

detail upon the subject, without writing almost a volume instead of a page. The merits of this work depend upon the accuracy and beauty of the drawings, and the truth of the colouring; and for other inquiries we must have recourse to the laborious and curious researches of D'Ohsson, D'Herbelot, Dallaway, Olivier, Tott, Montague, Tournefort, and various other writers. From these sources, indeed, added to the manuscript notices of Monsieur Dalvimart, the present descriptions have been drawn up; nor has that admirable work, the Arabian Nights, been neglected, at least where any circumstance mentioned in it has been confirmed by the testimony of other writers. We may indeed depend upon any description we meet with in that singularly-interesting work, relative to oriental nations. They all carry with them the genuine stamp of originality, and are rendered authentic by the concurrent testimony of other authors.

There is another reason too, if it may be allowed to look forward with something like a prophetic eye into the womb of time, that will perhaps give an additional value to this work. As a nation, the Turks seem drawing near to their dissolution. The power, and it may be, the ambition and wants of the surrounding kingdoms, is not small; they look with an eager and longing eye towards that most beautiful part of the world; and the half-drawn sword appears ready to strike at the Ottoman crescent, which, meteor-like, sparkles with a dazzling lustre, and

seems equally evanescent; at least, when comparative weakness is opposed to comparative power.

The Drawings, from which these plates have been engraved, were made on the spot, about four years ago, by Monsieur Dalvimart, and may be depended upon for their correctness. They have been most accurately attended to in the progress of the engraving; and each impression has been carefully coloured according to the original drawing, that the fidelity of them might not be impaired.

Respecting the orthography of the peculiar names of the Turks, no one standard has been adhered to, because no one standard exists; each writer spelling the names as his ear may have caught the sounds. Thus the different companies, or divisions, of the Janissaries are called Odahs and Ortas; and it is the same respecting other names.

The Publisher has only to add, that he has endeavoured to make this work superior in point of elegance to his other publications of this nature; and has only to hope for a patronage equal to that he has hitherto been honoured with.

And a state of the latter is believed to the latter of the

Herverten denimalet bush our restricts for where announce I notice

tone where contract of their activities of the forestell, there we

PLATE I.

THE KISLAR AGA,

OR FIRST BLACK EUNUCH OF THE SERAGLIO.

In the various and complex government of the Grand Signior's Seraglio, no person holds a more important office than the Kislar Aga; the business of this person being to direct and take care of every thing belonging to the females of the place. As he has the whole interior management of their apartments, he has various opportunities of ingratiating himself with the Sultan; and thus he often becomes a most powerful friend, or enemy, to the other great officers. The story of throwing the hand-kerchief is not a fact, according to most modern writers. The fortunate fair one, whom the Sultan honours with his regard, is informed of the circumstance by the Kislar Aga; and this, among the Sultanas, is reckoned the highest mark of respect.

THE POSSESSE ACT.

In the rations and complex government of the Gravit Afgeton's Afgeton's Homesto, no person holds a near American difference has there a first the heatigest of this person boing to direct and third office and third office of the photol. As he are the whole into low management of their squarments, he has welfair of the holds into low management of their squarments, he has welfair of the holds in their squarments, he has welfair of the holds in the office of inquiding of inquitions of the hand they have the office of the hand the hand they are the original field of the hand the hand they are the first and the hand the hand the hand of the hand th



TURKEY - PLATE 2.

PLATE II.

A SULTANA, OR ODALISK.

The Seraglio itself, of which this female is a principal inhabitant, is an irregular building of vast extent; and contains in all at least six thousand persons, many of whom indeed live in the city, and go there only during the day. It is not, in its extended sense, confined to the female apartments, for within its walls there are six large divisions for the divan, halls of audience, and various other departments; besides very extensive gardens. The grand gate of entrance is called Babahoomajùn, or the Sublime Porte; which is now also applied by foreigners to the Sultan and his government.

The females of the Seraglio consist chiefly of Georgian and Circassian slaves, and are of course admitted when very young. It is a custom among the great men to present the Sultan with virgin slaves, through the hopes that these may hereafter promote their interest.

Although the females in the Seraglio amount to more than five hundred, yet the Sultan generally chooses six or seven, called Kaddins, who alone have the privilege of producing an heir to the throne: and the first, who has a son, is styled the Favourite. The other slaves are styled Odalisks, from Oda, a chamber; and this plate represents one of these.

有利用有利的特

CONTRACTOR SECURIOR AND ADDRESS AS

And security a set of which this dendle is a properly of the dendle of the security and properly of the security of the securi

Address of the state of the Second of the Second of the state of the s



TURKEY - PLATE 3.

PLATE III.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

These officers, who are in their dress of ceremony, which consists of rich silks, trimmed and lined with valuable furs, and with a singular crested plume on their heads, are called Capidji Bachi, and are for the private service of the Sultan. To them is attached the honour of carrying the bow-string, when the monarch orders them; and their appearance therefore, with that instrument in their hands, is dreaded by all.

an navana

PROTECTION OF THE CHARLES SEED FOR THE SECOND

remaker of rich sifter, triomed and theel with radicable remaker of rich sifter, triomed and theel with radicable may, and with a singular created phone on their header are me, and with a singular created phone on their header ervices are collect Capidit Racht, and are for the the private service of the the Saitan. To them is associated the hopeous of earlying the how strings when the managinal orders also by and are the deaded by all.



TURKEY - PLATE 4.

PLATE IV.

A TURKISH WOMAN

IN A PROVINCIAL DRESS.

No dress can possibly be better calculated to conceal the person than that worn by the Turkish females, both in Constantinople and the country, whenever they appear abroad. No woman is ever seen without her maharmah, which is generally formed of muslin; one part of which fastens under the chin, and encloses the head; the other crosses the mouth and nose, and admits only space enough to see from. They also constantly wear a feredjè, which entirely envelopes their whole person.

VI TULKIT

MARIOW EISTRUT &

IN A PROPERTIES DECOME

No doese can posmily be better calculated to conceal the present than that work my the Turkish females, both in Constructionals and the country, whenever they appear abused. He werean in ever seen without her maharman, which is generally formed of muching one part of which fearens under the chin, and encloses the head; the other crosses the mouth and uses, and admits only space grough consecution. They also constantly wear a feredict, which cutionly envelopes their whole person.



TURKEY - PLATE 5.

PLATE V.

LADLE-BEARER TO THE JANISSARIES.

This singular character is a person of greater consequence than his office, if we are to judge from European manners, would lead us to suspect. The sense of honour is not, as with us, attached to their colours; they might lose them without much danger of disgrace; but the loss of their ladle and kettle is almost irreparable, and they esteem it as their greatest calamity. In order to avoid this, every odah, or regiment, of which there are an hundred and one, has two of each. When both are taken by an enemy, they consider the regiment as destroyed, and a new one is formed, to whom new ladles and kettles are given. These ladles and kettles are never removed without receiving some military honours. When the Ladle-Bearer goes round, according to Mons. Dalvinart, to serve out the soup or messes, he is always escorted by a guard.

The Janissaries themselves also have a wooden spoon, with which they eat their pilàv, and which they wear in their caps instead of feathers; and they as much look upon these as a part of the military dress as an European would a sword.

PLATE V.

ENGLESINES DUT OF SHIELD DICKS

Trees singular character is a person of greater consequence than his office, if we are to judge from European characts, would lead us to suspect. The senso of honour characts, would lead us to suspect. The senso of honour is not, as with us, attached to their colours; they might one them without much danger of disgress; but they might of more been without much danger of disgress; but they excit they excit they excit they excit they excit they are included as their greatest calamity. Its order to avoid they care at as their greatest calamity. Its order to avoid they excit the regiment, of which there are an hearth, every odab, or regiment, of which they consider the regiment as destroyed, are given. These ladges and kettles are never removed an entering some military honours. When the amoved cannot receiving some military honours. When the Leade-theart goes round, according to Mona Dalvinarry conserve out the soup or measure, it is always escorted.

The Josiestics themselves also have a wooden spoor, with which they cut their pitty, and which they went in their cups instead of foathers; and they as much look upon these as nearly foathers; and they as much look upon these as a part of the milliary dress as an Kurepean touch a sword.



TURKEY - PLATE 6.

PLATE VI.

THE CHIEF OF THE ULEMAS,

OR PROFESSORS OF THE LAW.

ALL, who make the law a profession in Turkey, are distinguished, at least when they have any office, by the largeness of their turbans. There are regular gradations, by which they must rise; and no one can hold a place of any importance, unless he has first filled an inferior office. They must first have been Sohtas, or students; then Muderris, or chief of a college; after this they become Naibs, or clerks to some Cadi or judge; then Cadis. Mollohs, or superior judges, is the next step. Of these there are various ranks till they may become judge of Mecca. They then have a right to be Istambol Effendissi, or chief officer of the police in Constantinople, and last of all, arrive at the grand dignity of Kadiasker, or superior judge of Europe and Asia. It is not, however, to be imagined, but that these different degrees are frequently passed over by those who possess either rank, power, or interest. And, indeed, there are some particular families, who almost assume a right, by a kind of inheritance, or patrimony, to some of these high dignities. The Sultan can appoint them directly; but even then the forms are so far complied with, that the person receives the commissions for all the inferior offices at the same time that he does for the superior. This, however, sometimes causes great murmurs among the Ulemas, or professors of the law.

THE CHIEF OF THE UNITED SHIT

THE PROPERTY OF PROPERTY OF

ALL, which makes that have at produced the Tarkking and other track tinguished, at least when they have any offices by the that a lited may but you but a point term your rivilla ye of any importance, unless her has feel tilled an interior their Muderris, or chief of a college; after this they'r become Ivailes, or clerks to some Call at pales rathers Of these there are various renks till fact may become double of alcoca. They are here a chell to be Island Edited diesi, or chief officer of the police in Censultinoples or superior judge of Eurapa and Asias It is not projection distrib testeson but those and been finent bases and fine the pewer, ovinterest. And, indeeds there are some nextito boil a wil deligit a common decome offer leg a kind of inheritance, or parchasers, to some of there is of the dignishes. The Sultan can appoint them directly a but eyou then the forms are so fart complied with thes the principality eilt to escibe vonsimi eilt lie cot encissimmee ant seviscen same time that he deer for the supporter. This he weren so remoli est prome runnium description comitement or mal out to ercenstour



TURKEY - PLATE 7.

PLATE VII.

A MUSICIAN,

BELONGING TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

The opinion, that has been formed of the Turkish music by different people, has been very various. Some have represented it as harsh, unskilful, and disagreeable; while others, on the contrary, have asserted that it is pleasing, and possesses a strong power over the passions, especially when accompanied with their engaging style of dancing. One author has even preferred it to the Italian.

This difference of opinion may be accounted for; because the Turkish military music forms a combination of the most discordant sounds, while that used within the houses is excessively soft, and has a melancholy expression, by which the Turks are much affected. Their music however is generally performed in unison, and their instruments consist of a violin with three strings, a viol d'amour, a flute still softer than the German, a sort of tabor and Pan's pipe, and a mandoline strung with wire, having a very long handle. The Italian music has however been a little introduced lately.

This portrait represents one of the Grand Signior's Band in his usual habit. He is in the act of playing upon a mandoline, something similar to the modern lyre, or Spanish guitar, though it has fewer strings than the latter, and a much longer neck than either.

MALE DE LINE

PROPERTY AND AND SHIP OF STREET

The opinion, that has been forward of the Yorkish mind by different people, has been grey various. Some hard represented it as hard, anakikhh, and disagreeable; white affects at a concrety, have asserted that it is a greener, and possess as atomy power over the passions, presently when a completiod with their engaging eryle of density. One not are are a strong power engaging eryle of density. One not are are avan preferred it to the indian. This difference of opision may be eccounted for a bosses the Turkish military music forms a eccupitation of the most discount sounds, while the most discounter sounds, while that upon within the most discounter, while, and has a metanology of he may be greated in antend and their instruments access of greately performed in antend and their instruments access of a viella with three strong with weel of amount, a duty sill softer than the Greatener, a duty with softer than the Greatener, a duty all softer than the Greatener, a duty all softer than the Greatener, a duty all softer than the Greateners have been a little introduced lately.

This portrait regressed one of the Grand Signior's Deed in his cariet babit. He is in the act of playing upon a mandaline, something similar to the modern lyre, or Spanish surface, thought it has fewer strings than the latter, and a much longer usels their either.



TURKEY - PLATE 8.

PLATE VIII.

A DOMESTIC

BELONGING TO THE GRAND VIZIER.

Until the reign of the present Sultan, the office of Grand Vizier was not only the most important in the whole state, but was even able to control the sovereign's will. The three last Viziers have however been circumscribed in their power, although their office is still attended with nearly as much pomp and magnificence as formerly.

The officers and domestics of the Grand Vizier are very numerous. The portrait here given is of one in his full dress, with his yellow boots and yataghan, a sort of curved knife or short scimitar. The first of these is reckoned a great privilege, as the common people are forbidden to wear boots or slippers of a yellow colour. The yataghans, which are also sometimes accompanied by large pistols, are generally very richly ornamented, but without any marks of taste.

BELLIE VILLE

DATERNOG A

BREIONGING TO THE GRAND VIZIERS

United the reign of the present Suitant, the office of Grand Visies was not only the most important in the whole state; but was even able to central the severalge's will. The three last Visies have however been circumseribed in their power, although their office is still attended with nearly as much pomp and magnificence as formerly.

The officers and domestics of the Grand Visier are very masserous. This portrait here given is of one in his fall dress, with his yellow heats and yanglein, a sore of curved knip or short schnitar. The first of these is reckoned a great privilege, as the anamost people age forhidden to wear hoots or slippers of a yellow colour. The yets; hins, which are also cometions accompanish. By farge pistole, are giverally very richly anamented, but extrout any marks of inste.



TURKEY - PLATE 9.

PLATE IX.

A TURK

IN HIS CHALL, OR SHAWL.

This is the dress of a Turk, whenever he ventures abroad on foot: but this, among the higher ranks, is never done in the streets of Constantinople. The cloaks are generally ornamented with rich and valuable furs, and the challs, or shawls, are also very richly worked. The male dress of the Turks is regulated by sumptuary laws, and is distinctive of the different classes, but the females are permitted to wear any sort of ornaments they choose.

The Turks of any considerable rank in life consider it as a degradation to be seen walking; and they constantly go about the city on horseback, accompanied by a numerous train of servants on foot. Some very pompous and rich individuals have been known to have above an hundred in their train. These are always as richly dressed and as numerous as possible at any of their feasts, particularly that of the Beyram.

REAL WELLS

MIR WALL

THE RES CHARLES ON PRESENTA

Then is the dress of a Plant, unconcret to reminive alword, on foot a but this, emong this bighes making is never done in the streets of Constantinople. The district are grownally or constanting this distribution of the constantinople. The distribution of this constantinople is the distribution of the constantinople in the first and valuable for a subject to the constantinople in the Thomas and is distinct the constantinople in the family and is distinct.

The Turbout on reversible and held in its sensible in a de rediction to he seen we king that they considerly an about the city on househack, accompanied by a manuscond sain of servants on took fields with a city out out. He sain with a conjour against the individuals have been known to have thook out and handly decided the conservant and any of their family decided and any of their family particular in



TURKEY - PLATE 10.

PLATE X.

APAGE

OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

THE Pages of the Sultan, who hold a much more important office than is to be inferred from what we mean by the same name, at least they often arrive at the most important dignities, are appointed in a very peculiar manner.

There is, in the large suburb of Constantinople called Pera, an extensive building or palace, in which a considerable number of boys are maintained at the expense of the government. These are called Ichlogans. From this body are the pages chosen. They are here attended by Codjas, or masters, who teach them the Turkish, Persian, and Arabic languages, and the art of writing. Some of them are also instructed in various other accomplishments, and in those offices that are required of them, when they shall be employed about the Sultan's person. Many of them, however, are brought up for the inferior situations of the Seraglio; these are called Adjem-Oglan. Most of them are the children of Christian captives, and they are very carefully instructed in the precepts of the Koran.

The Ichlogans, who have made the best use of their time, and who appear to possess the most abilities, are admitted in the number of pages: they then rise in succession, and often occupy the most important offices in the seraglio: and by the favour of their Sultan, and the presents they often receive from those whose interest they espouse, sometimes become very rich.

PRINCIPLE NUMBER OF THE ST

And the state of t

Pero, an extensive healthing or parameters in which a caredevable number of her healthing or parameters in which a caredevable number of here are quaintained as the expense of
the government. There are online following them the
body are the pages on son. They are here attended by
body are the pages on son. They are here attended by
body are the pages, who much them the limited, Durame,
and Arabic longuages, and the art of misting. Some edcham are also instructed in extrons other accomplishments
and in these offices that are required or them when they
and in these offices that are required or them when they
and in these offices that are required or them. Many of
them, somewer, are house, that furnished the rate of them, somewer, are house are for the rate of the services of the them are the strained or
there somewer, are house attached the train of the services and they are
then are the shiften of the strain of the services and they are
then are the shiften of the strain of the services of the services.

There executly instructed in the process of the some care.



TURKEY - PLATE II.

PLATE XI.

FIRST DRAGOMAN.

The class of Dragomen, or interpreters, is very numerous in Turkey: but more particularly so in Pera, the great suburb of Constantinople, and which it almost rivals in beauty as well as extent, being near two miles long. These men are absolutely necessary for the transaction of all business between foreigners and Turks. There are also a certain number, sometimes even thirty, attached to the different ambassadors, and having once become such, they continue their office for life. In consequence of their number in Pera, the confusion of language there is excessive. It is astonishing with what facility some of these Dragomen have acquired and speak six or seven different languages. A great number of those, who live at Pera, are descendants from Venetians, who formerly came in the trains of the ambassadors from that state.

THE PERSON AND THE PERSON

The obeside of the constrainty as its Form the great solute of Constrainty as and which is accused it with the great searty as well as extent, being near two rises one. These med sent as well as extent, being near two rises one. These med sent absolutely nearonary and I said. These and of all business botween incovery and I said. These and of all business botween incovery and I said. There, and there is the consequence of the there are the constraints of the consequence of the there are their affective and the consequence of these there considers with what hother there are the constraints with what hother and the constraints of the consequence of these therefore has a sequence and spans at soilly some aftern the great and as a consequence of the consequence of these therefore the constraints of the Venthams, who demody at the Pera, are descendently from Venthams, who demody at the Pera, are easily of the contents from Venthams, who demody at the Pera, are easily of the contents from Venthams, who demody at the perace of the contents from the contents of the consequence of the contents o



TURKEY - PLATE 12.

PLATE XII.

THE MUFTI,

OR CHIEF OF RELIGION.

In no part of the world have the ministers of religion more power than in Turkey, particularly the higher orders. In the grand Mufti, or Scheik-islam, is combined almost the supreme power of the law as well as of religion. On all questions of a doubtful nature he is consulted even by the Sultan himself, who promulgates no law, does not declare war, or levy any tax, until he has received the Mufti's sanction; and his decisions are called fetfas. It is the Mufti who girds on his sabre at his coronation, reminding him at the same time of his duty to promote the welfare of religion. To counterbalance, however, this vast power of the Mufti, which would otherwise be equal to that of the Sultan, the latter is able to depose, banish, or even to put the Mufti to death, should he displease him. Hence he is, too frequently, the mere slave of the Sultan. The Muftis in the different parts of the empire are all appointed by the grand Mufti, who resides at Constantinople, and they here act in a double capacity; as expounders of the Koran, and law-givers; but they can never be appointed judges, although they form a part of the body of Ulemas.

The contempt, which all Mussulmen have for those of a different religion, shews itself in the courts of justice, where the evidence of a Jew or a Christian is not often admitted, and when it is, that of one Mussulman has more weight than the positive evidence of ten, who

profess a contrary religion.

WINDSHIP STEEL

A RECEIPTION OF THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF

Is no past of the world have the ministers of religion notes power than in Turkey, particularly the lighest orders. In the grand high, or schoil-islan, is coinbaned almost the start on power of the law as well as the religion. On all questions of a doubtful gature he as consulted even by the fall to himself, who promulgates have along not declare were or tryy anythan, until he has received the Alasti sanction; and his decisions are eathed falls. It is the Multi who grais or his schor at his bot falls. It is the Multi who grais or his schor at his to promote the western of redigion. To counterhalmor, however, this yest power of the falls, which would be depose, bearing or own to put the Multi, which would to depose, bearing or own to put the Multi, which would the depose, bearing or own to put the Multi in the doubt the neare shore of the Sulfar. That Multis in the doubt he depose him, Hause he is, too frequently, and neare shore of the Sulfar. That Multis in the different he at the certain and the grand has given the grand of the forth or and the grand has given of the factor of the shore, and they here here not have grand at how form a read of the shore, and they form a read at they form a read show of the shore, and although they form a read of the body of the shore, and although they form a read of the body of the shore, and

The contampt, which all Mustimen have for those of a different religiou, shows itself in the courts of justice, where the evidence of a Jew or a Christian is not often admitted, and court is in that of one Mustalism has more weight than the positive evidence of ton, where profess a constraint religious.



TURKEY - PLATE 13.

PLATE XIII.

A GREEK WOMAN

OF THE ISLAND OF MARMORA.

The dresses of most of the modern female Greeks, who inhabit the different islands of the Archipelago, as well as those in the sea of Marmora, are for the most part extremely elegant and becoming. And the one given, of an inhabitant of the isle of Marmora, with her child by her side, is highly picturesque and striking.

The island of Marmora, according to Strabo, was known to the ancients by the name of Proconesus. The inhabitants are all of the Greek church; though for a short time a few years ago, those of the village of Klassaki professed Islamism, in order to avoid the capitation-tax: but the Turks did not like the experiment; and, for fear of the example, they doubled the tax. The consequence was a return to the Greek church.

THE BULLIS

MANGOW DUELIN A

ANOMERIC SO CHARLET TO

The dresses of most of the modern female threels, who finished the different islands of the Archipelage, as well as those in the sea of Marmoni, are for the most part extremely elegant and becoming. And the one given, of an inhabitant of the isle of Marmoni, with her child by her side, is highly nicturesque and striking.

The island of Mornors, scrowding to Strato, was known to the ancreate by the name of Proconesses. The inhabitance are all of the Greek church; though for a short than a few years ago, those of the village of Klassaki professed dislamses, its order to avoid the capitation tax; but the Flurks did not like the experiment; and, for fear of the experiment; and, for fear of the example, they doubled the tax. The consequence was example, they doubled the tax. The consequence was return to the Greek church.



TURKEY - PLATE 14.

PLATE XIV.

TURBAN BEARER

TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

This officer holds a very conspicuous place in several of the grand processions of the Sultan, who has always two turbans carried before him. They are placed on a sort of tripod, and borne in the right hand by the two officers appointed for that purpose. This ceremony, which at first only originated for the purpose of giving the Sultan an opportunity of changing his turban, if he chose, has now become a matter of ostentation. And as the different officers of state and others pass them, they make a most profound reverence, while the Turban Bearers take care to incline the Turban a little to the right or left, as they receive the homage. This is particularly the case when a fresh Sultan comes to the throne, and goes to have his sabre girded on; a ceremony which always takes place in the mosque of a little village called Youb, in the neighbourhood of the city. On the morning when it is performed, the streets from the seraglio to Youp are lined on both sides with Janissaries in their red shoes, large blue trowsers, and bonnets, which they are then obliged to wear, but without arms. All the officers proceed on horseback, surrounded with attendants on foot, and the Janissary Aga by far exceeds the rest in splendour and magnificence.

These officers and the Janissaries mutually compliment each other, while all pay the most humble respect to the Sultan's turbans, which are very rich, and ornamented with feathers.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF

TEMPORE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO entering the state of the state distributed by the state of the Expenditure of state and quit about the place of the boundary BENEFIT BENEFI REEL WILL TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF children to work, but without cannot be will be all parts concordingen bus moreston

These officers and the Landsandes noticedly emplificant
each office, while all pay the most humble respect to the
Saltan's turbane, while each year not, and exchanged to
tith feathers.



TURKEY - PLATE 15.

PLATE XV.

A JEW.

In no country does that persecuted race enjoy more privileges than it does at Constantinople. The Jews are put upon the same footing with Turks; and even in some instances have greater liberty. They profess their own religion, and are judged by their own laws, unless they appeal to the law of the country. They consequently possess a great degree of respectability and great riches, because a very considerable part of the trade passes through their hands, most of the rich merchants being Jews. Almost the whole management also of the affairs of the rich indolent Turks is intrusted to some person of this tribe; and every thing is transacted by them. Externally, indeed, they do not appear, probably through fear, with much magnificence; but great pomp and luxury are to be seen in their houses. Such is the account given by Dallaway in his travels. But a late French writer, Citizen G. A. Olivier, in speaking of the Jews, says, "They present themselves under far more unfavourable colours than in Europe. More ignorant, more poor, more fanatic, they give themselves up to even the lowest sort of trade." The abuse, however, which he loads them with, is rather unfavourable to his justice as an historian.

feltipe til med g bride attende filmen mitte och statte ent men store while the fadged by their own has noisilet AND DESCRIPTION ASSESSMENT AND DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ENGLISH SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE seller of the seller the selection of th The fill the property of the second of the s this tribe; and every duling in the section of the delle attition of the state of to londs them with it without antique and about able to



TURKEY - PLATE 16.

PLATE XVI.

A TURKISH WOMAN

IN THE DRESS WORN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

In Plate IV, there was given a portrait of a Turkish female of one of the provinces; the one here represented is that of a female as she appears in the streets of Constantinople. It is different from the former.

The feredjè is universally in that city made of green cloth or other stuff, with its long square cape quilted and covered with green silk.

The beauty of the Turkish, but more particularly of the Circassian or Georgian women, is proverbial; but in most of them it must be confined to the face. From the mode of sitting on their sofas they stoop very much, and walk aukwardly; and the immoderate use of the warm, or even hot bath, with continued indolence, produces such relaxation as to spoil a form, which nature made equal to their faces. The latter are remarkable for symmetry and complexion. Their nose is Grecian, and their eyes, though generally small, and either black or dark blue, are brilliant and piercing. The custom too of drawing a small line above and beneath the eye-lash, adds to the effect. They stain the nails both of their fingers and feet of a bright rose colour. Hence probably arose Homer's epithet of- Pododakturos 'Ews; "The rosy-fingered morn."

MAN BLANC

HARDY BEEL KINT &

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THE PERSONS ASSESSMENT OF THE PERSONS ASSESS

In Plate of a formation provinces a the another street of a Truckiele female of an Arthurst street of a final final female of an arthur of the final streets of Court is the final of the final streets of Court

stantistical continuent mounts in dispension of grant

Connected of the Turkiely, business personally of the Connected of the three of the three is must be confined to the three from the mest of sitting on their sound they stoop very most, and wall, even bot bath, with continued radolemy, procures she relaxation as as se spoil a form, which sature made of the value trees. The latter are remarkfulle for symmetry and complexion, 'The latter are remarkfulle for symmetry and complexion, 'Their latter are remarkfulle for symmetry and continued the sature and continued and parting. The case of the symmetry are taking and parting. The case of the start of the semantial that above and possessing this special process of the start of the semantic of a latight tong colour, should at these singers well feat of a latight tong colour, should groundly area. Thought tong colour, should groundly area. Thought of—stoleures was the tree singers well fact of a latight tong colour, should groundly area. Thought of—stoleures was the tree singers well flower's epithet of—stoleures was the tree singers well.



TURKEY - PLATE 17.

PLATE XVII.

A HAMAL,

OR COMMON PORTER.

These men are very numerous, particularly at Pera, where they are employed in removing the various goods and merchandize. Those, who are of Armenian origin, are reckoned the strongest, and carry an immense weight; sixteen of them, (according to Dallaway,) with their arms in some manner interlaced, will frequently carry up the steep declivity from the quay of Galata a cask of wine of such immense weight, suspended by a pole, that each person must support near three hundred pounds. The mode, in which they individually carry, is seen in this plate, and differs from the English, who confine the burden entirely to their shoulders, while the Turks distribute it between the shoulders and the hips.

DIAM EITALIT

MAHAHA

. on doughou rowrant

These are not are very numerous, particularly at Pera, where they are employed in removing the various goods and merchandize. These, who are of Armenian origin, are reckeded the strongest, and carry an immersa maight; sixteen of them, (according to Dallaway) with their sixteen of them, (according to Dallaway) with their struct in some innumer interfaced, will frequently carry up the steep decivity from the quay of Gainta & each of wine of such immensa weight, acquested by a point that each person in he support near three handers in which they individually carry, is paid that this plate, and differs from the Engine, while the frequent of their short that Engine, while the Turke hander the Turke distribute it between the shoulders and the light.



TURKEY - PLATE 18.

PLATE XVIII.

SUBALTERN OFFICER

OF THE JANISSARIES.

The whole body of Janissaries is divided into one hundred and one companies, or ortas, in numerical order; and each of them has its different officers, who are equally attached to the army and the kitchen. The Tchorbadgi, or colonels of companies, signify givers of soup. The Achetchi-Bachi are majors, and principal officers of the kitchen. Each company has one; and he who is attached to the Janissary Aga, is majorgeneral. This plate represents an inferior officer of the corps, who is in the act of taking down the names of the men as they pass. This is the common mode of writing among the Turks, who seldom use a table.

WHITE AND A STATE OF

MINOR WINDERSON

COMPANIES THE STREET WAS

The whole had been an accompanies to the design of the des



TURKEY - PLATE 19.

PLATE XIX.

WOMEN

OF THE ISLAND OF ANDROS.

THE dress of the females of this island, like most of those in the other islands of the Archipelago, is very pleasing and interesting, especially when worn by the young and beautiful: and the Grecian beauty perhaps cannot be excelled. This island takes its name from Andros, the son of Anius, one of their kings; although it was also known by the ancients by several other names. It was here that Bacchus had a temple, near which was a fountain, whose waters annually during the Ides of January tasted like wine. "I have witnessed (says Anacharsis) those transports of joy, with which these feasts of Bacchus inspire the mind. I was on the deck of a vessel returning from Eubœa, my eyes fixed towards the east to watch the first rays of the rising day, when a thousand shouts burst from the island of Andros. The opening day discovered an eminence crowned with an elegant temple. The people were collected from all sides towards it, and first lifting their hands towards the sky, they prostrated themselves to the ground, and gave themselves up to the most unrestrained emotions of joy. We landed, and were drawn from curiosity towards the hill, where a multitude of voices exclaimed, 'Hasten, and taste these streams of wine, which flow from the temple of Bacchus; till this instant they were formed of the purest water.' Bacchus is the author of this miracle, and every year, on the same day and at the same hour, he performs the same prodigy, which lasts during seven days."

THE SE SE WE

RESIDENCE OF STREET, S

Constitute of the Contract of the State of the State of the State of State medically with the popularity will be abunded with an pelinting the comment and the box : buttered Control of the Contro MANUAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY. TO SECURE Reports for the sentence of th Manual of the substitution trees the body and of the first of the second services and the second se DESCRIBING HER TOWNSHIP OF HER MORNEY YEAR THE PRINTERS OF HE STATE OF THE and the selected of the design of the selected selected and the selected of the selected selected and the selected selec AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O people were collected in the wife with the collection of the the state of the s AND THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY the way of the state of the sta MARKET BELLEVILLE ON LEON LEON LEON BELLEVILLE STATE OF STREET THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF Carried at the same hour, by particular and a property of with the literal district of the standard of the



TURKEY - PLATE 20.

PLATE XX.

A SAKA,

OR TURKISH WATER-CARRIER.

It is a singular thing, that the business of a water-carrier should afford a dress so ornamented; but it is, in fact, much less expensive than the furs and robes of the superior ranks. Almost all the common people (for the dress of the Turks is distinctive,) have a short jacket, ornamented with gold or silk twist, trowsers of cloth which reach and fit close to the middle of the leg, which is in other respects quite bare. They wear red slippers, and have a broad belt round their bodies. Water is constantly carried about the streets both of Pera and Constantinople, and the Sakàs carry it in leathern buckets.

PLATE MA

A HARA

MULEULO CULTANT BELERUT DO

Ir is a singular thing, that the business of a mater carrier should afford a dress so expansionally but it is, in fact, much less expensive than the fars and robes of the superior ranks. Almost all the common people (for the dress of the Turks is distinctive) have a short jacket, orasmented with gold or sills twist, trowsers of clothe which reach and it close to the middle of the leg, which and have a broad best round their bedies. Water is and have a broad best round their bedies. Water is constantly carried about the streets both of Fern and Constantinopie, and the Eule's carry it in leathern backets.



TURKEY - PLATE 21.

PLATE XXI.

AN ALBANIAN.

The immense extent of the Turkish empire, from the coast of the Gulph of Venice on the west, to the end of the Black Sea on the east, from Russia and Poland on the north, to the Mediterranean on the south, contains a great variety of national characters. The present plate represents an Albanian, who inhabits one of the most western parts of the Turkish dominions, with his yellow boots, his golden girdle, and his pipe, which, as he stands, reaches to the ground.

MENTED MAKE

MAINAMIANA.

The Black Sea on the Turkish empire, from the coast of the Calpit of Venice on the west, to the end of the Black Sea on the east, from Russia and Poland on the Black Sea on the east, from Russia and Poland on the nemit, to the Mediterranean on the south, contains a great variety of national characters. The present plate represents as Albenian, who inhabits one of the most represents as Albenian, who inhabits one of the most restrict parts of the Turkish doublious, with his yellow boots, his golden grands, and his pape, which as he stands, reaches to the grands.



TURKEY - PLATE 22.

PLATE XXII.

AN EGYPTIAN ARAB.

The varieties of female dress in most of the eastern nations can never be distinguished, when they are in the streets, both from their veils and the long cloaks, in which they are concealed. At Cairo they conceal the head and part of the body by a large black veil; and those, who can afford rich habits, are always covered with a large wrapper. The veil, which is always the first concern with the women, for it is the very last part of their dress they would part with, is formed of a long triangular piece of linen cloth fitted to the head, and falling down before, so as to cover all the face, except the eyes. At Cairo this is always black, and very large. All the oriental women wear drawers, and the poorer sort in Egypt wear little else but these drawers, and a long blue shirt.

PLATE XXIII

MANA MARTHEY DE VA

The satisfies of founds does in nest of the cascara anions are never to distinguished, when they are in the circust, built from their verband the long closies, in which they are concealed. At Cake they conceal the head and they are concealed. At Cake they conceal the head and they are allowed to habits, are always black with a new those, who with the women. The very are always or every heat part of their conceans they would part with its the recurse, for it is the very has part of their deep they would part with ladered of a long triangle in the process of their stand that they would part with ladered or a long triangle in preceding the covers all the faces of a long triangle own before the case of the stand that they would be the face of the face of the covers of the face of



TURKEY - PLATE 23.

PLATE XXIII.

AN INHABITANT

OF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

This Plate, which represents the dress of an inhabitant of the coast of Syria, is also very similar to that worn by the Asiatic Janissaries. It is highly picturesque, and very different from the Janissaries of Constantinople. In many eastern countries the climate is very variable, and the inhabitants therefore are obliged to clothe themselves warmer than Europeans perhaps might think it necessary, and to put on several kinds of dress, one over the other, that they may either lay them aside or resume them at their pleasure, as the temperature of the atmosphere varies. The blue cloak thrown over the left shoulder is for that purpose.

PELATE XXIII.

AN MATERIAL MA

THE REST TO VELLOO SHIT TO

The Plate, which expressed the down of an inhabitants of the coast of Byris, is also were somilar to that were that the Asiatic Jantesnies. It is highly pickerseque, and be Asiatic Jantesnies of the highly pickerseque, and a same creative countities for classic is year variable. In many creative countities for classic is year variable, and the inhabitants therefore and abliged to dothe them solves examine than Threehouse probage caight think is accessify, and to put as several hinds of dross, our oras room the other that they may out a lay then aside or dross, our construction of their places, that they have one or and the their places, as the composition of the construction at their places, as the composition of the construction about the property construction of the that grances.



TURKEY - PLATE 24.

PLATE XXIV.

A DERVISE.

The enthusiasm with which Mahomet so well knew how to inspire his disciples gave rise, among the believers of the Koran, to a great number of different sects, each of which, in the eyes of a credulous people, seemed absolutely detached from the world by the austerity of their way of life.

The different orders of Dervises originated in the two sects of Ebu Bekir and of Ali; and they were all probably founded by men of the most enthusiastic or ambitious minds. Each gave his own name to the sect he formed, adding at the time the appellation of Pir or Scheik. Their followers took the name of Dervises, a Persian word, which means the sill or threshold of a door, and thence inferred a mind filled with humility, desirous of retreat, and persevering in practice; a character for which these anchorets are celebrated. The number of these societies, or at least of the most considerable, is now about thirty-two; and the difference in the various orders extends even to their dress. The Dervises use chaplets, which they hold as sacred. Each of these is composed of thirty-three, sixty-six, and ninety-nine beads, which is the number of attributes they ascribe to the Deity. Some orders always carry them in their hands: others attach them to their girdles, but all are obliged to use them many times a-day with the particular prayers.

ADERVISE

The continuence of a great number of different social lanew how to inspire his disciples gave rise, among the holieved social early of the Norm, to a great number of different social early of which, in the eyes of a credulous people, sound nistoral lately detached from the world by the austerity of their way of life.

The different orders of Dorribes orderanded in the the two sorts of Fibra Belde and of Alia and they were nil pro--idina so olieniendino seom edi lo nom vd bobunci vidial ful thou pull of omen news sid over shall shain moit formed, adding at the time the appellation of Pin av Soleis. Their followers took thorname of Borreles, a Persian word, which means the silt or threshold of a door, and thonce inferred a mind filled wills benefitly desirous of retreat, and persevering in practices as character for which those anchorets are celeprated. The munistrate these societies, or at least of the most considerable, in now about thirty-two; and the diffiguratout in the windows brders extends even to their dress. The Days were chaplets, which they hold as sacred. Spinis of thesian composed of finity-throot sixty-sixty and minety-mine bends, which is the number of attributes they asculps to the Deity. Some enders always carry theore in the bunds: of less nituals them to their girdless but as the obliged to use their many times a day with the period begilde prayers,



TURKEY - PLATE 25.

PLATE XXV.

A TURK

IN A PELISSE.

These robes, called pelisses, are now very generally worn in Constantinople. The common artificers, soldiers, and countrymen, not only have pelisses of lamb or sheep skins, of the furs of cats, or squirrels, &c. which they wear in winter, but also made of the skins of wild foxes and hares; the latter are generally worn by the common citizens: the price of these varies according to the colour, quality, and length of hair. The ermine, the common martin, the white fox, but particularly the sable, are found in the wardrobes of rich and distinguished people.

The Turks very often change their outside habits at different seasons of the year, and it is never the business of fashion, but etiquette, to assume, or leave off, the various robes. The days are fixed every year by the Sultan. The day he changes his sort of fur, which is generally on a Friday, when he goes to the mosque, an officer of the seraglio goes in form to the Grand Vizier's, and acquaints him of it, when the whole court immediately do the same.

ANNE BYALS

ARREST A

There so best coulded positioned have gowing and another countryines, not only bure policies of lands or shoop exists of the first of cuts, or squireels, five absolutions so said out to from person de la partir de partir de partir de la contrar Darves : the latter are generally works by the separatest

Lulgong budging

on the said the rest of the same of the sa of rachiou, but chiqueling to be sent as and points to the remaining our and the state of the property of the state of the st sand acquaints bina of ft, minen the waste of anima distely do the same.



TURKEY - PLATE 26.

PLATE XXVI.

A BEDOUIN ARAB.

This singular body of Arabs never inhabit any town, but constantly live under tents. They are the genuine Arabs, and it is only among these that we may look for the customs of the early ages. By living almost entirely by themselves they still retain their distinctive character. They generally obtain a livelihood by rearing and selling camels, as many of the tribes disdain agriculture. Like other nations, who lead a wandering life, they are addicted to plunder and robbery, particularly when they perceive travellers passing the deserts in small parties. They are divided into numerous tribes, each of which have different customs, particularly in their way of life. All the Arabians have black beards, upon which they pride themselves.

The Scheicks, or superiors, always appear on horse-back or on a dromedary.

The Bedouins, who wander about the desert, can go a long time without water; instances have been known of some persons being five days without, and yet did not materially suffer. The present plate is from the drawing of a Bedouin, in the vicinity of Alexandria; he is represented as in quest of plunder.

SEVENCE BETTALTE

MANA MILLOGISTA

The singular body of Arche novor index it and fown, but constantly live under tents. They are the genuine Arche, and it is only among these that we may look for the cast tents of the early agest. By living almost entirely by themselves they still retain their distinctive contractor. They grantally obtain a livelihood by reminigrand seding contract as many of the tribes distinct agricultures. Like other nations, who lead is wandaring him they are not to plander and relatively, particularly when they are perceive navellers passing the deserts in small particular have different ensteams, particularly in their reply of bids have different ensteams, particularly in their reply of bids have different ensteams, particularly in their reply of bids have different ensteams, particularly in their reply of bids have different ensteams, particularly in their reply of bids have different ensteams particularly in their reply of bids have different shares have black hearthy upon which they

The Soliday of the State of the

The fiedening, who wanter should the description to be a second of the lang time without water; instance was seen brown of a seen persons being five days without, and wat the did see an anterially scales. If he present place in factor in the vision of a best of the did see in quest of plusters.



TURKEY - PLATE 27.

PLATE XXVII.

A FEMALE BEDOUIN

OF THE DESERT, WITH HER CHILD.

This may be considered as the companion of the last plate. The dress, though not elegant, is not uninteresting. The Arabian women of the desert wear a number of singular ornaments; large metal rings in the ears, others of the same kind upon the ankles and arms, pieces of coral hung about them, and also necklaces of all sorts. They sometimes even hang small bells to their hair, and the young girls fix them to their feet. And it is not an uncommon custom amongst the Bedouins, as with the more civilized Arabians, to puncture different parts of the body, and insert a blue dye.

MENDER DEPARTS

BENEVORES BENOUS

WHEN THE PROPERTY WINDS AND THE

The may be considered as the computed of the last

place. The draw, though not elegant in not not not long

ing. The draw, though not elegant in not not not of

of, singular areas, one; large notified days in the case,

others of the same it is a large notifier and and are a passe,

of cotal iming at any terms, and also notified a distance, places,

of cotal iming at any terms, and also notified a finite of the countries and are to take the constant and are

the young girls for them to take the total and the terms and

ancommon areas and another, to prairies at the past are

more divided darking, to prairies at the past of

the body, and meen a blee tree.



TURKEY - PLATE 28.

PLATE XXVIII.

AN OFFICER

OF THE JANISSARIES.

Throughout the whole extent of the Mussulman empire the military government forms the basis of the constitution. Each individual, with the exception of the ministers of religion, may be considered as a soldier, who is always ready to take up arms and march under the banner of the Prophet. And we may indeed consider the whole nation as a large armed body, of which the Sultan is the generalissimo. The Mussulman soldiers are divided into two classes; the Spahis, or cavalry, and the Janissaries, or infantry. The latter are dispersed throughout the different parts of the empire, and although they have their different officers, and constantly receive pay like regular troops, yet they follow other trades and professions. This plate represents an under-officer of Janissaries in his common dress.

OF THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF A STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE Control of the Contro STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY. LATER AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P FRANKS SOLD THE STATE OF THE PERSON



TURKEY - PLATE 29.

PLATE XXIX.

A FEMALE DANCER

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Although both music and dancing are forbidden by the Mussulman religion, these amusements are tolerated by the government. The female dancers, who are generally either young slaves, or the wives of Mahometan musicians, hardly ever appear in public places. They go to the houses of individuals, where they dance, in the same way as the men, either alone, or in pairs. They are very loosely dressed; and their heads are always covered with a veil. With castanets in their hands, and their eyes alternately languishing and piercing, they put themselves into the most free and voluptuous attitudes.

There always are also in the houses of the great, as well as in the seraglio, a certain number of young slaves, who are practised in dancing to amuse their mistresses as well as their masters. In these different amusements, however, there is nothing noisy or tumultuous. They are indeed restrained by the regulations of the police, which is very strict in this respect; and no person is allowed to have an entertainment with dancing and music, without permission of the magistrates.

Wikk mylin

A PENERUE DANCER

MOTORIXWADESION ITA

Armonous both music and denoing and forbiblious by the Mosselman religion, these amagements and felerated by the government. The familia denoces, whereare generally their years young slaves, or the wives of Mahometan music class, haddy ever appear in public places. They go to the houses of individuals, where they denough in the same the houses of individuals, where they denough in the same locally denough and their leads and slavely are very leader that their bands, and their heads and slavely covaced with a very. With encountrie he desir hands and their eyes alternately fareare has desir hands and their same eyes alternately fareare has desir hands and their eyes alternately fareare has and pleasing they are their second with

There always are also in the homes of the goods, as well as in the seregio, a exclusive paneless of young slayers and one practised in denology to among their indicesses as well as their masters. In these different animosauths, however, there is nothing noisy or manufacture. They are indeed restrained by the regulations of the police, which is very suite for this respect, and no person is allowed to have an entertainment with dancing and master making permission of the magnificants.



TURKEY - PLATE 30.

PLATE XXX.

A DERVISE OF SYRIA.

THE various institutions of the Dervises are established upon different principles. Each founder gave a distinctive character to his sect, by the statutes, regulations, and practices, which he appointed. The differences, which we may remark in them, extend even to their dress. Each order has its particular costume; and in most of them we may observe a difference even between the Dervises and their Scheiks, or superiors, particularly in their turbans, the form of their dress, the colour and nature of the stuff of which it is made. The Scheiks generally wear a robe of white or green cloth, while very few Dervises are permitted ever to wear cloth. A species of felt, called aba, which is manufactured in some of the towns of Anatolia, is the usual material of their dress. Those among the Dervises, who are most actuated by zeal, voluntarily undergo the most austere acts. In order to prevent their falling asleep, some of them will sit during the whole night in the most inconvenient and irksome positions. They will often sit with their knees and hands fastened by a leathern strap round their neck as close up to their face as possible. Others will tie their tuft of hair by a cord to the ceiling, so that they cannot lie down. This plate represents the form of their hair.

THE REPORT OF A

the section of the second second second and the second second and Promite to a constant of the second s development in the state and the state of retransited at respect to the state of th and practices, which he appointed the statements Spirite with development to the state of the contract of the c draws itself of the content has been presented by the state of the same The Derview of the Control of the Co nature of the staff of which is at the staff of outen AND THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O stolested by your substitution without states your out betonick note and order to present their which the sale of the sale of their need an closed are to their faceauth administration on News visult will be the subject of the best with the best wind the any of home through the bold width through the results



TURKEY - PLATE 31.

PLATE XXXI.

ATARTAR.

No nation throughout the eastern part of the world has preserved the various customs of their ancestors more strictly than the Tartars: a people as singular in their mode of life as they are honourable in their dealings, and hospitable in their disposition. Accustomed, from the nature of their climate, to bear the most intense cold, they will frequently make campaigns of great length, when an European army could not keep the field even for a day. Their horses too are equally hardy, and will bear a degree of fatigue under which the Arabian horse always fails. The Noguais, or those who inhabit the valleys of the deserts, are a most simple people, and always dwell under tents.

The Tartars have different degrees of rank. First is the royal family, then those of Chirin, Mansoor, Sedjood, Arguin, and Baroon: and the ancient Mirzas form the high nobility, according to the above order. There is one singular custom among the Tartars, which is not common in other parts of the east; and that is wearing black dresses for the death of any one. This is always observed in Tartary, particularly on the death of the Cham.

TEXTE XXXXII

A TENEDAMENT

No nation bisconglook the cestery part of the world has preserved the various customs of their ancestors more strictly than the Thriars; a people as singular to their mode of his as they are hospitable in their disposition. Accustomed, feats the hospitable in their disposition. Accustomed, florings, and they will frequently make campaigns of great bingris, when in European array could, not hospital even for a days. Their because the are equally made and will will will added even their a days of the forces to are equally made, and will will always help. The Personal and which the fraction and a mass who magest home always of the deserts, are a mass simple people, and always doubt and a mass simple people, and

The Tarraire have different degrees of marks. Bright is the count tentily, then these of Chirica Manadan, Sequeed, Arguin, and Dancon; and the ancient Mores of Seminary from the high mobile, according to the above orders. There is one singular custom among the Tarraire which is not contained in other parts of the dust, and dat is wearing black dreams for the double of sex one; This is always observed in Tarray, particularly sex the dust of the dwift of



TURKEY - PLATE 32.

PLATE XXXII.

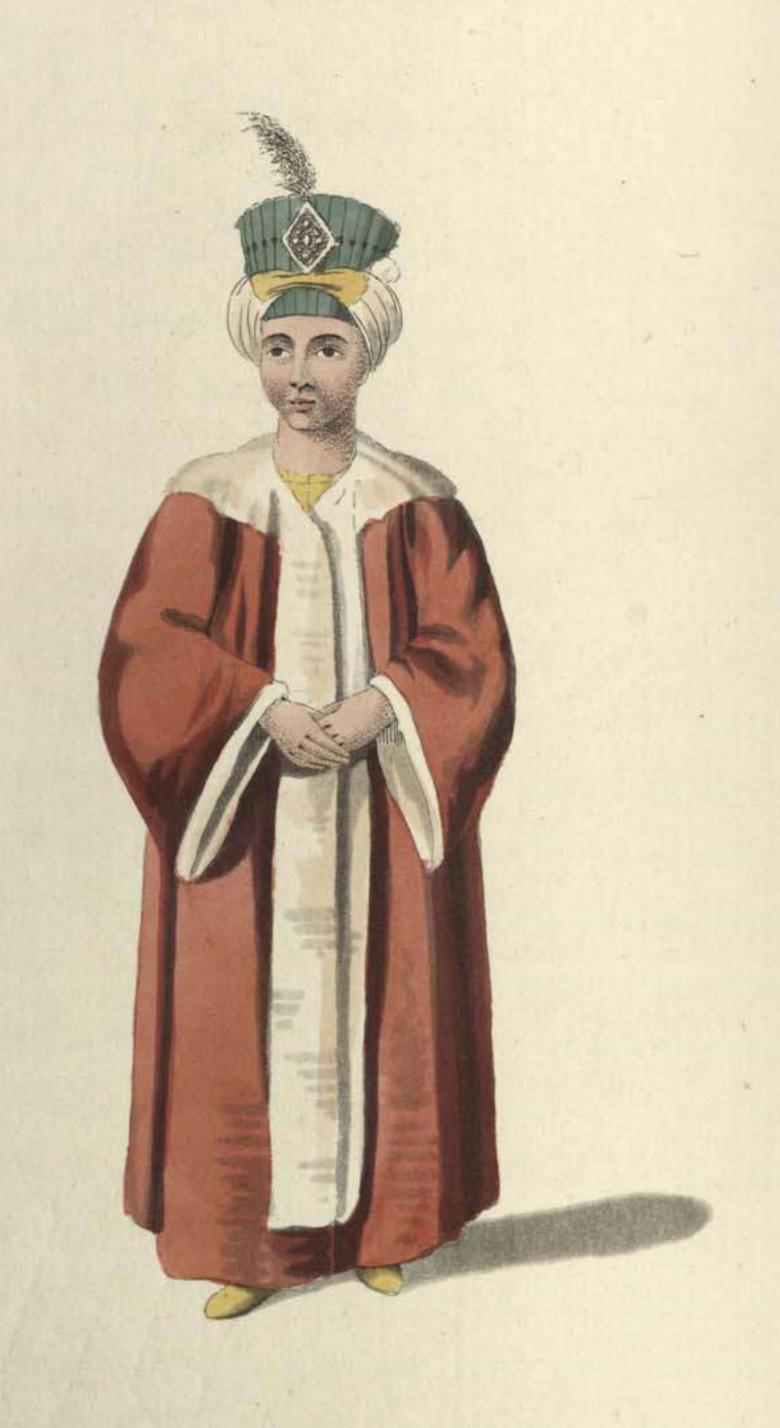
AN ARMENIAN.

THE Turks are not the only nation who live at Constantinople. Its inhabitants consist also of Greeks, Jews, and Armenians, and hence there results a great variety in manners, language, and religion. The Armenians form about one-twelfth part of the population. They reside both in the interior of the city, and in the suburbs, particularly in Pera. They are almost all merchants, and some of them to an immense extent, and possess warehouses and correspondents in almost every part of Asia. Their manners are in general very correct, and their engagements may be depended upon, although they are esteemed avaricious. The Armenian is very exact in the performance of every thing relative to religion; and this body of men may be esteemed as containing some of the most useful subjects of the Ottoman empire. These are now almost the only remains of that once powerful and flourishing nation, so noted for the wealth and luxury of its monarchs. The country of Armenia itself no longer retains any vestiges of its former splendour; and the inhabitants, under the pressure of a foreign yoke, are forced to fly far from their native homes, to escape a tyranny they have laboured under for more than three hundred years.

DEXXX BYANG.

AN ARMENERNA

Tag Turks are not the only pation who live at Consumtineple. Its intelligently consist also of Chacks, Jewey in manners, isnguage, and religious. The Aspeniuna reside both at the interior of the eity and the stited abiser particularly in Perm. They are almost all merellants, and some of them to an insmense extent, and possess a sipe courses and correspondence in almost which part on bon seemed Their menuers are in goneral years convect, and their engugements may be depended upon, althought they are calcumed avariations. The Armedian de las last in bemosts periormance of every thing relative to religion a communicate thody of men may be released as containing source of the most useful subjects of the Ortoman ampirer light or storiday Lang The only seminiment that one promin won -Courisbing unitable so noted for the weight and anideimon its monarches The country of Armening indiffuse losers retains any vestiges of its former splendout; and the inhabitants, under the presente of a localgue, amendedai tyranny they have laboured under ten more than the hundred years. ...



TURKEY - PLATE 33.

PLATE XXXIII.

A YOUNG PRINCE,

HEIR TO THE THRONE.

Minorities are unknown in the Turkish government; in which also the Salic law is in full force. Neither sons, under a certain age, nor daughters, are raised to the throne. If the Sultan dies before his son has attained a proper age, his brother, or nearest relation, assumes the government, to the exclusion of his own offspring, who are then usually condemned to pass the remainder of their lives in confinement, unless they by chance afterwards ascend the throne. This was the case with the last Sultan, Abdul-Hamed, who, on the death of his brother Mustapha III. 1775, was transferred from a prison to the throne, to the exclusion of his nephew, now the reigning Sultan. Abdul-Hamed, however, was more liberal in his treatment of his nephew; and he both suffered him to be at liberty, and superintended his education. And Selim III. repays his uncle's kindness, since his accession, by a similar treatment of his two sons, who were both minors at the death of their father. This plate is a portrait of one of them, who will succeed to the throne, if the present Sultan has no sons, or leaves them minors.

PLATE NEW MILLIA

MONERU DEVOY

COMMODILE BUT OF MARK

the same are deknown in the Workship governments twhich also the Sulic law is in this force. Meithen some throne. If the Sultan dies before this something out it canonat proper age, his brother, or nearest relation, assumes the are then swally condenanced to pass the requirement of their lives in confinent, unless they by obance affect wards executed the through This was the wast busses almay the Sulliant Abdul-Itamed, where on the deaths and brother Missispin III, 1779, was fisherers of the polyment of sent to the throng, to the exclusion of his says and out of new tested by the second of the second se the tent this treatment and to the south air headle authored into bo, at tiberty, and samuel bereful stince his occurred, by a similar transmit of the outer to the throne, if the present Syling has no enter it from Automat menda



TURKEY - PLATE 34.

PLATE XXXIV.

TWO JANISSARIES,

IN THEIR DRESS OF CEREMONY.

The formation and first establishment of that vast body of men, the Janissaries, is said to have taken place during the reign either of Osman I. or Morad II. They were at first composed of boys, who were sent as tributes from Macedonia, Bulgaria, and the different Greek provinces. Being sent at a very early age, they were brought up to the Mussulman religion, and were called "Hadjèm-Oglàr," the children of strangers. This tribute, however, was soon altered to the more convenient one of money, and this corps has since been supplied by volunteers. Hence called, "Yeni-tcherì," new soldiers, and by Europeans corrupted to Janissary.

The pay of these troops differs in time of war or peace. In the latter it is much less. Their numbers, though very great, are not well ascertained, as the title is hereditary; and many get enrolled, while they continue the exercise of their trade, in order to enjoy certain privileges. Each Janissary has a certain indelible symbol marked in the flesh of the arm by means of gunpowder, to shew the Odah, or regiment, to which he belongs. These differ: the first has a crescent; the thirty-first, which serves at sea, an anchor. This is reckoned the most honourable. Some of them wear, when full-dressed, a large felt cap, with a square piece falling half way down their backs. In the front there is a socket of copper, originally for feathers, but now it is the place for their spoon.

WHEN ARRIVED OF STREET

PENGLEMBER WE READ DENFY TO

Arting teny healt do Januarie idales bere Gon nomanist and sound enough trial of these of several out to make the contract of the contract of Month and Amount to Amende de redice agent entre le wester day the states of the state of the st Troom Minerdonain, Bulgarin, and Milling different Committee proximes. The sent at a very couly, when they were Dellas with the Confident manufacture of the Marie of the Risk Control of the C COVERED D'SORE TO THE SOOR ALLSEYED TO THE TOTAL OF THE PARTY OF trient one or maney, and this derpa has said bosts Al-Landing and the Committee of the Spirit and Spirit a withing to you be the will said this opening went to you of I the latter is rainly been all adding the routed and the Personal to blish such and thoughteen discours and the land triple White the shadow of the street will be the state of the s the Colon of the C Chiffeet the first the exements of the finish which SOURCE SELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF ADVENDED AND THE PARTY OF THE P their besides to the prost of the prost of the second single Atogli well could not be won that he will be a subject to the subject to

4 974



TURKEY - PLATE 35.

PLATE XXXV.

CAPIDJI BACHI.

In Plate III. there is given a representation of two Capidji Bachis in their dress of ceremony. The present plate shows one of the same officers in his common dress. They are the private officers of the Sultan, and enjoy very advantageous and lucrative situations. They are sometimes raised to the dignity of a Pacha with two tails. The Capidji Bachi must be distinguished from the Capidji, the latter being only common porters, who attend at the exterior gates of the palace.

PLAYE HYALIT

THE RESERVE

Capidit Backs in their dress of caremony. The present places in their dress of caremony. The present place allows one of the annual officers in his common dress. They are the private officers in his common dress. They are the private officers of the Salten and cujey very adventures and heralise situations. They are sometimes mised to the dignity of a facilia with two tails. The Capidit Backi must be distinguished from the Capidit, the latest actist must be common portest, who attend at the exterior golds of the place.



TURKEY - PLATE 36.

PLATE XXXVI.

AN USHER.

That body of men, to whom Europeans give the name of Ushers, is of very great use in the court of the Grand Signior, and other oriental monarchs. They are possessed of some rank, though not so honourable as the officers of state. There is a chief usher, who presides over them, and the Sultan scarcely ever stirs, without some of this body to attend him. They form a considerable part of the splendour and state of his court, and are employed in various departments. In that excellent work, the Arabian Nights, in which the manners, customs, and characters of oriental nations are pourtrayed in so extensive a manner, and yet with such exactness and truth, there are various descriptions, in which the different employments of these officers are mentioned.

PLANK BLYIA

ANDERSUNA

That body of mon, to whom illusopeans give the name of Usbern, is of very great even in the court of the Grand Signior, and other oriental monarchs. They are passessed of some reals, though not so housegrable as the officers of state. They shough not so housegrable as the officers of state. They should as the ever them, and the Sactan scripply over attent without some of this body to alread from. They form a court, and are able part of the splendoirs and state of his court, and are employed in virtues departments. In that excellent works, the Arabian Wights, in which the manners, questonin, and the characters of events indices are pour trayed in so exidue the manners, of extension yet with such exactness and truth, since a manner, and yet with such exactness and truth, there are various descriptions, in which the different care various descriptions, in which the different enterests of these officers are mentioned.



TURKEY - PLATE 37.

PLATE XXXVII.

A FEMALE

OF THE ISLAND OF NAXOS.

THE Isle of Naxos, of which this plate represents an inhabitant, is separated from that of Paros, so famous for its marble, by a very narrow strait. It is the largest of all the Cyclades, and can vie with most of them in fertility, although its shores present only bold, barren, and almost inaccessible mountains, to all who approach it. But these mountains are only so many barriers, which nature has formed, to oppose the violence of the winds; and thus preserve the riches of its plains and vallies, so famous for their fruits and wines. The inhabitants of Naxos have been remarked, even from the earliest times, for their love of liberty. The men were brave and generous, the women modest and beautiful; but under the Turkish government little of their ancient spirit remains. The dress of the females is singular, yet, in many respects, elegant, particularly the head-dress, which may vie even with the correct taste of the present British fashions.

HIVXXX HTV. PL

BIANIPI A.

THE TAX SECTION OF THE PARTY OF

Thus Isle of Nazas, of which this plate represented on inhabitant, is reparated from their the Parent so tentifieday de descript out al al al all morars worms your a 76 seldsem all all the Cyclades, end can vin with most of theme in fortility, although its shores present only bolds barrous the Blut those mountains are only so many harders, which nature has formed, to opprove the violence of the winds p and thus preserve the niches of the pining and valilies, so to setempted some with the nine has stind none and anomal Plant as there here he was the from the earliest these threes, for their love of liberty. The men were brayed and generous, the women medical and beautiful Files ailets thick business whost he willis anomarever dailing out remisins. 'The dress of the females is singular, you in numy respects; elegant, particularly the beed-dream the same of the case with the convect that of the present British tashioner



TURKEY - PLATE 38.

PLATE XXXVIII.

PRIVATE SECRETARY

TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

The excessive indolence of the Turks is well known; and where every person, who can afford it, has his secretary and other domestics, that he might not be compelled to exert himself, it is not to be supposed that the Grand Signior himself should be deficient in these attendants; in fact, there is hardly a purpose in life for which he has not an officer appointed. Of these officers the present one is by no means unimportant, as from the knowledge he possesses of what passes in the interior, he must, of course, be of experienced fidelity; and he certainly possesses the marks of secresy and reserve.

HILLIAN MACHANIA

MENATHROUS HTAVING

TO THE GRAND SIENCE.

The exceeded indolance of the Turky is well known; and where every person, who can afford it, has her secretary and other demostics, that he might not he compelled so exert islasself, it is not to be supposed that the Grand Signior binaself, it is not to be supposed that attendants; in such there is hardly a purpose in his first which he has not un officer appointed. Of these officers in the innertant one is by no mesns unimportant, as from the innertant of possesses of what passes in the interior, he centenly reserves the marks of secreey and reserve.



TURKEY - PLATE 39.

PLATE XXXIX.

A SOLDIER.

Besides the regular and constant soldiers, comprehended under the classes of Janissaries and Spahis, there are several others, which are more particularly raised during the time of war. The present plate represents what may be called a soldier of the new establishment, that is, as distinguished from the Janissaries and Spahis. There have also been established for some time past a corps of about thirty thousand men, called Topchis, or gunners. They are infantry, and receive rather small pay. They are scattered all over the empire, and whenever they receive their orders, are obliged to repair to the different places appointed for them to assemble.

CELEXACE DELICIO

MMIGHORA

Finance the classes of Janissaries and Spality, there are under the classes of Janissaries and Spality, there are reveral others, which are more particularly raised during the time, of wart. The present plate represents what the time, of wart. The present plate represents what may be ested a soldier of the new establishment, that is, as distinguished from the Janissaries and Spahle, as distinguished from the Janissaries and Spahle, There have the been established for some time past a come of about thing theresaid may, called Topelder of gueners. They are infantely and receive the confined the original and chemover they are infantely and rooms the empire, and there are dely secure that ever the confined to repair the different places appointed for them to usually a the different places appointed for them to usually.



TURKEY - PLATE 40.

PLATE XL.

REIS EFFENDI.

THE office of Reis Effendi unites what in Europe would be called Secretary of State, High Chancellor of the Empire, and Minister for Foreign Affairs. From the great extent and importance of his employment, this officer is reckoned one of the first in the Turkish empire. Every order of the Porte, which is not immediately connected with the finances or military operations, passes through his hands, and must have his signature. He negociates and confers with all the foreign ministers who are at Constantinople. In fact, every thing relative to foreign affairs, as well as all the administration of the interior, passes through the hands of the Reis Effendi. But even with all this power and business he is obliged to consult the Grand Vizier, and follow his directions. If, however, he is thus obliged to be obedient to the orders of the Vizier, the Reis Effendi by these means transfers the responbility, and consequently the danger, of every act to that officer.

PLATE ME

REIS REFERNDE

Ture office of Rois Estendi muites what in Europe would be called Secretary of State, littell Chancellor of the Empire, and Minister for Foreign Affices, Present the great extent and importance of his employment, but officer is reckoned one of the first in the Tanking ompaire. Brery order of the Porte, which is not houndlately conmeeted with the finances or military openations, passes the journage with event tunn but about out dancids stegociates and confers with the thresholder maintenantion are at Constantinopie. In fact, every thing relative to foreign affairs, as well as all the administration of the interior, passes through the bands of the Relations But even with all this power and business he is obliged to consult the Grand Visiery and follows his directions. If he were he is thus whiteed to be abuduant to all the orders or the Vision, the Rela Efferdia by through to embus trained ent white consumus on consumus the danger. of every set to that officers



TURKEY - PLATE 41.

PLATE XLI.

AN INHABITANT

OF THE ISLE OF SIMIA.

Simia is one of the numerous islands scattered all over the Archipelago. It is at a very small distance from the Asiatic coast, and a little to the north of the island of Rhodes. Most of these islands were formerly the cause of frequent wars, and were sometimes subject to one power, sometimes to another, and many of them were often also independent of all. They have now, however, for a length of time, been subject to the Turkish government, which derives an annual tribute from each of them.

It has been remarked before, that the dress of the women in many of these islands was extremely picturesque and becoming. The present, perhaps, is only partially so, on account of the concealment of the lower part of the face; as well as on account of the form of the body, which is too undeterminate, and therefore appears ill-formed.

AND START

AND ADDRESS OF A STATE OF A

ASSESS NO BURE MAY TO

Shorts it one of the numerous belands sevicered all even the the Archipelagor. It is at a very small distinguished from the Asiatic coast, and a little to the north of the island of the island of the false of the ones. Thodes, the dress islands were formerly the ones of frequent wars, and were remarkings subject to one former, sometimes to snother, and draw of dress were constant and draw of dress wars of the the coast wars of a stantant of the coast wars of the first independent of the characteristic for a length of time, been subject to the Turkish coast wars and the stantant calls the stantant calls.

women in image of these intends was expended to the color of the content of the concentration of the face; as well as on necessarial of the concentration of the face; as well as on necessaria of the forms of the face; as well as on necessaria of the face; as well as on necessaria of the forms of the forms of the forms of the forms.



TURKEY - PLATE 42.

PLATE XLII.

AN INFERIOR OFFICER

OF THE JANISSARIES.

Several plates have been given of the different officers of this singular and extensive corps, in their various dresses, namely, plates XVIII. XXVIII. and XXXIV. and indeed they might be extended to almost any length, as, besides the great variety arising from the numerous officers, and the different provinces to which they belong, the Janissaries themselves are not restrained in the colour of their clothes. They must, however, generally wear large blue short trowers, red slippers, and a peculiar bonnet.

PLATE XEHL

AN INFERIOR OFFICIENT

manticalitat our vo

baranar plates have been given of the different officers of this singular, and extensive corps, in their various dresses, namely, plates XVIII, XXVIII, and XXXIV, and indeed they might be extended to almost any lengthy as, besides the great variety arising from the numerous officers, and the different provinces to which they belong, the Janissaries themselves are not restrained in the colour of their clothes. They must, however, generally went large thus short trowers, red slippers, and on peculiar bouncer.



TURKEY - PLATE 43.

PLATE XLIII.

A SPAHI.

THE Turkish cavalry consists, for the most part, of Spahis, though there are other corps of horse-soldiers. The establishment of the Spahis is the most ancient in Turkey. They formerly were reckoned the principal strength of the Ottoman empire. They were then almost always in the field, and accustomed to discipline and fatigue. They are now very different. The Spahis are much more scattered over the different provinces than the Janissaries; and are almost all married and settled. They exercise different professions, and often apply themselves to the culture of land. They receive a daily pay, have their different officers, and are obliged to assemble, properly armed and equipped, on the first summons, under the colours of their district. This drawing was made from a Spahi belonging to one of the Asiatic provinces.

MILIX HTV.19

A B A HIL

The Turkest cavalry consists, for the most park of Spabia, though there are other corps of home solutions. The establishment of the Spabia is the most ancient in Teckey. They formerly were reckened the principal arrength of the Ottoman empire. They were then almost aiways in the field, and accretomed to discipline and fatigue. They are now very different. The Spabia are mode more are now very different provinces than the darkine, cuttered over the different provinces than the darkine, ries; and are almost all married and settled. They exercise different professions, and often apply thems belves to the culture of land. They receive a dairy pays bave their different edicing and are stallged to assemble, there their different equipped, on the first summons, made from a Spahi belonging to one of the Assets provinces.



TURKEY - PLATE 44.

PLATE XLIV.

A MEMBER OF THE DIVAN.

The Divan, or council of the Grand Vizier, was formerly composed of only six other viziers or pachas of three tails; to whom, when the law was to be consulted, it was usual to add the Mufti. But when Selim III. ascended the throne he abolished this council, and created another, to which every important business is entrusted. It consists of twelve of the first and most distinguished officers of the government. The Grand Vizier and the Mufti are the presidents; one as connected with the temporal affairs of the empire, the other, as the interpreter of the law. This plate represents one of the other ten members.

HARLIN SPEAK

MANUFACTURED SERVICE A

The Direct of courses of the Grand Vision was forced composed of courses, when wisions on produce of three table; to whom, when the flow was to be consided, it tails; to whom, when the flow was to be consided, it was usual to add the Multi. But when Asim III. was usual to add the Multi. But when Asim III. or estable to abolished this council, and not consider of the law in the consider of the law of the flow that and most distinguished officers of the flow of the flow of the Creath vision and the Lindian of the presidence of the other, and the chart of the considering of the presidence of the other, in the method of the law of the law of the considering of the other, and the other is not considered.



TURKEY - PLATE 45.

PLATE XLV.

SWORD-BEARER

TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

In the grand ceremony of girding on the sabre, which takes place on the accession of the Grand Signior, and of which a short account is given in the description to Plate XIV., the officer of sabre-bearer forms a very important part. The Grand Signior proceeds on horseback between two rows of Solacks, armed with bows and arrows, and so called from drawing the bow with their left hand; and surrounded by numerous attendants on foot, who also accompany the sabre-bearer. This office is always held by the Selictar Aga, who is dressed in a superb habit of cloth of gold, which is almost the only Turkish dress that fits close to the shape of the body. This officer carries the imperial sabre on his shoulders, till he comes to the little village of Youb.

The Selictar Aga is also the chief, or commander, of a corps of cavalry called Selictars, who are not so much scattered over the empire as the Spahis, nor are they near so numerous.

PLATE MEY

S.W. C.R. D. H. E.A. B. E. A. B. C.

THE THE GEARS SIGNION

takes place on the accession of the Grand Signiery and of takes place on the accession of the Grand Signiery and of which a short account is given in the development to Place which a short account is given in the development to Place part. The officer of sabre-boares forms a very important part. The Grand Signier proceeds one househack part between two raws of Salacks, armed with howe one armore, and so extract from their bows and form hand; and someoned from development to be removed and their their hand; and someoned for the removement attended to a slow, who also accompany the salace bearer. This office is always held by the Selicter Age, who is drested in a series that the choice of the block, and the state of the body. Testing dress that the choic is the shape of the body. This officer carries the inspectal action of the body.

The Selicion Aga is also third thin this select reaching of a series of the selection of the selection of the selection of the selection of the Spoking new thousand the selection of the Spoking new that see things

Spenisher on anad



TURKEY - PLATE 46.

PLATE XLVI.

A DERVISE.

THE Dervises, as was mentioned in Plate XXIV., are divided into thirty-two sects; and there is not perhaps one of them, of which the regulations or practices are more curious than those of the sect of Mewlewys, of which Djelal-ud-dinn Mewlana was the founder. This sect is particularly distinguished by the singularity of their mode of dancing, which has nothing in common with the other societies. These Dervises also have peculiar prayers and practices. When they perform their exercises in public it is generally in parties of nine, eleven, or thirteen persons. They first form a circle, and sing the first chapter of the Koran. The Chief, or Scheik, then recites two prayers, which are immediately succeeded by the dance of the Dervises. They all leave their places and range themselves on the left of the superior, and advance towards him very slowly. When the first Dervise comes opposite the Scheik he makes a salutation, and, passing on, begins the dance. It consists of turning rapidly round upon the right foot with the arms widely extended.

PLATE MEVE

A DERVIESIE

The Dervises, as was mentioned in Plato Milly, and divided into thirty-two sects; and there is not perimps one of them, of which the regulations on panelices are more curious than those of the sect of Alandawse of their mede of dancing, which has nothing in community with the other societies. Those Dervises whee have peculiliar prayers and practices. When they perform their exercises in public it is generally in partice of nines sing the first chapter of the Morant. The Chief, or Belleville. then recites two prayers, which are immediately stockleded advance towards lain very slowly. When the direct shear in rise comes opposite the School he makes a salusarient rapidly round upon the right foot with the arms widely .hohustzo



TURKEY - PLATE 47.

PLATE XLVII.

A TURKISH FEMALE

OF PERA.

PLATE XXVI. was a representation of a Woman at Constantinople, as she appeared in the streets enveloped in her maramah and feredjè. The present plate is the portrait of a female living at Pera, as she appears in the interior, or harèm. Her beauty, according to European ideas, would consist chiefly in her face; as the immoderate use of the warm bath, together with their mode of life, and manner of sitting, completely destroys all elegance of form, while the situation of the girdle, unlike the Grecian style, increase this appearance even to a disgusting excess. If it were not for this circumstance, the manner of dress would by no means be so unbecoming or inelegant.

PLATE XLVIL

A TURKISH PEMALE

OF PERS.

PLATE XXVI. was a representation of a Woman at Constantinople, as she appeared in the streets enveloped in her maramah and feredje. The present plate is the portrait of a female fiving at Pera, as she appears in the interior, or harem. Her beauty, according to European ideas, would consist chiefly in her face; as the immedestate use of the variat bath, together with their mode of life, and manner of sitting; completely destroys all slegance of form, while the situation of the girdle, unlike the Grecian style, increase this appearance even to a disgusting excess. If it were not for this circumstance, the manner of dress would by no means be so unbecome the manner of dress would by no means be so unbecome ing or inclegant.



TURKEY - PLATE 48.

PLATE XLVIII.

THE CONFECTIONER

TO THE PALACE.

Although we are ignorant in a great measure of what passes in the Grand Signior's kitchen, yet we may conclude that the culinary and confectionary arts are not very bad, from what may be observed in various parts of the city. They are indeed carried to a great degree of excellence.

The cooks' shops, the confectioners, and the fruiterers, throughout Constantinople, are all very well supplied, and kept with great neatness. The liquor called sherbet is in constant use, and is carried about the streets for sale, cooled in ice, during most part of the year: and is not at all expensive. It is generally composed of conserves and preserved fruits dissolved in water, to which so great a quantity of musk is added as nearly to destroy the flavour of the fruits.

HILVER MUTATO.

E HEROTEROS HIT

MOADAN NIET OF

Arrest the Grand Signior a distribute of monact of what appears in the Grand Signior a discussive and appears only some about that the cultinary and consists interests and appears and the city had, and many but observed in the city. They are indeed carried in a discust the city of the city.

The cools' shops, the confessioners and the first separate throughout for such and all they well muphied.

and hept will great nectors. The liquer alled hours he bet is in constant use, and is quited state the through the for sule, cooled in its during uses part at the liquer and conserves and preserved fails at generally composed to which so great a quantity of mind dissolved is water to destroy the fareaut of its fails dissolved is water to destroy the fareaut of its fails.



TURKEY - PLATE 49.

PLATE XLIX.

THE CHIEF USHER

TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

In Plate XXXVI. we have described the nature of the numerous body of Ushers in the court of the Grand Signior; we here give a representation of their commander, or chief; an officer of great power and importance, at least on some occasions. One of their employments, among others, is to present every one, who is introduced at court, or approaches the foot of the throne; and, on some particular occasions, this is only done by the chief usher himself.

PERSON MERKE

THE CHIEF SINE HIS

TO THE GRAND SIGNISHS

the plane NXXXVI, we have described the nature of the the numerous body of Usbers in the court of the Grand Signier; we here give a representation of their commender, or chief; an officer of great power and importance, at least on some occasions. One of that employments, among others, is to present every out, who is introduced at court, or approaches the floot of the threne; and, on some particular counsilors this is only done by the chief using homests.



TURKEY - PLATE 50.

PLATE L.

AN ICHLOGAN.

In Plate X. there was given the portrait of a Page of the Grand Signior. The present plate represents one of the Ichlogans, a body of young men from whom the pages are selected. The nature of this institution has already been explained in the description of the before-mentioned plate. A great number of them are also brought up in the interior of the Seraglio, besides those in the suburb of Pera; and the white eunuchs, to whose care they are entrusted, frequently treat them with the greatest severity.

PLATE IN

AN ROUTED OUAN

In Plate M. there was given the percents of a Paja of the Grand Signion. The present plate represents one of the Lantegans, a body of young men then whom the pages are selected. The nature of this institution has already been explained in the description of the before mentioned plate. A great number of them are also brought up in the interior of the Sengile, besides those in the animal of Pera; and the white onnucles; to whose in the animal are entracted, frequently treat them with the greatest are entracted, frequently treat them with the greatest are entracted.



TURKEY - PLATE 51.

PLATE LI.

A TCHOCADAR.

If we limit our ideas of ostentation and magnificence to what we are accustomed to see in most parts of Europe, we shall have but a faint conception of the extent to which it is carried in Turkey. Nor is it confined only to the Grand Signior and his officers of state, whose attendants are very great: but every person who can afford it constantly employs a great number of domestics, called Tchocadars: and on particular occasions the Turks will ride on horseback along the streets of Constantinople, followed by ten or twenty, and those who are very rich, even by an hundred of these attendants on foot.

PLATE LIN

HACLBOOK A

Is we limit our ideas of estentations and magnificance to what we are accustomed to see in most parts of Europe, we shall have but a faint conteption of the extent to which it is carried in Trakey. Morels it confined only to the Grand Signion and his obscers of state, where attentions are very great that every person who can afford it constantly employs a great number of domestics, called it. Teleocoders t and on puriouse occasions the Trake with ride on booseback atons, the streets of Constantinople, rollowed by ten or twenty, and those who are very night, everyby an hundred of these attendants on foot.



TURKEY — PLATE 52.

PLATE LII.

THE CAPITAN-PASHA.

This officer is the high-admiral, and has the supreme command of the Turkish navy. Until the appointment of the present officer, their marine was in a most wretched state from the end of the war with Russia, but has lately been very much improved. Europeans superintend the building of ships. The Capitan-Pasha goes every spring into the Archipelago to receive the capitation-tax from the different islands, and to free the sea from pirates, but as it always is on a fixed day, the latter part is quite useless. The present High-Admiral enjoys the unbounded confidence of the Sultan, whose slave he originally was. His authority and power are very extensive, as he has the appointment of every thing, relative to the navy and arsenals. And, under his management, the Turkish navy has been very much improved. The Turks, however, dislike the sea-service, and therefore as many Greeks as they can get are employed, who indeed make better sailors.

MAL MER ALIV

THE RESIDENCE OF STREET

Among the seal of the control of the seal Middle Line and Jud wish will this with which the but the out more orace into the Architelago of the wilson of or alought the cut of prime with the partied out a value band at no si avenue is an confidence of the Salam, whose slave no originally was MARIE TO THE POST OF THE PARTY and the Court of the state of t AMERICAN AND AND AND ADDRESS OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY the state of the s Greeks as they can get acceemptoned, who were edied walso better sailous.



TURKEY - PLATE 53.

PLATE LIII.

A BOSNIAC.

PLATE XXI. contained the portrait, and exhibited the costume, of an inhabitant of Albania. The present plate illustrates the character of an inhabitant of Bosnia, a part of the Turkish empire, as far to the westward, and about three degrees to the north of Albania. And although these two provinces, or kingdoms, may be considered by no means as remote from each other, the national character and costume appear essentially different.

PLATE LIE

A BORNIA

care N.I. contained the powerit and exhibited the estates of an inhabitant of Albania. The present plate estates the character of an inhabitant of Resnia, a part of a Turkish tappies as the the westward, and about on degrees to the narch of Albania. And although one two provinces, or hingdomes, may be considered on means as nancte fiver each other, the indicate and coming appear on search of Singdomes, may be considered as a meant a pool of the considered.



TURKEY - PLATE 54.

PLATE LIV.

A SAILOR.

It has before been observed, that the Turkish navy, although rather numerous, is not very formidable. The Turks themselves are averse to the sea, and many of their best sailors are Greeks: but even these are in general ignorant of the science of navigation, although they possess much practical skill in seas they are acquainted with. The thirty-first Odah of the Janissaries, whose symbol is an anchor, is employed in the sea-service; but these form only a very small part of the marine, and are chiefly employed in fighting.

When the service of the state requires it, the Sultan orders a levy to be made from all the Greek islands, which are required to furnish a certain number of sailors. These however are used only for the purpose of manœuvring the ships; the Mussulmen who are on board are employed either in attack or defence.

PLATE LIV.

EOMILE OF

ty that Heldrid end that the track and and and and all al. although rether numerous, is not your foundable. Turks themselves are averse to the sea, and many of their best sellors are throught into even diene are in general with alphadria anotherivan of navigation, alphablic days great we weatherstant will be until send yould edir allie appirage the fell hi buyofuns at realons as si fed mys but these forms only a very small part of the marille, and

are chiefly, employed in fightery.

When the service of the state requires it, the Spiles orders a levy to be made from all the Grack Islands, which mere required to farming a contain maintain of boringer or a however are used only for the purpose of municipal the ships ratio Mussellment who are the say bound are employed either in attack or defence.



TURKEY - PLATE 55.

PLATE LV.

STOOL-BEARER

TO THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

It is the business of this officer constantly to attend the Sultan, when he gets on horseback, and to assist him in mounting, which he does by means of the low stool which is carried for that purpose. Indeed, so much state and pomp always attend his actions, that he never appears, unless in disguise, without being surrounded with attendants, whose business extends to the most minute ceremonies.

PLATE LY.

STOOL-BELLER

TO THE CHAND SIGNIOR.

is the business of this officer constantly to attend the sitau, when he gets on herseback, and to assist him in counting, which he does by means of the low shoot high is carried for that purpose. Indeed, so rench state d pomp always attend his actions, that he never pears, unless in disguise, without being surrounded the attendants, whose business extends to the most inute caremonies.



TURKEY - PLATE 56.

PLATE LVI.

AN ATTENDANT

OF THE HAREM OF THE GRAND SIGNIOR.

Within the walls of the Seraglio, and especially within that part called the Harem, which is set apart for the females attached to the Sultan, no small degree of authority is necessary to keep good order and prevent quarrels, particularly when great numbers of females are confined to one spot, without any one object but to decorate their persons, and to endeavour to please their sublime master. The business of the lady who is the subject of this plate is to preserve such order, and to punish the Odalisks, so called to distinguish them from the favourites of the Sultan, as will be mentioned in the last plate of this work.

PLATE LVL

THAT MITTA MA

ADDRESS GRADE THE TO MESSAN SHT TO

trues the wails of the Sejaglio, and especially within a part called the Marcus, which is set apart for the sales attached to the Sultan, no small degree of therity is necessary to keep good order and prevent arrels, particularly when great anabers of females are confined to one apot, without any one object but to confine their persons, and to endeavour to please their being the master. The business of the lady who is the being of the fair place is to preserve such order, and to high the Odalishs, so called to distinguish them from a favourites of the Sultan, as will be mentioned in their plate of this work.



TURKEY - PLATE 57.

PLATE LVII.

A TURKISH LADY

IN HER WEDDING-DRESS.

This Plate exhibits the back of a female on the day of her marriage, which ceremony cannot take place but on the eve of a Friday. On her wedding-day the bride dresses herself in the richest clothes she can procure, and puts on all the jewels and other valuables she is possessed of. Both red and white paint is used in considerable quantities, while the eye-brows and eye-lids are stained black. They also take care to place, with great art, flowers, pearls, and jewels both among the hair and the braids, which hang down behind, as shewn in this Plate.

HVA STAM

YMAI HEIMHUTA

DESIGNATION OF THE SALE OF

In Plate exhibits the back of a famale on the day of er marriage, which ceremony cannot take place but on to eve of a Friday. On her wedding-day the bride research herself in the richest clothes she can produce, of puts on all the jewels and other valuables she is concased of. Both red and white paint is used in condensable quantities, while the eyestrows and eyestide to stained black. They also take care to place, with real art, flowers, pearls, and jewels hoth among the air and the braids; which long down behind, as shown it this Plate.



TURKEY - PLATE 58.

PLATE LVIII.

BOSTANDJI-BACHI.

This officer is the chief of the very numerous body of men called Bostanjis, whose employment is much more extensive and various than their name imports, as it literally means "Gardeners." Their number amounts to several thousands, and out of them is formed the body-guard of the Sultan. They superintend all his gardens and palaces, and always accompany him in his sea-excursions. They are indeed most excellent rowers, and are always employed as such in the Sultan's caïque, or barge, which is steered by the Bostandji-Bachi.

This officer possesses considerable power. Besides having such a multitude of men under his command, he exercises his authority over all the police of the capital, and on the water as far as the entrance to the Black Sea. He has also the civil jurisdiction of the Seraglio. The Bostandjis are all mussulmen, they receive considerable pay, and are almost all married.

HIVA HYLLS

HOSTANDJI:BAOH

The odicer is the chief of the very manerous body at their called Bostania, whose coupleyment is much mose extensive and various than their name honors, as it literally means." Cardeners." Their number amounts to several themsends, and out of them is found the body-grand of the Sultan. They superintend all his gardens and palaces, and always accompany him in his searend palaces, and always accompany him in his searend are always employed as such in the Sultan's cardens, rowers, and are always captoyed as such in the Sultan's cardens.

or barge, which is steared by the Besting Plants.

This edicer possesses considerable power. Resides having such a multitude of men under his constant, he exercises his authority over all the police of the earliest, and an the water as his outrance to the Black Scaled has also the evil jurisdiction of the Seraglio. The last also the evil jurisdiction of the Seraglio. The pay and are almost all matchina, they receive considerable pay, and are almost all married.



TURKEY - PLATE 59.

PLATE LIX.

THE GRAND-VIZIER.

This officer is possessed of the first situation in the Turkish government. He is appointed by the Grand-Signior, in whose name he conducts every thing. The most important affairs are entrusted to his charge, and he possesses the power of life and death over all. But as his authority and power are so great, he is also equally responsible not only to the Sultan, but the people, who not unfrequently demand his head, when unfortunate events, in themselves perhaps quite unconnected with this officer, or at least beyond his controul, happen to take place. A frequency of conflagration, a sudden dearness or scarcity of provisions, the defeat of an army, in short, any calamity whatsoever is a sufficient reason for the loss of his head.

There have however been some limits put to the power of the Vizier during the reign of Selim III. He cannot order the head of any great character to be taken off but by the authority and sign-manual of the Sultan himself, nor of a military man without the consent of his commanders.

RIA BTAIG

THE CHAND-WINER.

solicer is possessed of the first situation in the state government. He is appointed by the Grands nior, in whose name he conducts every thing. The city in those name he conducts every thing. The it important affairs are enumeted to his charge, and possesses the power of his and death ayer all as his natherity and power are are set great, be is also as his natherity and power are set great, be is also ally responsible not only to the Solten, but the pie, who not sufficiently demand his head, when the with this officer, or at least beyond his controll, and with this officer, or at least beyond his controll, and causes or sentency of persistons, the defeat of the demands on sentency of persistons, the defeat of the demands on sentency of persistons, the defeat of the demands of sold, any salmonty of persistons, the defeat of the demands of sold, any salmonty of persistons, the defeat of

ness have however been sented innite put to the power to Vizier during the reign of Solies III. Its connects the connects to be taken of but the but be numbered and sign-manual of the Builder blacks.



TURKEY - PLATE 60.

PLATE LX.

A SULTANA, OR KADDIN.

In the description to the second Plate there is a slight sketch of the Seraglio, and its inhabitants, particularly respecting the females. The Plate itself is a portrait of a Sultana, or Odalisk, a term by which all the females are distinguished except the few (about seven) who are raised to a superior rank, and are called Kaddins, or Kadeuns. When the Sultan dismisses any one of these, either from caprice or satiety, which he does by sending her to the old Seraglio, another Odalisk takes her place. This, of course, is an honour eagerly sought after. One of the reasons, perhaps, of the Sultan's not marrying is, that he thinks himself of a superior rank to other mortals, and that he shall degrade himself by forming any connexion of so intimate a nature with what he looks upon as an inferior being.

KA HTV. N

Mada in the language a

the description to the second Plate there is a slight stol of the Boragite and its inhabitants, particularly specifing the foundes. The Plate itself is a postnat of Saltann, or Colalists, a term by which all sice density of destinguished energy the fax (about seven) who are iself to a superior rank, and are called Haddins, or adouns. When the Saltan dismines any one of them in to the old Seregie, another Oddink to does by sending in to the old Seregie, another Oddink takes her plane. The reasons, perhaps, of the Saltan's sought after. One is a the thinks himself of a superior mai: to other or and that he shall degrade himself by family in ortals, and that he shall degrade himself by family in ortals, and that he shall degrade himself by family my connexion of so intimute a nature with what he had not upon as an inferior being.