

Persons travelling by night in Hungary, Slavonia, Transylvania, &c. should pay great attention to their dress, as the nights are intensely cold. The windows of the post-chaises should be closed, and exposure to the air should be carefully avoided.

# ITINERARY

OF

## HUNGARY AND TURKEY.

### MODE OF TRAVELLING, &c.

The following is a table of the price of posting in Hungary, Slavonia, Transylvania, &c.

	No. of Horses.	No. of Horses.	One Post. Fl. Kr.	One Post & a half. Fl. Kr.	Two Posts. Fl. Kr.
Donations to the Postilions. }	1	2	15	22½	30
	1	3	22	33	44
	1	4	30	45	1
	2	6	1	1 30	2
Grease for a post chaise is furnished gratis by the post master. }	-	-	- 0	0	0
To the person for greasing the traveller's post chaise }	-	-	- 4	4	4
If this person provides grease for the operation he must be paid. }	-	-	- 12	12	12

Persons travelling by night in Hungary, Slavonia, and Transylvania, should pay great attention to their dress, and to the temperature of the air, for although the days are often excessively hot, the nights are intensely cold. The windows of the bedroom should be shut, and exposure to the air in a light dress at evening, should be carefully avoided.

Hungary produces excellent wine, very fine fruit, good beef, poultry, and venison. The stranger, however, not acquainted with this country, should at first use these with moderation. The wines of Hungary are strong, spirituous, and heating; and the fat beef and poultry are apt to disagree with persons unaccustomed to them.

In Galicia and the Bukowine, the inns do not afford very excellent accommodation. Travellers in these provinces will do well to supply themselves with wine, cold provisions, tea, chocolate, and blankets, without which they will be greatly inconvenienced by hunger, and find nothing to lie on but straw.

On the road to Constantinople through Hungary, the posts are not reckoned by miles, but by the distance a camel can proceed in an hour. Horses are always kept ready at each post station, but the usual method of posting ceases at Andrianople. Persons must then agree with the proprietors of horses for the remainder of the journey, and this is of course more expensive. Travellers must be provided with passports, and have one or two janissaries to escort them.

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## COINS.

HUNGARY.—The gold and silver coins which pass in the other states of Germany, are likewise current in Hungary.

Risdaler. (Egisthaler)	Florin. (Nemecsky Zlaty)	Schustack.	Grotch. (Garas)	Polturat.	Kreytzar.	Hungarian Gros. (Penz Kralovsky)
1	2	20	40	80	120	200
	1	10	20	40	60	100
		1	2	4	6	10
			1	2	3	5
				1	1½	2½
					1	1½

The Hungarian florin (Nemecsky-Zlaty) passes for  $17\frac{1}{2}$  garas. The Kremnitz ducats bear on one side a portrait of the Emperor, and on the reverse the Virgin Mary, crowned with a glory, and having in one hand the sceptre, and in the other the infant Jesus who is holding a globe. She has under her a crescent, beneath which is an escutcheon with the arms of Hungary. The inscription consists of the date, and the following words, *Patrona regni Hungariæ Constantinople*. In Turkey, calculations of money are made by piastres of 100 *mines* or *aspres*. The *jux*, or *juk*, is composed of 100,000 *aspres*, and the *bourse* or *chise* contains 500 piastres. The *bourse* ought to weigh  $2,812\frac{1}{2}$  drachmas, and is worth nearly 1,000 francs, or 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

*Pieces of Gold.*—The sequin, *zermahboub* is worth three piastres, or about 9*s.* The *nisfie*, or half *zermahboub*, passes for a piastre and 20 paras, or about 4*s.* 6*d.* The *roubbié* is current for one



piastre, or about 3*s*. A hundred *zermahboub*s, two hundred *nisfies*, or three hundred *roubbiés*, ought to weigh 82½ drachmas. A few *foundoucs* are in circulation, worth about 5 piastres, or 15*s*.

*Pieces of Silver.* The *allmihlec* or piece of 60 paras is worth about 4*s*. 3*d*. The *grouch* or piastre passes for 40 paras, or 120 aspres, 1*s*. 8*d*. The *zolota*, or *izelote*, passes for 30 paras, or 90 aspres; the *yaremlec* for 20 paras, or 60 aspres; the *roubb*, or *olk*, for 10 paras, or 30 aspres; the *beslik*, for 15 aspres, and the *para* for 3 aspres, or ½*d*. The *aspre* passes for 4 *maenkirs*, or *gindukj*.

The coins of Turkey bear neither the portrait nor the arms of the Grand Seignior; the date is the year of the *hegira*, in which the Sultan ascended the throne; and the year of his reign is likewise put on it. The impressions on these coins are generally ciphers, and Turkish characters.

# PICTURE

OF

## THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

### PRESBOURG

Is situated in long.  $14^{\circ} 46' 0''$  from Paris, and in lat.  $48^{\circ} 8' 50''$ . Population, 26,000.

#### REMARKABLE BUILDINGS AND CURIOSITIES.

—The parish church where the coronation takes place, is remarkable for the grand altar, on which is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, executed by Donner. The other objects worthy of notice are, a fine statue in the chapel of Esterhazy, by Donner; the governor's palace, the royal chancery, the palace of the commandant, the great theatre, with an assembly and a coffee-room; the public granaries, the barracks, the royal mountain, or Kœnigsberg, which the new king ascends after his coronation; the royal castle, with a splendid staircase; the house Wachtler, the cupola of St. Elizabeth's church, the palace of Bathiany, and in the suburb, the garden of the prince of that name. At Pres-

bourg the Danube is 125 fathoms in breadth. The city is divided into two parts, the city, properly so called, and the town (the Schlossgrund) which belongs to Count Palfy.

LITERARY AND USEFUL ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Catholic Academy, the Lutheran gymnasium; the Normal schools, and Schewiger and Weissen-thal's reading rooms.

COLLECTIONS AND CABINETS.—They consist of the libraries and cabinets of Count Erdoedy, and M. Somsitz, and of the collection of conchology, belonging to the apothecary at the Red Lobster.

PROMENADES AND GARDENS.—The principal are, the promenade to the island near the flying bridge, the walk to the mills, and the parade in front of the palace Bathiany; which is most frequented by the *beau monde*. The gardens of Counts Erdoedy, and of Groschalkowitz, are the most worthy of attention.

AMUSEMENTS.—These consist principally of the German comedy, the opera, musical academies, combats of animals, public balls, and the casino.

ENVIRONS.—The castle of Lanschitz is remarkable for the beauty of its rooms, collections and gardens. The castle of Esterhazy is situated three leagues from Eedenbourg, on the banks of the lake of Neusiedel; it is a large and well built palace, with an elegant theatre, and delightful gardens; but as the present prince generally resides at Eisenstadt, the greater part of the furniture has been conveyed to that place. On the borders of the



lake are cellars for preserving the wines of  $\text{Ceden-}$ bourg.  $\text{Ceden-}$ bourg is an old town, but in its suburbs are many very neat houses. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and has a considerable trade in wine, cattle, and honey.

**DISTANCES.**—From Presbourg to Vienna 10 miles, to Brunn 20, to  $\text{Ceden-}$ bourg 8, to Bude 26, to Comorn 15, to Raab 9, to Tyrnau 6, to Eperies 47.

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## CONSTANTINOPLE

Is situated in long.  $46^{\circ} 36' 15''$  from the island of Ferro, and in lat.  $41^{\circ} 1' 30''$ . Population, 1,500,000, including the suburbs of Galata, Pera, and Scutari, along the Black Sea.

**REMARKABLE BUILDINGS AND CURIOSITIES.**  
—The objects of attraction are, 1st, the great squares; the principal and most beautiful is that of the Sultan Achmet, the ancient horse-course, in the centre of which are two fine marble pillars, one ornamented with hieroglyphics, the other plain. Their bases consist of four large marble globes, resting on a square pedestal. In this same square is the famous column brought by Constantine from the temple of Delphos; it is formed of three serpents intertwined, and supporting with their heads the golden tripod which the Greeks offered up to Apollo, after the defeat of Xerxes. This monument may be considered one of the most authentic memorials of antiquity. The square of the Sultan

Bajazet is not so large as the first, but it is delightfully situated at the summit of one of the seven mountains on which Constantinople is built; it is in the high road to the sublime Porte, and is ornamented with several fine buildings. The fairs held in it cause it to be considerably frequented by merchants. On the square of Abla-Sultana, before the seraglio, there are numerous marble columns lying on the ground, as well as two lions, made from a single block of marble.

2. The two ancient aqueducts, one of which is covered from one end to the other, and is bordered for three leagues by the river Hydralis. It may be passed over on horseback.

3. The Bazars containing various rows of shops, each occupied by a particular trade. The gates of them are shut every night, and a guard placed. Each bazar has an aga, or superintendent. The most extensive bazars are the Bit Bazar, near the old seraglio, and the Sandal-Balistan, opposite the Furriers' street.

4. The Khans or Hans, used as the residences and warehouses of foreign merchants. They bear a considerable resemblance to the convents of Christian monks. They consist of a square, or court, surrounded by cloisters, in which each foreign merchant has a sleeping and a sitting room, together with one or two other rooms for his goods; below these cloisters are large cellars. These Khans are closed and guarded during the night. The principal Khans are the Vizier's, the new Khan, and that of the Sultana.

5. The Mosques, which are the largest and



most magnificent buildings in Constantinople, and are remarkable for the beauty and number of their columns. They are almost all built on the same plan, with a dome and minarets, which are a kind of tower, whence the inferior Imans call the people to prayers. Some have eight of these minarets, forming a very elegant ornament. There are ten royal mosques in the capital, most of which have something demanding attention. The principal is St. Sophia, which is superior to all the others in magnificence and richness. It was originally built by the Emperor Justinian, and has stood firm during several earthquakes. It contains more than three hundred columns of *vert antique*, and some specimens of its famous Mosaics, which have escaped the iconoclastic fury of the Turks. Its height from the pavement to the cornice, where the dome commences, is 185 feet; the dome is from 40 to 50 feet in height, and 54 in diameter. Its annual revenue amounts to more than 50,000 louis. Constantinople contains altogether 934 mosques. In some of them there are schools, and in others hospitals, and some afford accommodation for pilgrims. The laws allow none but Mahometans to enter these buildings, but strangers may see them by a permission or firman from the Grand Seignior, which may easily be obtained, by paying ten piastres. Ambassadors with their suite, when they arrive at, or set out from Constantinople, are allowed to visit the mosques, particularly that of St. Sophia. Private persons run considerable risk in satisfying their curiosity, particularly during service time. Near Kom Capi, or the sand gate,

there is a small mosque, to which a church was formerly attached; every Christian is forbidden, under pain of death, to enter the street in which it is situated. Near the mosque of the Sultana is a remarkable column, principally composed of bitumen, and under it are subterranean rooms. The Greeks and the Turks have an equal veneration for this monument; they pretend, that in the vaults are the baskets which Jesus Christ caused to be filled with the fragments after he had fed the multitude that accompanied him into the desert. The terrace on the minaret of the mosque of the Fountain, commands a fine view of the harbour of the sea of Marmora, and of the beautiful countries of Asia.

6. The Seraglio, a palace sufficiently extensive to form a town of moderate size; it occupies the whole space where the ancient Byzantium formerly stood, that is one of the seven mountains on which Constantinople is situated. It is nearly 3 leagues in circumference, and has 9 courts in the interior, most of which form large squares. The buildings, which are very numerous, are covered with lead, and the towers and domes ornamented with gilt crescents. The wall surrounding the Seraglio is 30 feet in height, and is furnished, like ancient fortifications, with battlements, port-holes, and towers. This wall is so thick that a man may walk on its summit with ease and safety. In the part towards the sea opposite the arsenal, are two rooms, the windows of which are furnished with blinds, whence the grand Seignior, who often repairs thither, may see and hear without being observed by the numerous company continually

passing. On the sea-shore, likewise, is a kiosk or summer-house, where in hot weather the Sultan enjoys the benefit of fresh air. The Seraglio has nine entrances, only two of which are magnificent. That towards the square of St. Sophia has a very imposing appearance, and gives the name of *porte* or *sublime porte* to the Ottoman Court in all public documents. On one side of it may be seen pyramids of skulls, with inscriptions denoting the crimes for which their possessors were decapitated. The number of persons inhabiting this immense palace is proportioned to its size; there being generally 10,000 souls resident in it. The number of females in the Harem depends on the taste of the reigning prince: the present Sultan has about 800. According to a calculation made in 1798 the revenues of the Ottoman Empire, without including the two millions of piastres, which are the private revenue of the Sultan, annually amount to 77,580,000 piastres. The land army consists of about 297,000 men, exclusive of the numerous troops in the service of different pachas.

7. The Old Seraglio, built by Constantine the Great, and situated nearly in the centre of Constantinople. This building is the residence of the sultanas of the preceding reign, and of the sick females belonging to the Harem.

8. The arsenal, including in a space about three English miles in circumference, all the magazines of Constantinople; the marine arsenal is in the suburb of Galata, opposite the Seraglio. The Captain Pacha resides in it.



9. The enclosure of Dosmanie Gghiamini, which occupies the spot where the old church of St. Helena formerly stood, and contains a superb porphyry block, supposed to be the tomb of Constantine the Great.

10. The Kestachi or Virgin Stone, near the quarter of Saddlers; this is the column of Marcian.

11. The strong castle of the Seven Towers, used as a prison for confining persons of distinction.

12. The suburbs of Galata and Pera. Galata is the principal suburb, and Pera is, correctly speaking, the suburb of Galata. In these two the Christians reside. All foreign ministers live in Pera; near the canal of which there is a gentle slope commanding a view of the greater part of the town. The streets of Pera are so crowded with Christians that they resemble those of a Christian country. The Catholic church of St. Maria at Pera is very beautiful; that of St. Anthony is the most frequented, but the most magnificent of all the Catholic churches is that of St. Theresa belonging to the Emperor of Germany. The best inn is that of M. Bourlan, and the best furnished hotel is kept by Jacoba the restaurateur.

FETES AND AMUSEMENTS.—The grand feast of the Turks is the Beyrams, which corresponds with the Easter of Christians. It commences at the new moon after that of the Ramadan or Lent, and is announced to the public by the artillery of the Seraglio and the sound of various musical instruments. The populace immediately leave their

work and think of nothing but diversion. Seventy days after the Great Beyram there is another feast called the Lesser Beyram. The Doralwas are public fêtes at the birth of a child of the Grand Seignior. The Tiriak Ciarsi are the places of resort for those who indulge themselves in the use of opium, a very common practice at this city. Some take as much as 15 drachmas at once, and thus, by a voluntary state of stupefaction, abridge their days. The coffee-houses which are mostly built in the form of pavilions, receive air from every side, and afford a pleasant retreat for loungers of all descriptions. The taverns or Mayhanés are the houses where liquors are sold. In the city, at Pera, at Galata, at Scutari, and in the villages on the borders of the canal of the Black Sea there are no less than 12,000 of these houses. The most celebrated are those of Galata and Pera, to which the Turks repair in crowds, particularly on Fridays, to enjoy various amusements.

In the environs of Constantinople are a number of delightful resting-places; they are small stone terraces placed in some favourable spot, and shaded by a plane tree. Near them there is generally a fountain and a stove for making coffee. An inscription indicates that they were constructed at the expense of a charitable mussulman, who wished to receive the blessing of every person who reposed on them. In the environs, likewise, the inhabitant of Constantinople extends his sofa or carpet, and enjoys in tranquillity the beauties of nature by which he is surrounded, and spends

whole days in delightful revery. At Pera and at Galata, the Christians likewise amuse themselves, particularly at the charming island of Princes. When the foreign ministers are on good terms they keep a company of comedians and give concerts, fêtes, balls, &c.

**LIBRARIES.**—The Abbè Toderini, in his work on Turkish literature, mentions 13 libraries or Kuttub-chans, including that of the Seraglio, into which no person is allowed to enter. M. Murhard gives a list of 35, accessible to strangers, commencing with that of St. Sophia. That of Solimanie Jamazy holds a distinguished rank; but the most admired for elegance and taste is the library formed by Raghîb Pacha, who had been grand Vizier, but whose virtuous and patriotic life was terminated by decapitation. The building is situated in the middle of a large square marble court, and in the centre of the building is a tomb, containing the remains of Raghîb. The books are arranged around, and a librarian is always in attendance. The library is furnished with seats, carpets and cushions, for the use of readers. The room is very light, and the strictest silence is maintained. On the other side of the street is a school founded by the same pacha. At Constantinople there is a large market-place for the sale of books. The reigning Sultan has established a school of engineers at Sudluché, and a marine school at Tarchané.

**COMMERCE.**—The inhabitants of Constantinople carry on an extensive trade in drugs, coffee,



spices, cloth from Andrianople and Salonica, camlets from Angora, rich sashes and silks from Chio, cottons, particularly those called dimity, from Alexandria and Cyprus, printed cottons from Orsa, and linen from Merdin, Mosul, Bagdad, &c. The accounts in the markets are kept in Turkish piastres. Portfolios of red morocco leather, ornamented with gold, sell well here.

The city of Constantinople, exclusive of the suburbs, is four times larger than Amsterdam. It contains 4,463 square acres. This capital at the entrance of the sea of Marmora, presents one of the finest coup d'œils that the most vivid imagination can conceive: its elevated position, the variety of trees, houses, and minarets, the entrance of the Bosphorus, the harbour and suburbs of Galata, Pera, and St. Dimitri; Scutari with the verdant hills in front, the Propontide with its islands, Mount Olympus at a distance, covered with snow, the fertile fields of Asia and Europe, the modern pavilions and the numerous boats and people, all conspire to present prospects of astonishing beauty. The strait which separates Constantinople from Natolia, is a little broader than the Thames at London; the ancients called the harbour, the Golden Horn. Boats are let out here as at London; they are all carved, and some of them gilt. The Turkish boatmen row extremely well, and in this respect form a contrast to the idleness of their countrymen.

A stranger, on arriving at Constantinople, will be struck by the silence which every where prevails; by the haughty air and grave deportment of the

Mussulmen, and by the timid and dejected appearance of the Jews and Armenians, and even of the Greeks. This contrast is so striking that the stranger may easily know a Mussulman from a *raya* or tributary subject, without being acquainted with the method of distinguishing them by the dress of the head and feet. The Greeks wear a turban of black sheepskin, which is narrower at the top than that of the Armenians. Their slippers, as well as trowsers, are black, whilst the Armenians have the first red and the second purple. The slippers of the Turks are yellow, and no Christian dare wear them, under pain of death. The Jews wear light blue slippers and trowsers; their turbans are very different from those of the Christians, and they have two locks of hair descending below their ears. Amongst the Greeks and Jews, however, there are some privileged persons who are allowed to wear yellow slippers and red trowsers like the Mussulmen; but they are the interpreters of ambassadors, the *metzellemas* who pay no annual tribute. The language most used at Constantinople is the Turkish; the Greeks speak both Greek and Turkish, and the Armenians their own tongue. The Jews generally speak Spanish, and at the Ottoman Court Persian is used. The burying grounds in the vicinity of Constantinople are numerous, and are interspersed with trees of various kinds, which no person is allowed to touch.

Excursions may be made from Constantinople to the Dardanelles, to the Troade by water, or to Mount Ida,

# ITINERARY

## OF

### HUNGARY AND TURKEY.

No. 1.

ROUTE FROM BUDA OR OFEN TO VIENNA.

*for journal in 1823*

Names of Stages.	Posts.	Names of Stages.	Posts.
Wereschwar .....	1	Rackendorf .....	1
Dorogh .....	1½	Kittsée (d).....	1
Neudorf .....	1	Deutsch-Altenbourg (e) 1	
Nessmely (a) .....	1	Regelsbrunn .....	1
Comorn (b) .....	1	Fischament .....	1
Ais .....	1	Schwachat .....	1
Goenyo .....	1	Vienna .....	1
Raab (c) .....	1		
Hochstrass .....	1		
Wieselburg .....	1½		

18 posts.

#### Description of the Road.

Buda or Ofen is situated in E. Long. 13° 6' 42", and in Lat. 47° 29' 44". The population amounts to about 20,000 souls. Inn: the Elephant. The royal castle is a fine building, and the library, the observatory, the cabinet of natural history, the arsenal, the two theatres, the casino, the warm baths, and those constructed by the Turks, are the principal objects worthy of attention. The coffee-house facing the bridge is perhaps one of the finest



in Europe ; dinner may be procured there on very reasonable terms. Buda being the ancient Sicambria, many Roman antiquities have been discovered, particularly a Sudarium, in good preservation.

The town of Pest (E. Long.  $16^{\circ} 34' 0''$ . Lat.  $47^{\circ} 31' 40''$ . Population 27,000) is situated on the Danube opposite Ofen, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. At Pest there is a university which was transferred from Tyrnau. The most remarkable building is the hotel of Invalids. The largest fair in Hungary is held at Pest ; the principal articles sold are the productions of the country, and horses. The famous plains of Rokosh, where the Hungarians assembled to elect their kings, is a few leagues from Pest. Upwards of 80,000 tents of the nobility might sometimes be seen there at once.

(a) NESSMELY is famous for the white wines made in its vicinity.

(b) COMORN, carries on an extensive trade in corn, wine, honey, and fish. The church of the ci-devant Jesuits is the principal edifice. There is a flying bridge at this place.

(c) RAAB is a neat town, with about 13,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is superb ; the erection of the choir alone cost 70,000 florins. The great square is ornamented with fine buildings, the principal of which is the college of the ci-devant Jesuits.

(d) KITTSEE is remarkable for the prince's castle and the pheasant walk. The carriage called Kutsche in German, derives that appellation from

the small town of Kittsée or Kotsi. It is certain that these carriages were invented in Hungary.

(e) DEUTSCH ALTENBOURG has mineral waters, and between this place and Haynbourg several Roman antiquities have been discovered. The market town of Schwachat is celebrated for its cotton manufactories.

(f) VIENNA. See the Description of the Principal Towns in the Itinerary of Germany.

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No. 2.

ROUTE FROM PRESBOURG TO VIENNA.

Deutsch Altenbourg (a) .....	4
Vienna .....	1

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5 posts.

(a) See No. 1.

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No. 3.

ROUTE FROM PRESBOURG TO KASCHAU AND TOKAY.

Names of Stages.	Posts.	Names of Stages.	Posts.
Lanschitz .....	1	Nolescho .....	1
Sarfoe .....	1	Rosenberg (c) .....	1
Tyrnau (a) .....	1	Pertensdorf .....	1
Freystaedtl .....	1½	Okolieschna .....	1
Rippyni .....	1	Wihodna .....	1
Nitra-Tapolcschan .....	1	Lautschbourg .....	1
Nitra-Sambokret .....	1	Horka .....	1
Westenjez .....	1	Leutschan (d) .....	1
Baymozs (b) .....	1	Biaczovez .....	1
Rudno .....	1	Berthod .....	1½
Thurotz-Sambrokret .....	1	Eperies (e) .....	1

<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>
Lemesch .....	1	Tallya (g) .....	1½
Kaschau (f) .....	1	Tokay (h) .....	2
Sinna .....	1		
Willmanny .....	1		
			31 posts.

*Description of the Road.*

(a) TYRNAU is situated in E. long.  $15^{\circ} 14' 77''$ , and in Lat.  $48^{\circ} 22' 48''$ . This town is one of the principal in the kingdom, and is ornamented with nine large towers, and a great number of churches and convents. From its magnificent appearance it is sometimes called the Little Rome. The cathedral, the episcopal palace, the palace of M. Schwartz, the academy of the nobility, and the observatory are the chief objects demanding attention.

(b) BAYMOZS has warm baths.

(c) ROSENBERG is celebrated for its trade and mineral waters. The inhabitants excel in the manufacture of earthenware.

(d) LEUTSCHAU has likewise mineral waters; but has no good water for beverage. The town-house is a fine building. The castle of Count Czaky is used by the inhabitants as a place of amusement: it is situated in a neighbouring forest.

(e) EPERIES is delightfully situated, and carries on an extensive trade in wine, linen, corn, and cattle.

(f) KASCHAU, the metropolis of Upper Hungary, contains about 6,000 inhabitants. The governor's house is a fine building. There is a good



coffee-house in the principal street, and the White Eagle is an excellent inn. The principal church, the barracks, the academy of the nobility, and the pleasure garden near Kaisermuhle, on the Harnath, are worthy of notice. The baths of Erlein are celebrated. Two caverns, a short distance from Kaschau, are likewise remarkable; one for its immense extent, its labyrinths and stalactites; the other for its cold temperature in summer and heat in winter.

(g) TALLYA, is famous for its wines; but the passing traveller can seldom obtain a taste of it at the place itself, as the proprietors only sell it wholesale. It is the same as Tokay.

(h) TOKAY is situated in lat.  $48^{\circ} 7' 12''$ . The best Tokay wine is made from the vineyard of Szarwasche, and from the vineyards on the mountain of St. Theresa. The wine made from this mountain, and properly called Tokay, is entirely appropriated to the use of the Emperor and those nobles who have vineyards there. That sold under this name, even in Hungary, is only Ausbruch. The great reputation of Tokay wine is supposed to have commenced during the reign of the celebrated Ragotzi; this prince possessed a cellar of the best wines made here, which were called for distinction, Tokay wines, that is, wines from the cellar of Tokay.

## No. 4.

## ROUTE FROM BUDA TO SEMLIN.

<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>
Teleny .....	1	Esseck ( <i>d</i> ) .....	2
Ereschin .....	1½	Vera .....	1
Adony .....	1	Wukowar .....	1
Pentele .....	1	Oppatowacz .....	1
Foldwar .....	1½	Illok ( <i>e</i> ) .....	1½
Paksch .....	2	Szuszek .....	1
Tolnau .....	2	Peterwaradin ( <i>f</i> ) .....	2
Sekard ( <i>a</i> ) .....	1	Carlowitz .....	1
Babtaszek .....	1½	Poska .....	1
Sekeschoe .....	1	Cserevics .....	1
Mohacsch ( <i>b</i> ) .....	1	Banovze .....	1½
Baranyawar .....	2	Semlin ( <i>g</i> ) .....	1½
Laskafeld ( <i>c</i> ) .....	1		

33 posts.

*Description of the Road.*

(*a*) SEKARD. The wine made in the vicinity of this place is said to equal Burgundy.

(*b*) MOHACSCH, is situated in a marshy soil. It is the place where Louis II. lost his life in a battle.

(*c*) LASKAFELD is the first town, the traveller reaches in Slavonia.

(*d*) ESSECK is a very strong town, where the remains of the ancient town of Mursa have been discovered.

(*e*) ILLOK, is the first town on the borders of Sylvania.

(f) PETERWARADIN, is situated in E. long.  $17^{\circ} 34' 15''$  and lat.  $45^{\circ} 15' 10''$ . It is celebrated for the victory Prince Eugene obtained there over the Turks.

(g) SEMLIN, is situated in long.  $18^{\circ} 0' 0''$  and lat.  $44^{\circ} 5' 22''$ . The Wild Man is the principal inn. A court of health is held at this place in order to purify goods or letters coming from Turkey.

## No. 5.

## ROUTE FROM BUDA TO HERMANSTADT.

<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>	<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Posts.</i>
Sorokskar .....	1	Temeswar(a).....	1
Oescha.....	1	Koeveres .....	1
Indres .....	1	Szinerszek.....	1
Erkeny.....	1	Lugos .....	1
Feldeck .....	1	Boschur.....	1½
Ketskemet. ....	1	Facsched .....	1
Paka.....	1	Kossova.....	1
Felegyhasu.....	1	Czoszed .....	1
Peteny.....	1	Dobra .....	1
Kistelek .....	1	Lesnek .....	1
Sathmar .....	1	Deva .....	1
Szegedin.....	1	Szasvaros .....	1½
Petit Kanischa .....	2	Sibot.....	1½
Mokrin .....	1½	Muhlenbach .....	1
Komlosch .....	1	Reismarkt.....	1
Cschadat.....	1	Mag .....	1
Betschkerek .....	1	Hermanstadt (b).....	1

37 posts.



*Description of the Road.*

(a) TREMESWAR, is a fine town, fortified according to the system established by Coehorn and Vauban. The principal objects demanding attention are the church, the governor's palace, the hydraulic machine, and the gardens of Bassabrunn or of the president.

(b) HERMANSTADT, the capital of Transylvania, is a large and well built town in a plain on the banks of the Zibin. It contains from 15 to 16,000 souls, and has a theatre, a casino and two coffee-houses. The soap and candle manufactories of Hermanstadt are much celebrated. In the vicinity is the castle of Freck.

## No. 6.

## ROUTE FROM BUDA TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

<i>Names of Stages.</i>		<i>Posts.</i>	
Semlin (a) .....		33	
<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Names of Stages.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Belgrade (b) .....	$\frac{1}{2}$	Andrianople (h) .....	4
Hassan-Pacha-Palanka(c) 15		Habsa .....	4
Nagodna .....	12	Barbaesky .....	6
Raschna .....	10	Burgas .....	6
Nissa (d) .....	19	Karischdran .....	6
Scharkiroy .....	12	Ziyorlu .....	6
Sophia (e) .....	16	Kynikly (i) .....	6
Iehdimann .....	12	Silivria (k) .....	6
Tartas Posarzick (f) .. 12		Bujuk-Schekmeze .....	6
Philippopolis (g) .....	6	Kutzuk-Schekmeze .....	3
Semisze .....	14	Constantinople (l) .....	3
Hebibze .....	12		

33 posts & 201 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

*Description of the Road.*

(a) **SEMLIN.** See No. 4.

(b) **BELGRADE**, is situated in E. long.  $18^{\circ} 0' 0''$  and lat.  $44^{\circ} 50' 55''$ . The traveller passes the Save at this place. This large and strong town, is at the confluence of the Save and the Danube, and is the mart for the commerce of Turkey and Austria. Population, 25,000.

(c) At Hassan-Pacha-Palanka, the traveller passes the Morave.

(d) **NISSA**, was formerly the capital of Servia, and is situated on the Nissave in a small plain. The air is pure, and the soil extremely fertile.

(e) **SOPHIA**, is a large, populous and commercial town, the residence of the Beglerberg of Rometie. It is delightfully situated on the Ischa which the traveller crosses, and it has warm baths celebrated for their medicinal qualities.

(f) **TARTAS POSARZICK**, is situated on the Maritz. In order to reach Philippopolis, the traveller must cross the height which unites Rhodopus and Hemus, two mountains always covered with snow.

(g) **PHILIPPOLIS.** The Turkish name of this place is Felibé. The country, extending as far as Andrianople, has a delightful and flourishing appearance.

(h) **ANDRIANOPLE.** The noble spires of the most beautiful minarets in Turkey, seen at 5 or 6 leagues' distance, announce the city of Andrianople and the superb mosque of Selim II. Besides this mosque, which is said to be the finest of its

kind excepting St. Sophia, there are 200 in this city. The Turkish name of the city, is Adranah. It was for a long time the residence of the Ottoman Sultans. The situation is beautiful but the air unhealthy. Many of the shops are supplied with very valuable goods, as this town carries on a great trade, particularly by means of the Jews. It is said, that Andrianople is three leagues in circumference, including the gardens. The river of Maritz is the ancient Hebre.

(i) KYNIKLY. The road passes along the shores of the Black Sea, the ancient Propontide, through numerous meadows, whence may be seen houses surrounded by walls, planes, and cypresses.

(k) SILIVRIA, was formerly a considerable town. It has a bridge of 32 arches, and an old Greek church celebrated for a miraculous virgin.

(l) CONSTANTINOPLE. See the Picture of the Principal Towns.

FINIS.