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Journal Written during an Excursion in Asia Minor 1838

The traveller and archaeologist Sir Charles Fellows (1799–1860) made several trips through Asia Minor. This work is an account of the first of these, recording his careful observations of the lands he travelled through. On this trip, he found ancient cities which were unknown to Europeans at that time, including Xanthos, the capital of ancient Lycia, dating from the fifth century BCE. Fellows' narrative brings the journey to life with vivid descriptions of the people and places he encountered, and detailed sketches of notable antiquities and inscriptions. First published in 1839, this work generated significant interest, fuelling the British Museum's eagerness to acquire antiquities from the region. Fellows was later knighted for his role in these acquisitions, though controversy surrounds their removal. Two of his later works, *An Account of Discoveries in Lycia* (1841) and *The Xanthian Marbles* (1843), are also reissued in this series.

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Journal Written during an Excursion in Asia Minor 1838

CHARLES FELLOWS





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MARBLE TOMB AT XANTHUS

Sheuring its Sculpture and Inscription

John Murray, London 1839

JOURNAL

WRITTEN

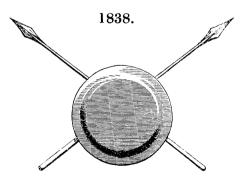
DURING AN EXCURSION

IN

ASIA MINOR

BY

CHARLES FELLOWS



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John Murray, London, 1839.

John Arrowsmith

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PREFACE.

SINCE my return to England from the Tour in Asia Minor which forms the subject of the following Journal, I have been informed at the Royal Geographical Society that parts of my route which lay through the Interior and Southern district of the country, and led me to the remains of important ancient cities, had not before been traversed by any European; and it is on this account alone that I am induced to lay my Journal before the Public.

The country through which I travelled is that small portior of Asia Minor (now known by the name of Anadhouly,) which lies between lat. 42° and 36°, and long. 26° and 32°, including Lydia, Mysia, Bithynia, Phrygia, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Lycia, and Caria. My route is marked in the accompanying Map.

As the most interesting period of the history of this

a 2

CAMBRIDGE

iv

PREFACE.

country was the time of its occupation by the Greeks, so the remains of their cities form now the chief attraction to the traveller. These cities, some of them of very remote antiquity, all had their origin prior to the Conquest of the country by the Romans in the third century before the Christian æra, after which time that people were nominally the possessors of the country, and the Roman taste was visibly encroaching on the Greek in works of art. About the age of Constantine, the Christians began to produce a still greater change in the architecture of the many cities of which they had possession, including the Seven Churches of the Apocalypse, piling up buildings in a style very different from the pure Greek. Next came the Venetians, whose slight fortifications, built of the remains of ruined cities, are seen on every coast and in every important moun-The conquest by the present occupants, the tain pass. Turks, succeeded in the fourteenth century. Their architectural works are few, and of a character so peculiar as to render them easily distinguishable from the earlier buildings by which they are surrounded.

The descendants of the Greeks, the ancient possessors of the soil, do not, I believe, now form a tenth part of the population; their costume and even language are so lost by mixture with the Turks, that these national peculiarities are with difficulty traced. The Greeks gene-

PREFACE.

v

rally wear colours not so gay as those of the Turks, frequently having the turban and Turkish trowsers of black; green they are forbidden to use, that being the peculiar colour of a privileged few among the followers of the Prophet.

It will be gathered from my Journal that at the time of my arrival in the country I was strongly biassed in favour of the Greeks, and equally prejudiced against the Turks; and it will be seen in the course of the narrative how this unfavourable idea of the Turkish character was gradually removed by a personal intimacy with the people, generally in situations where they were remote from every restraint but those which their religion imposes.

Of the country which I was entering I knew as little as of its inhabitants, and this want of information may be manifest in parts of my Journal; but I have given my observations made on the spot, that the fidelity of the descriptions may not be impaired. The Drawings introduced have been selected from my sketchbook for the purpose of illustration only. Those which represent the sculptured remains found at Xanthus have been seen by the Trustees of the British Museum, and I hear that on their recommendation the Government has given directions for having these monuments of ancient art brought to this country; CAMBRIDGE

vi

PREFACE.

we may hope therefore to see them among the treasures of our National Institution. I have added Translations of the Inscriptions which I copied on my tour, for the elucidation of which I must acknowledge my great obligations to my friend Mr. James Yates.

Had I been aware when I travelled through this district how little it was known, I should have made more careful observations of position and distance, to assist in mapping the country; and I should have devoted more time to the examination of inscriptions. I hope, however, that the partial information which I can furnish, may induce other travellers better prepared than myself for antiquarian research to turn their steps to this part of the world, which not only abounds in interest connected with early history and poetry, but is so rich in existing remains of past ages.

London, May, 1839.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

LYDIA.

Page.

Arrival at Smyrna—Costume—Description of the Town—Casino	
Ball-Slave-market-Manners of the People-Greek Church	
-Antiquities-Egyptian Customs-Departure for Magnesia-	
Caravan Bridge—Natural History on the way—Khan at Mag-	
nesia-Journey to Thyatira, one of the Seven Churches-its	
Antiquities	1

CHAPTER II.

Mysia.

Journey to Sóma—Inscriptions—Proceed to Pergamus—its Antiquities and Situation—A Khan—Natural History of the Country—Adramyttium—Assos—its Architectural Remains its Tombs—Manners of the People—Alexandrian Troy—its Ruins—Hot-springs—Stone Quarry with Columns—Enáe— Implements and Customs of the Ancients retained—Plains of Troy—Arrival at the Dardanelles—Abydos and its Antiquities

 $\mathbf{25}$

CHAPTER III.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

French Steamboat—Arrival at Constantinople—Climate—Description of the City—Bazaars—Change of Costume by the Turks—Habits of the People—Dancing Dervises—Antiquities —The Sultan—his Policy—Situation of the City

84

viii

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER IV.

BITHYNIA.

Dama

Departure from Constantinople-Burial-ground-New Road-	rage.
Dil Ferry-Manners of the People-The Country-Natural	
History-Arrival at Nicæa-its Remains-Discovery of In-	
scription—Pass of the Mountain Léfky—Vizier Khan—Power	
of the Firman—Sohoót	102

CHAPTER V.

PHRYGIA.

CHAPTER VI.

Pisidia.

Journey to Sparta—Reception of a Governor at his Province—	
Honesty of the People-Singular Pass of the Mountains-	
Alaysoón—Ruins of Sagalassus—Natural History	162

CHAPTER VII.

PAMPHYLIA.

Arrival at Booják—Visit to the Ruins of a splendid City, probably Selge—Beérmargy—Descent of the Taurus range—Plains of Pamphylia—Adalia—Visit to the Pasha—Botany—Excursion

CONTENTS.

ix

to ancient Cities, probably Perge, Isionda, Pednelissus, Syl-	Page.
lium, Side, and Aspendus—Return to Adalia—Domestic man-	
ners of a Greek Family—Departure	171

CHAPTER VIII.

LYCIA.

Voyage to Phaselis—Olympus—Phineka Bay—State of the Pea-	
santry-Passage of the Mountains to Antiphellus-Ruins of	
Patara—City of Xanthus—Inscriptions and curious Sculpture	
TombsCottageAncient Customs preservedExplore	
the Valley of the Xanthus-Ancient City of Tlos-Greek Su-	
perstitions-Horses of the country-Mácry, the ancient Tel-	
messus—Curious Tombs cut in the rocks	209

CHAPTER IX.

CARIA.

by	Dollomón,	Koógez,	Hoóla—Var	iation of	Season-	
la—	-GipsiesS	tratonicei	a—its Ruins	and Ins	criptions—	
asa-	-Primitive r	node of fe	lling timber—	-Labrand	a—Kizzle-	
nd]	Báffy to Mil	etus—its	Ruins-Inho	spitality	of the Pea-	
ry—	-afterwards	explained	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · • • • • • •	•••••	247
	ila— asa- ind I	ila—Gipsies—S asa—Primitive r nd Báffy to Mil	bla—Gipsies—Stratonicei asa—Primitive mode of fe and Báffy to Miletus—its	bla—Gipsies—Stratoniceia—its Ruins asa—Primitive mode of felling timber— and Báffy to Miletus—its Ruins—Inhos	bla—Gipsies—Stratoniceia—its Ruins and Ins asa—Primitive mode of felling timber—Labrand and Báffy to Miletus—its Ruins—Inhospitality	by Dollomón, Koógez, Hoóla—Variation of Season— ila—Gipsies—Stratoniceia—its Ruins and Inscriptions— asa—Primitive mode of felling timber—Labranda—Kizzle- and Báffy to Miletus—its Ruins—Inhospitality of the Pea- ry—afterwards explained

CHAPTER X.

South of Lydia.

Priene-Sansoón-Thunder-storm-Natural History-Chánly-	
Scala Nuova—Ephesus—its Remains—Idín, the ancient Tralles	
—A Market-day—Valley of the Mæander	268

CHAPTER XI.

PART OF THE WEST OF PHRYGIA.

b

х

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XII.

LYDIA.

	Page.
Aneghoól — Philadelphia — Opium-gathering — Sardis—its Re-	-
mains—Cavalcades of Travellers—Camels—Cassabá—Return	
to Smyrna—Retrospect—The People—Climate—Scenery	287

SUPPLEMENTARY CHAPTER.

REMARKS FOR 7	THE GUIDANCE	OF TRAVELLERS		304
---------------	--------------	---------------	---------	-----

APPENDIX.

Appendix A.—Remarks on Greek Inscriptions	311
Appendix B.—Ancient and Modern Customs compared	333
Index	341
LIST OF PLACES mentioned in the Journal, as pronounced by	
the people, and as written by the Royal Geographical Society	345

LIST OF PLATES.

Marble Tomb at Xanthus	. Frontis	piece.
Mapto	o face Pr	eface.
Caravan Bridge	pag	ge 15
Inscription on Greek Tomb		27
Interior of Khan		33
Tombs at Assos		48
Inscription at Nicæa		115
Ionic Temple at Æzani		137
Portico of Temple at Æzani		141
Interior of Turkish House	• • • • • • •	150
Tombs in Pamphylia		175
Tombs at Antiphellus		219
Tombs in Lycia		220
Lycian Inscriptions	••••	. 225
Rock Tombs at Xanthus	•••••	226
Marble Tomb at Xanthus	· · • • • • • •	228
From Theatre at Xanthus	•••••	231
Sculptures on Tomb at Xanthus	• • • • • • • •	232
Tombs in Rock of Acropolis at Tlos		238
Tombs at Telmessus	• • • • • • • • •	245
Rock Tomb at Telmessus	•••••	246
Temple at Labranda		261