

**SAILING DIRECTIONS FOR
THE DARDANELLES, SEA
OF MARMARA, AND THE
BOSPHORUS**

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Sailing Directions for the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus by Various

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OF MARMARA, AND THE
BOSPHORUS**

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SAILING DIRECTIONS

FOR

THE DARDANELLES, SEA OF MARMARA,

AND

THE BOSPORUS.

SECOND EDITION.



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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. O'Connell".

ADVERTISEMENT TO SECOND EDITION.

THIS work contains sailing directions for the Dardanelles, Sea of Marmara, and the Bosphorus.

The first edition, a translation of the "Instructions nautiques sur le détroit des Dardanelles, la mer de Marmara, et le Bosphore," by M. Le Gras of the French Imperial Navy, 1853, was—with a few additions by Captain T. A. B. Spratt, R.N.—published in 1855.

In the present edition the work of M. Le Gras has been revised by Staff Commander John Cumins Richards, R.N., from the following marine surveys, namely:—the Dardanelles, by Captain T. A. B. Spratt, R.N., 1855, and Commander W. J. L. Wharton, R.N., 1872; sea of Marmara by Captain Manganari, of the Russian Imperial Navy, 1845–1848, and Commander Wharton, R.N., 1872; the Bosphorus by MM. Ploix and Manen, under the direction of Admiral Hamelin of the French Imperial Navy, 1854. Useful information has also been added from other documents in the Hydrographic Office.

Notice of errors or omissions should be sent to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the improvement of the work and for the benefit of the navigator.

F. J. E.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London.
February 1877.

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**IN THIS WORK THE BEARINGS ARE ALL MAGNETIC,
EXCEPT WHERE MARKED AS TRUE.**

**THE DISTANCES ARE EXPRESSED IN SEA MILES OF
60 TO A DEGREE OF LATITUDE.**

**A CABLE'S LENGTH IS ASSUMED TO BE EQUAL TO
100 FATHOMS.**

SAILING DIRECTIONS
FOR THE
DARDANELLES, SEA OF MARMARA, AND
THE BOSPORUS.

CHAPTER I.

APPROACH TO THE DARDANELLES.

Variation in 1877 - - - 6° 25' W.

TENEDOS ISLAND, called by the Turks Bokhtcha Adassi, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the N.W. of the cape on which is built the little Turkish village Eski Stamboul (old Constantinople, ancient Alexandria Troas), on the coast of Anatolia, and 10 miles to the S.W. of cape Yeni-shehr or Janissary, at the entrance of the Dardanelles. This island, lying almost opposite the mouth of the strait, which it might command in case of need if it were fortified, is 6 miles in breadth from west to east, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length from north to south, and is separated from the coast of Anatolia by a channel 3 miles in width, in which the soundings vary from 7 to 13 fathoms. On the north-east point of the island rises a conical mountain 625 feet above the level of the sea, named mount Elias, or mount Toro, which is a conspicuous object to vessels approaching from the westward.*

To the S.E. of mount Elias, and at a short distance from it, a lower mountain is seen, 410 feet high, named mount Sans, on the summit of which stands a monastery; at the foot of this mountain on the north-east point of the island on the sea side, is built the town of Tenedos or Castro. It is a small town, the houses of which are almost all built of wood, surrounded by gardens, and defended by a fort with white walls, on which the Turkish flag floats by day and night.† In 1853 the population was 5,000.

* See Admiralty charts:—Mediterranean, sheet 3, No. 2718; Archipelago, No. 2836b; Entrance to the Dardanelles with Tenedos and the plain of Troy, No. 1608; Cape Eski Stamboul to Koum Kalch, including Bashika bay and Tenedos island, No. 1599.

† Tenedos formed very anciently a small isolated kingdom. Virgil supposes that the Greeks, when they pretended to leave the siege of Troy, leaving behind them the wooden horse, went to hide themselves behind this island. Given in 1375 to the Genoese by Andronia Paleologue, it was soon after taken from them by the Phœnicians, then was conquered by the Turks; the Venetians occupied it for a brief time in 1656, it then returned under Turkish dominion and has remained so ever since.