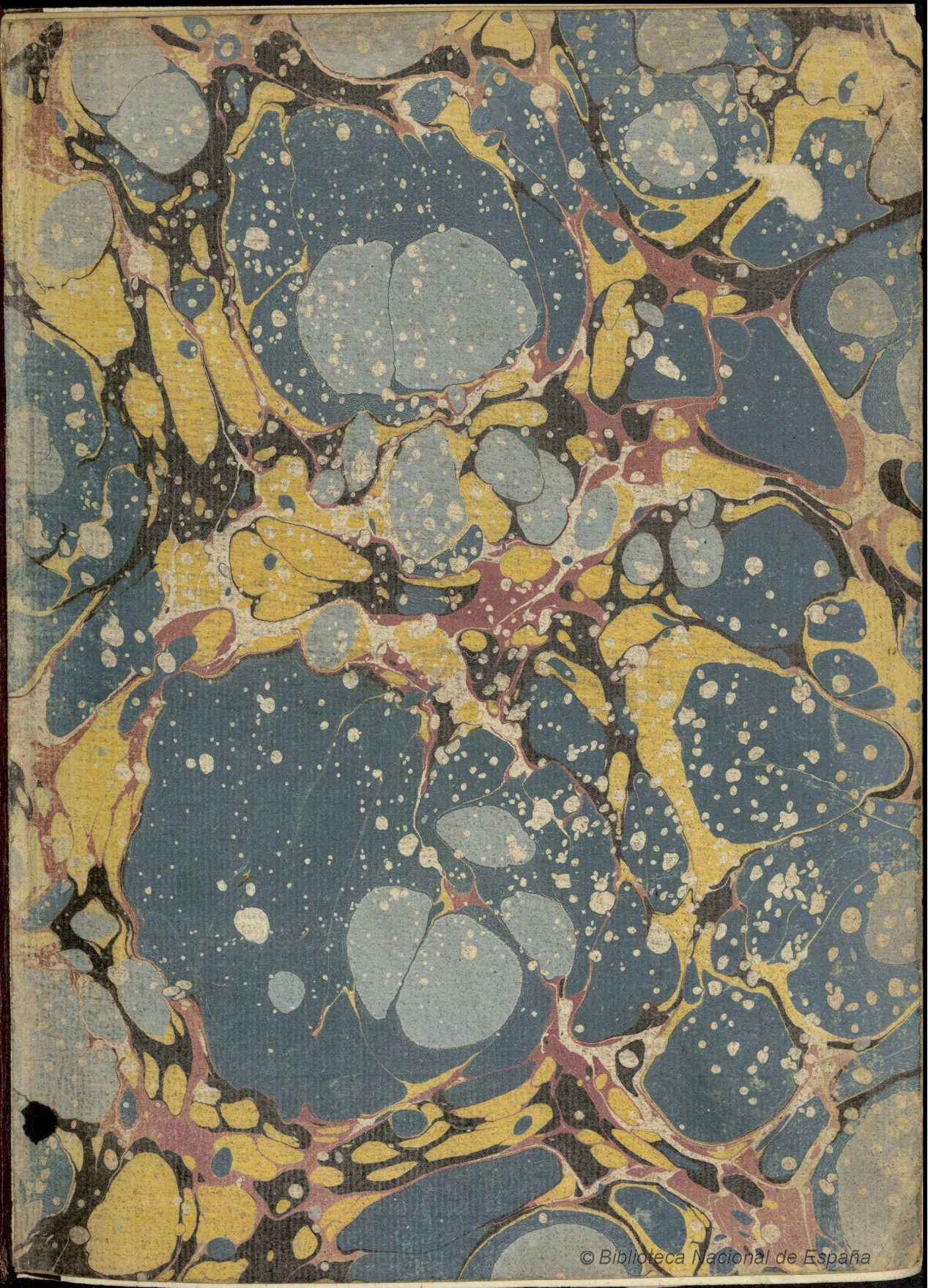


PLANS
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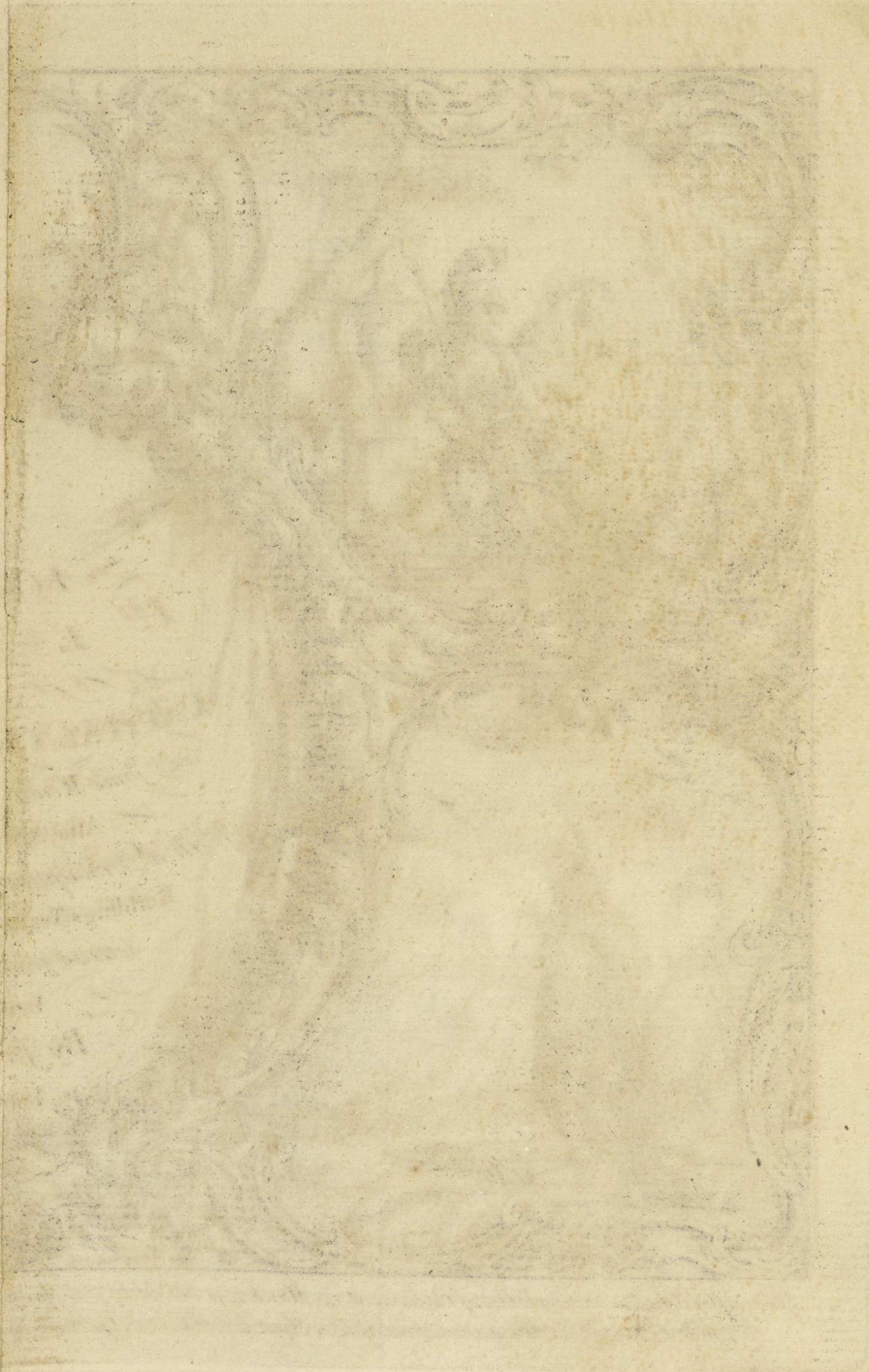
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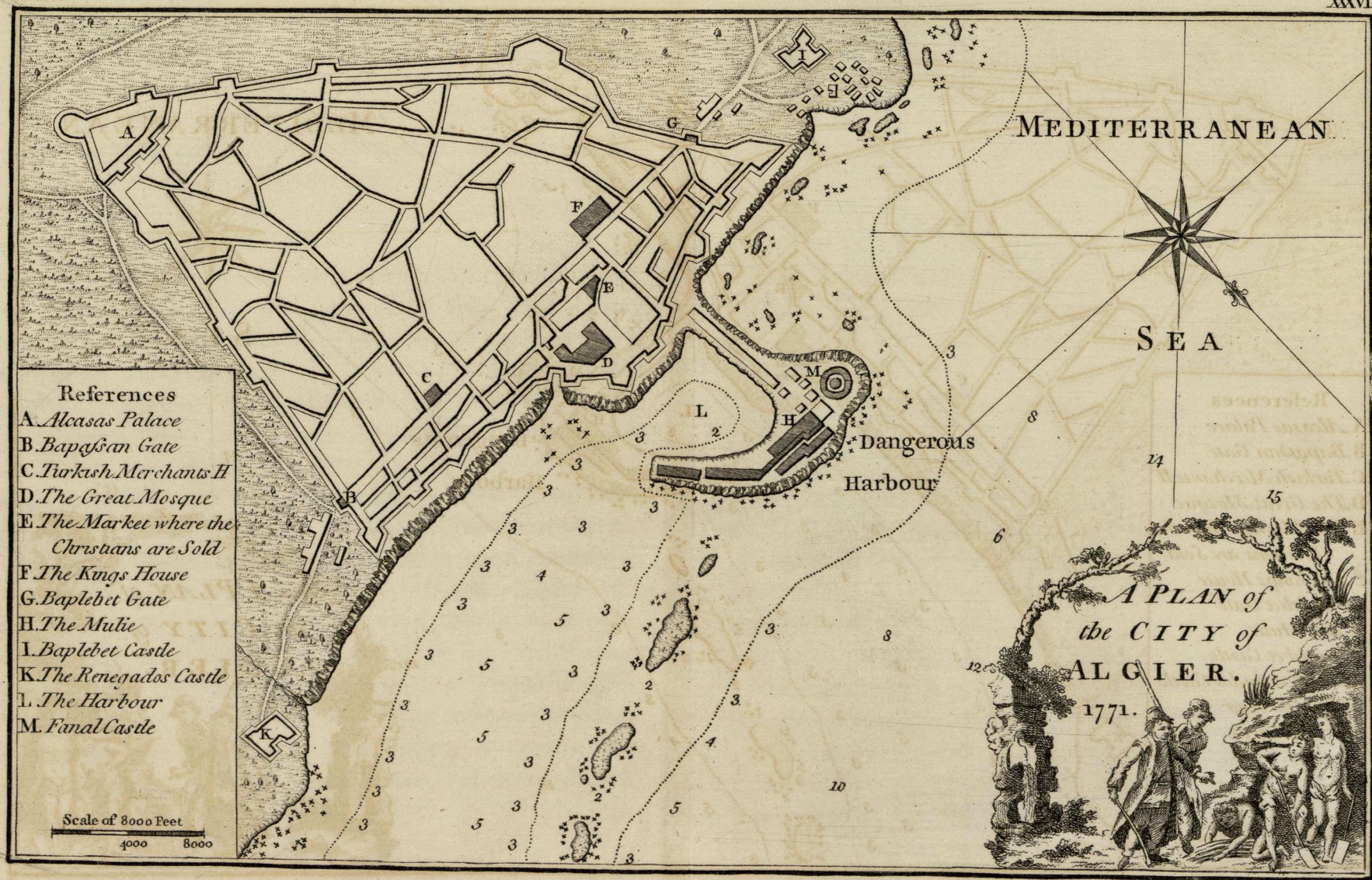
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London, published according to Act of Parliament 15 March 1771. & Sold by Jn. Andrews N. B. in the Fish Market Westminster Bridge / A. Dury in Dukes Court S. Martins Lane / M. de L'Etanville in Mary-Abones Street Golden Square / D. Wilson & G. Nicol in the Strand / C. Bowles in S. Pauls Church Yard & Richardson & Urquhart at the Royal Exchange.



- References
- A. Alcasas Palace
 - B. Bapçban Gate
 - C. Turkish Merchants H
 - D. The Great Mosque
 - E. The Market where the Christians are Sold
 - F. The Kings House
 - G. Baplebet Gate
 - H. The Mulie
 - I. Baplebet Castle
 - K. The Renegados Castle
 - L. The Harbour
 - M. Funal Castle

Scale of 8000 Feet
 4000 8000

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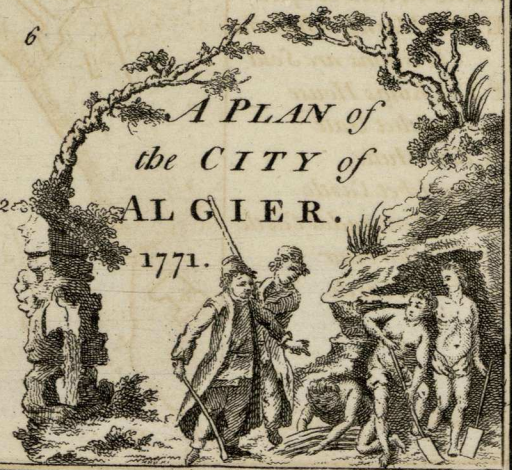


SEA

Dangerous Harbour

A PLAN of
 the CITY of
 ALGIER.

1771.



J. Andrews Sc^o

A L G I E R S.

THIS City, the Capital of the Kingdom of Algiers, is situated in the thirty-sixth Degree, thirty Minutes north Latitude, and is washed, on the North and North-east, by the Mediterranean Sea, over which it has a full Prospect, it being built on the Declivity of a Hill, over which the Houses rise gradually above each other. Although it is not much above a Mile and a Half in Circumference, it is said to contain a hundred thousand Mahometans, fifteen thousand Jews, and about two thousand Christian Slaves. The Walls of the lower Part of the City, towards the Sea, are forty Feet in Height, and those of the upper End are thirty Feet. They are twelve Feet thick, and flanked with Towers; but all of them are so decayed, as to be of little Defence, except where they are strengthened by additional Fortifications. The Ditch, with which they are encompassed, was once twenty Feet wide, and seven deep, but is now almost filled up with Mud. The City has six Gates, each guarded by some Out-works.

The Citadel, which is built upon the highest Part of the City, at the western Angle, is of an octagonal Form. The City is much better fortified on the Sea-side. The Mole, built by Cheredin, Son of Barbarossa, extends from one of the Extremities of the small

Island facing the Town, in the Form of a large Semicircle, to the Mole Gate, and from the other Extremity of the Island towards the Walls of the Town, leaving a large Opening into the Haven, where the largest Ships may ride in Safety from the Violence of the Waves. This is defended at one Angle by an old Castle, built on a solid Rock, in which a Fire is constantly kept for the Security of the Ships. At the south End of the Island is another Fort of an oblong Figure.

The whole City is, on the western Side, overlooked by a Ridge of Hills, which run almost on a Level with the uppermost Gate, and upon it are erected two Forts, one of which is called the Emperor's Castle, and the other the Star Castle.

There is in the City but one handsome Street, which reaches from the east to the west End, and is in some Parts wider than in others, but in all much broader than any of the other Streets. It has on the widest Part a Market for Corn and Provisions, handsome Shops, and the Houses of the richest Merchants. The other Streets are so narrow, that two Persons only can walk abreast; and their Middle being much lower than their Side, added to their usual Nastiness, makes it very disagreeable to walk through them, especially as Horses, Mules, Asses, and Camels, are often passing and repassing, so which one must give Way by squeezing up close to the Houses.

The Houses in Algiers are built of Stone or Brick, and are computed to amount to about fifteen thousand. The Inhabitants are obliged to white-wash them both in the Inside and without, once a Year, and they generally do it against the Approach of their grand Festivals.

The most magnificent Building is the Dey's Palace, which stands in the Heart of the City; the Barracks for the Turkish Soldiers are also very handsome Edifices, which are kept clean, at the Expence of the Government, by the Slaves that attend them.

The Mosques are so numerous in Algiers, that they are said to amount to a hundred and seven. Some of these are fine Structures; and

and being chiefly situated on the Sea-side, they make a fine Shew, and greatly add to the beautiful Prospect of the City.

Amongst the great Number of Baths, there are some large and handsome, finely paved with Marble, and elegantly furnished. The Turks resort to those Places, not only before the Time of their daily Prayers, but whenever their Affairs will permit. The Women have also their particular Baths, and are attended in them by Persons of their own Sex.

There are in Algiers neither Inns, nor Taverns, for the Accommodation of Strangers, who mostly resort to any one of the four Albergas or Fondaia.

There are large Buildings belonging to private Persons, consisting of several Courts, in which are Warehouses and Apartments to let, and are much frequented by the Levantine Merchants. The few Christians, who come to Algiers, either lodge with some Persons, to whom they are recommended, or with the Consul of their Nation. As to the mean Travellers, there are many Cook-shops kept by the Slaves of the Deglick, for their Accommodation. The Jews have also such Houses and Apartments to let for the Use of those of their Nation.

The Hall where the Officers of the Marine hold their Assemblies at the Foot of the Mole, and a great Number of Tombs belonging to Men of Eminence, most of which are adorned with Chapels and Oratories, add very much to the Beauty of the Prospect, on viewing it from the Sea.

Algiers had neither Wells nor Fountains, and no other Water than the Rain saved in Cisterns, until a Moor, driven thither from Spain, in the last Century, discovered a Means of conveying as much of it, by the Help of two Aqueducts, as supply a hundred Fountains at proper Distances from each other. This Water supplies also the Country-seats, and the adjoining Orchards and Gardens.