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## EVALUATION OF THE NEWS PUBLISHED RELATED TO DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMATS IN LA GAZETTE AND GAZETTE D'AMSTERDAM IN 1730 WITH A PERSPECTIVE OF VIATIC LITERATURE

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### ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed that the two newspapers published in 18th century about Western European diplomacy seen in Ottoman lands are analysed in the perspective of viatic literature. Those two newspapers are *La Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam*. Both of the newspapers are published in French. *La Gazette* is published in France and majority of the news which could disturb French sovereignty were censured. As for *Gazette d'Amsterdam*, it is published in the Netherlands. The news related to diplomacy, economics, royalty, social and daily issues are released. However, in this study we handled the news in terms of distinguished diplomats who worked in diplomatic mission in the Istanbul during 1730. The year 1730 is important in terms of Ottoman history and Western European history since it was the period when the conflicts between the diplomats living in Istanbul took place and Patrona Halil rebellion emerged. In this article, diplomatic issues about English Embassy, Venetian Embassy, French Embassy and Ottoman Consul in Vienna. The diplomats appointed to East are selected intentionally by their sovereignty probably because they were thought to be a successful social observer and a diplomat. Taking this fact into consideration, these diplomats can be evaluated as a voyager as they travel throughout the countries and different cities in the same country by establishing a good communication with the locals with his delegation. They wrote daily official dispatches to their ministry of foreign affairs with a language of diplomacy. Thus, it is suggested in this paper that those papers should be evaluated as sources of diplomatic literature and as a sub-category of voyage literature. The reason why those reports are evaluated as diplomatic literature is that those reports include social, religious, economic issues as daily reports which have its own style, word use and other textual features. In this study, qualitative document analysis method is used.

**Keywords:** La Gazette, Gazette d'Amsterdam, language of diplomacy, voyage literature.

## INTRODUCTION

The travel literature, by distinguishing itself as one of the main contemporary subject of the literature among the other literary genres, can be, diplomatically, socio-culturally, economically, considered as a noble part of the society in which many different subjects are popularized in the frame of the bilateral relations (Requemora-Gros, 2011: 67). The voyage can be evaluated both as a form and as a subject. It occurs as a type of writing between the other parts of literature by enriching them and also travelling is a common theme without having any thematically classification where the distinction is not enough to understand the fictitious journey and real traveling (Requemora-Gros, 2011). It is really hard to process a travel report form without considering the relationship maintained between the travelogue and the viatic discourse which are other literary forms (Requemora-Gros, 2011: 68).

La Gazette is a newspaper appearing at regular intervals. It was created by Theophraste Renaudot in 1631 during the reign of Louis XIII. La Gazette, which appeared every Saturday, had the mission to educate readers in France about news from abroad. *Gazette d'Amsterdam* was an international European newspaper published in French, the language of European diplomacy, by French immigrants in the Netherlands in the 17th century and was read by the European elite (Anne-Marie & Pierre, 1993). These newspapers specialized in political and diplomatic affairs and they are accepted as the most sophisticated facet of Europe's political information system (Popkin, 2004). Although there is some doubt about the source of information transferred from Istanbul in 1730 to Europe, we can say that diplomatic dispatches from Istanbul could be considered as an official source for the newspaper authors. Those dispatches can also contribute to the travel literature.

### English Embassy

As the studies of British diplomacy generally failed to give an attention, there is a lack of source of information for the events which were held in the states of Grand Seignior in order to understand both diplomatic and commercial functions of English Ambassadors. However, the British Embassy in Istanbul differs from other embassies in Europe as it was funded by the Levant Company during the years 1579 – 1804 and it remains with very rich source of inventory and regular diplomatic documents, especially registries and accounting books of the Levant Company (Talbot, 2015: 166). The requests of British subjects are translated into Ottoman language by the translators of Embassy and later on these letters were transmitted to the Topkapi Palace. Most of the translators which were working at the European Embassies in Istanbul were the persons living in the Ottoman Empire since their old ancestors. On the other hand, ambassadors have the other roles as mediators between the local authorities and commercial merchants except their political missions in the county. Travel permission documents provided by the Palace official authorities are also given by British ambassador who functioned like a local consulate officer for the merchants of Istanbul (Talbot, 2015: 186).

George Hay, 8<sup>th</sup> Earl of Kinnoull, married to Abigail Harley in 1709. One year later, by having support of Harley, he was selected as congressperson. He was also denominated being Baron Hay of Pedwardine in 1711 (Webb & Webb, 2009: 2). In 1729, he was chosen as a British ambassador to Istanbul (Webb and Webb, 2009: 7). It can be

said that at first glance, Kinnoull is not reluctant for this task in Istanbul but thanks to his loyalty against his King and his family, he understood the importance of this task (Webb and Webb, 2009: 8). George Hay and his youngest son quit England by the sea way and were embarked on the King's vessel *Torrington* and this vessel reached to Istanbul in April 1730. When he reached to Lisbon 1<sup>st</sup> January of the year 1730, he was welcomed by Lord Tyrawley, British Ambassador to Portugal and during this time, he had the chance to get some audiences with Royal members of Portugal and Brasil, they started out their sea journey from Portugal on the 31<sup>st</sup> of January 1730. They followed the maritime road by crossing via Gibraltar on 4 February, Port Mahon on 13<sup>th</sup> February. They dropped anchor to the harbor of Genoa between 19<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> February, later on from 28<sup>th</sup> February to 18 March in Livorno and they arrived to Malta port on 27 March. The ship left from Malta on 31 March, they arrived to Istanbul on 14 April of 1730 (Webb & Webb, 2009: 10-12).

### **Venetian Embassy**

Angelo Emo was chosen as bailo in 1730 to Istanbul as it was thought that he could represent Venice to the best at Ottoman Empire. His family had a great love for their empire (Shay, 1930: 4-5). When he started his journey to Orient, he took daily notes and he covered this information inside the official reports. He wrote 14 dispatches of his letters during his voyage to Istanbul and five of these dispatches after his mission ended between 1734-1735. The copies of these official reports were sent to Venice mostly via Cattaro and Vienna exceptionally. According to Emo, Cattaro is considered as a regular way to send due to Venetian trade dealers living in Istanbul who have the commercial relationships with the others in Adriatic. Talman, Austrian resident in Istanbul offered the Vienna Road which is more frequently used and one of the quickest ways to Angelo. As Angelo thinks that this is a good offer in order to send these official reports of Embassy to Venice in the fastest way possible, he accepted Talman's offer. However, finally he recognized that the sea route via Corfu Island is the fastest route and the sending costs are much more less than the other solutions. In any case, the sea route is not taken into consideration by the other European official representatives. It takes nearly one and half month for the arrival of these official dispatches to Venice after they are written. His dispatches are composed of mostly social, religious, political subjects and diplomatic problem such as the citizenship problem of a son of Dutch man working in Dutch embassy in Istanbul and Venetian woman (Shay, 1930: 11-17). Moreover, this subject was also elaborated in the dispatches of French ambassador Marquis de Villeneuve. In Istanbul, Pera, as being a town where all Embassies are situated, is the place which is observed regularly by the people from these embassies. Within this situation, even if he is aware of his thoughts spreading all around the corners of the town about the sea way that the emphasized via Corfu Island, another different method was used by Angelo to collect the information mostly about Ottoman sea forces. Finally, after his arrival to Istanbul, Angelo Emo witnessed the rebellion arisen at the palace (FR 7183: 753-781).

### **Ottoman Consul in Vienna for Ottoman Merchants**

Understanding the military power in 18<sup>th</sup> century is not sufficient to understand political policies in Europe and in the Ottoman Empire. Ottoman Empire felt the necessity to support its foreign policies in order to know well the occidental world. With this reason, Ottoman authority decided to nominate Yirmisekiz Çelebi Mehmet Efendi

as an ambassador to France in 1721. Ottoman ambassador had some intentions to develop the friendship with Europe to benefit from Europe in terms of technical and social sciences and collect information about French civil and courtly way of living (Peker, 2002). It is said by Mehmet Efendi that an Ottoman consul is required for commercial issues in Vienna (Akpınar, 2017: 129). Omer Aga was sent to Vienna to be able to work as a consul in Vienna for Ottoman merchants from 1725 to 1732 and he was surveilled under the control of Prince Eugene de Savoie and the war council who was charged to follow Ottoman commercial affairs between 1706-1748 (Do Paço, 2019: 57-74). When Omer Aga returned to Istanbul in 1720, he tried to get the attention of Grand Vizir in order to inspire him about the beauties in Vienna before he said his real request to Grand Visir. According to Omer Aga, it was necessary to establish consular posts near the borders for the commercial issues. Finally, he convinced the Divan and he was chosen as *Şehbender (consul)*. During a century, the model of Ottoman merchants was based on the commercial company and consisted of boss and companions system. Omer Aga's post was subventionned by the other consular officers in Naples and Trieste. These consular officers paid a strong attention for the merchants of Ottoman Empire in both commercial cities (Akpınar, 2017: 130).

### French Embassy

The embassies located in Pera district also had different activities, like cultural events in which the oriental collections play a primordial role for the King's library in Paris, in addition to its diplomatic functions. During the diplomatic mission, any kind of oriental manuscripts were bought. These purchased manuscripts were classified by Sevin and Fourmont, academicians, who went to Istanbul with French ambassador Marquis de Villeneuve. These academicians stayed in Orient between 1729-1730 (Moureau, 2005: 246-247). The palace of France was not only the residence of the ambassador but also the place where all festivals like firework and flamboyant balls were organized by the ambassador on the behalf of the French king in the capital city of Ottoman empire in order to maintain and show French existence in Orient against his rival embassies in Pera. By giving an example to these splendid festivals, to the honor of the birth of the Duke of Bretagne, great grandson of Louis XIV, one of the French ambassadors, Ferriol organized very noisy festival which disturbed recreation of Ottoman Sultan. This unaccustomed manner could have been perceived like a diplomatic error (Moureau, 2005: 251). On the other hand, the palace of France had another mission which is the collection of the information. These precious information was being sent from Istanbul to Versailles or to the embassy of France located in Venice where the officers of these embassy were charged to make the synthesis of each information in order to send them to Versailles or other French embassies in Europe (Moureau, 2005: 256).

In this study, the following research questions have been aimed to be investigated:

- 1- What are the differences and similarities between the news published in *La Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam* whose information came from different cities of Europe about the Turks and the Ottoman Gate in 1730?
- 2- What are the implications of the news in both newspapers by basing it on the quoted themes as the European diplomatic relations with the Ottoman Gate in Istanbul?
- 3- In which ways those newspapers contribute to the field of voyage literature?
- 4- What are the stylistic differences between *La Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam* ?

## METHOD

### Research Design

The study is conducted as a qualitative document analysis in which the published newspapers concerning the issues in 1730 is elaborated. Document analysis is a scientific research method that can be defined as the collection, review, questioning and analysis of various documents as the primary source of research data (Sak, Şahin Sak & Nas, 2021). Books, magazines, pictures, diaries, letters, memoirs, invitations, maps, legal texts, reports, statistics, school and health records, government records, invoices, photos and videos, etc. is handled as a document (Labuschagne, 2003).

### Data Collection

The newspapers *La Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam* are accessed through different ways. *La Gazette* is accessed through Gallica System and found in Francois Mitterrand's library. *Gazette d'Amsterdam* is accessed through the archive of Prof. Denis Reynaud at University Lumiere Lyon 2.

### Data Analysis

The related news are translated from French to English and directly quoted for this paper. Some parts are omitted and the news related to the embassies appointment and voyage are left. Those texts are analyzed and compared in terms of content and elaboration of the subjects.

## FINDINGS

The following are the news which were published in *Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam* about English embassy in the capital of Ottoman empire:

Related News about English Embassy in *La Gazette*:

*[...] One learns by the letters of Lisbon of the 19th of last month, that on the 15th of the same month the king of Portugal had given to the Earl of Kinnoul, peer of Scotland, ambassador of the king of Great Britain in Istanbul, who had arrived in the Tagus on the 10th of the same month on board of the warship the Torrington, with one of his sons, and that he had been presented to his Majesty by the Lord Tirawley, envoy extraordinary of his British Majesty to the court of Portugal (Gazette, 25 February 1730).*

*The Grand Duke has been indisposed for eight or ten days with a cold which prevents him from appearing in public. Sieur Colman, minister of the king of England, brought out of the castle of Saint-Jean Baptiste, an English gentleman who had been arrested about six weeks ago at the requisition of his British Majesty without anyone knowing for what subject. The Torrington, an English warship which transports to Istanbul the Earl of Kinnoul, the new ambassador of the King of England to the Porte, entered the port of Livorno on the 13th, where a French vessel arrived the next day from Smirne, the captain of which reported that news had been received there that Prince Thamas, son of the last king of Persia, had made himself master of the city of Isfahan and that one did not speak any more in Istanbul of the departure of the troops which the Great Lord was to send in Persia to help the sultan Esreff (La Gazette, 15 February 1730).*

[...] It is reported from Livorno that Marquis Julius Caponi, the new governor of this city, had arrived there on the 30th of last month and that Count Kinnoul, ambassador of the king of England to the Porte, had left the same day to go to Istanbul [...] (La Gazette, 15 February 1730).

[...] Mr. Abraham Stanyan who arrived on the 29th of last month from Istanbul from where he brought with him six young Turks, had the honor the next day to greet the King and the Queen who received him with great kindness. On the 2nd, he went to the Royal Society, which was holding its first meeting since the vacations, and he showed them some books from the new printing house in Istanbul. [...] (Gazette, 18 November 1730)

*Related News about English Embassy in Gazette D'amsterdam:*

On the 10th of this month, the Earl of Kinnoul, Scottish Lord and Ambassador of the King of Great Britain to the Ottoman Gate, arrived here from London on board the warship Torrington, having made the journey in 11 days. On the 15th, he had an audience with the King and the Queen having been presented by Milord Tirawley, extraordinary envoy of H.M. British (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 28 February 1730 Tuesday).

The Torrington, English warship, having on board the Earl of Kinnoul, who is going to Istanbul as Ambassador of the King of Great Britain, dropped anchor before this port on the 13<sup>th</sup> of this month. The next day, a French ship arrived here from Smirne in 24 days, with notice that news had been received that Prince Thamas, son of the last Sophi of Persia, had made himself the master of Isfahan (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 7 April 1730).

[...] One learns from Toulon that Mr. Stanian, former ambassador of S.M. in Istanbul disembarked there on the 7th of this month. He is expected to be here in 15 days. [...] (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 03 October 1730)

[...] Mr. Stanian, former Ambassador of H.M. in Istanbul also arrived this morning. [...] (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 7 November 1730)

[...] Mr. Stanian, formerly Ambassador to Istanbul, had an audience with the King on the 9th, who received him very graciously. He delivered at the same time to H.M. his letters of recreation from the Grand Lord and the Grand Vizier. This minister also presented the King with a distinguished Turk who came here with him to see the Court and the English Fleet. [...] (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 21 November, 1730)

The news about Venetian Embassy and Angelo Emo is as follows:

*Related News about Venetian Embassy in La Gazette:*

[...] The lord Angel Emo, new bailiff of the Republic in Istanbul, prepares to leave at the beginning of the next month for Quieto in Istria where the Saint Gaitan, warship of the first rank, must be to transport it to Istanbul (La Gazette, 06 May 1730).

The sieur Ange Emo, new bailo of this Republic near the Great Lord, embarked on the Saint Gaitan, vessel of the first rank which left on the 11th of this month for Istanbul (La Gazette, 15 July 1730).

[...] We have received notice from Corfu that Sieur Ange Emo, the new bailo of the Republic at the Ottoman Gate, who had been held up in this island first by an illness and then by contrary winds, had left for Istanbul towards the end of last month. [...] (La Gazette, 07 October 1730)

[...] We learned from the master of a boat which arrived recently from Salonika, that the gentleman Ange Emo, bailo of this Republic at the Porte, had dropped anchor in front of the island of Tenedos to refit the warship which was taking him to Istanbul, from where it is written that great armament was being carried out throughout the Ottoman Empire on the occasion of the Persian war and that rumors were circulating that the Great Lord would go to the frontiers of this Kingdom as soon as his health was restored. [...] (La Gazette, 18 November 1730)

*[...] that Sieur Ange Emo, new bayle of the Republic of Venice who had arrived at Istanbul the day before the deposition of Ahmet III, had had the liberty to go to his palace of the Faubourg of Pera without being insulted by anyone. [...] (La Gazette, 25 November 1730)*

*Related News about Venetian Embassy in Gazette d'Amsterdam:*

*[...] Mr. Angelo Emo, new Bailo of this Republic to the Great Lord, will leave at the beginning of next month for Quieto, in Istria, in order to embark there on the S. Gaetan, a warship of the First rank, which must transport him to Istanbul (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 28 April 1730).*

*The S. Gaetan, warship of the first rank, left a few days ago to go to the harbor and wait for Mr. Angelo Emo, new Baile. Angelo Emo, the new Baile of this Republic at the Ottoman Gate, whom he must transport to Istanbul. [...] (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 30 June 1730)*

*Mr. Angelo Emo, new Bailo of this republic at the Ottoman Door embarked last Wednesday on board the S. Gaetan, a warship which must transport him to Istanbul from where we received letters of the 9th of the past (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 07 July 1730).*

*Related News about Ottoman Consul in La Gazette:*

*[...] The Turkish consul, who has been residing here for some years, had a long conference last week with Prince Eugene de Savoye, and it is rumored that the Emperor will soon send an extraordinary ambassador to Istanbul to renew with the new Sultan the truce concluded at Passarowitz in 1718. [...] (La Gazette, 02 December 1730)*

*[...] The Turkish consul who has resided here for some years has been recalled and it is believed that the Great Lord will send an aga here in his place. [...] (Gazette, 30 December 1730)*

*Related News about Ottoman Consul in Gazette D'amsterdam:*

*[...] The Turkish consul who resides in this city, had these past days an audience with Prince Eugene to communicate to him the dispatches which he had received by a courier from Istanbul concerning the proposals which have, it is said, been made by some powers to the Ottoman Porte (La Gazette, 14 April 1730).*

*[...] When the Turkish consul had these last days Audience of the Emperor, he presented to H.M. Imp. a letter of the Great Lord by which His Highness gives him the strongest assurances that it resolved to observe exactly the last treaty of Passarowitz; This consul handed at the same time a letter of the Grand Vizier to Prince Eugene de Savoye. [...] (La Gazette, 18 April 1730).*

*[...] The Turkish Consul notified Prince Eugene de Savoye that the Grand Lord appointed him in his post for 3 years (La Gazette, 25 April 1730).*

*[...] The Turkish Consul has, it is said, notified Prince Eugene de Savoye that the Porte had resolved to send to this court an extraordinary ambassador, to assure S.M. Imp. of the continuation of a perfect Friendship and Harmony between the 2. Empires. [...] (La Gazette, 19 May 1730).*

*[...] The Turkish commissioner who resides in this city, had these past days an audience with Prince Eugene of Savoye in which he declared to H.H.S. that at the urging of the merchants interested in trade on the Danube, the Great Lord had ordered the officers of his customs along this river to no longer demand more than 2 and a half per cent of the goods that will be transported to Turkey, according to the evaluation that will be made under oath by the Owners with defense to the officers not to visit the said merchants any more. [...] (La Gazette, 03 October 1730).*

*[...]The Turkish Consul had these last days audience with Prince Eugene de Savoye and one assures that the Court will send in a short time a solemn embassy to Istanbul to renew with the new sultan the Treve concluded in 1718 at Passarowitz. [...] (La Gazette, 21 November 1730).*



[...] *The Turkish consul who resides in this city, is said to have assured Prince Eugene de Savoye, that the last revolution which has taken place in Istanbul would in no way alter the good harmony which subsists between the two Empires [...]*

[...] *It is learned that the Turkish Consul is recalled and that the Ottoman Porte must send here an Aga as an extraordinary envoy. [...]* (La Gazette, 22 December 1730).

*Related News about French Embassy in La Gazette:*

*The Marquis de Villeneuve, Ambassador of the King of France to the Grand Lord, having received the news of the birth of the Dauphin on the 15th of November last, sent his first secretary to the Seraglio on the morning of the 17th to inform the Grand Visir of this news and to warn him of the festivities and illuminations that he intended to hold on this occasion. The same day he announced this news to the foreign ministers who came to compliment him in the afternoon and the following days. The following day the Great Lord made him congratulate by the nephew of the prince of Wallachia, accompanied by one of the principal drogmans (translators) of the Seraglio. The preparations of the festival of the Marquis de Villeneuve having been able to be completed only for the 9 of January, this festival began this day by the illumination of a square pavilion which had been built in the suburb of Pera in front of the external door of the palace of the ambassador. This illumination was formed in the taste of the Turks by a great quantity of glass lanterns painted of various colors; the palace of the ambassador, the two large alleys of the garden and the boulingrins were also illuminated of a prodigious multitude of fire pots and lanterns intermingled with flowers of lily and dolphins. The ambassador's chaplain had distributed meat, rice and bread at dawn to the Christian slaves of all nations who were in the prison and in the galleys of the Great Lord, numbering nearly two thousand. At about eight o'clock, five French ships in the port announced the feast with a general salvo from their cannons, which they repeated at noon, during the Te Deum and a little before sunset. The Te Deum was sung in the church of the ambassador's palace, after a speech pronounced on the birth of the dauphin by the guardian father of the Capuchins; then the foreign ministers returned to the palace accompanied by their houses and their nations. There was a supper for two hundred and fifty people on that first day; the most important ones sat at the first table, which had one hundred and thirty place settings: the king's, the queen's, the dauphin's and the ladies of France's salutes were drunk with the usual ceremony. The drogman of the Lord and the nephew of the prince of Wallachia were served separately and ate with some Greeks who had accompanied them. After the supper, the ball started and lasted until 5 o'clock in the morning. The next day there was a similar illumination and a second supper for the foreign ministers who were there without their nations. On the 11th, the actors of the Great Lord performed various plays in the presence of a large number of Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews, and in the evening there was a third meal. Abbé Sévin, one of the two academicians of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres who came here with the Marquis de Villeneuve, left to return to France. Abbé Fourmont, his colleague, went to the Morée (Gazette, 27 May 1730).*

*Related News about French Embassy in Gazette D'amsterdam:*

[...] *The last letters from Istanbul state that the Marquis de Villeneuve, Ambassador of France, had begun on the 9th of January of this year, on the occasion of the birth of Mgr. The Dauphin, a magnificent feast which had lasted three days that the Abbé Fourmont had left to go to see the Morée and that the Abbé Sévin had also left to return to France with 2 boxes filled with very rare manuscripts, Greek, Arab and Turkish, as well as some Armenian manuscripts of which there were not yet any in the King's library. We have just learned that this abbot has already arrived in Marseille where he was doing his quarantine. [...]* (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 30 May 1730).

[...] *Here are some particulars of the feast that the Marquis de Villeneuve, ambassador of France, gave in Istanbul on the 9th of January of this year, on the occasion of the birth of Mgr. This Minister, having received the news on November 15, sent his Secretary to the Seraglio on the morning of the 17th to inform the Grand Visir of the event and to warn him of the illuminations and festivities that he proposed to hold on this occasion. On the 18th, the Great Lord made him make compliments of congratulations by the Nephew of the Prince of Wallachia, accompanied by one of the principal*



*Drogmans of the Seraglio.* On January 9, the day destined for the Feast, it began with the illumination of a square pavilion, which had been built in the Faubourg of Pera in front of the external Door of the Ambassador's Palace. This illumination was formed in the taste of the Turks by a great quantity of glass lanterns painted of various colors. The palace of the ambassador the 2. Large alleys of the garden and the bouling were also illuminated of a prodigious multitude of fire pots and lanterns interlaced of Flowers of Lily and Dolphins. From the beginning of the day, the Chaplain of His Excellency had distributed meat, rice, bread and to nearly 2,000 Christian slaves of all nations who were on the prison and in the galleys of the Great Lord. At about 8 o'clock in the morning, 5 French ships announced the Feast with a general salvo of their cannons, which they repeated at noon during the Te Deum, and in the evening, a little before sunset, the Te Deum was sung in the church of the ambassador's palace after a speech on the birth of the Dauphin by the Father Guardian of the Capuchins. On the first day, there was a dinner for 250 people: the most important ones sat at the first table, which had 130 places. The Drogman of the Great Lord and the Nephew of the Prince of Wallachia were served separately and ate with some Greeks who had accompanied them. The King's, Queen's, Dauphin's and French Ladies' salutes were drunk with the ordinary ceremonies and after the supper the ball started which lasted until 5 o'clock in the morning. The second day there was a similar illumination and a second supper for the foreign Ministers who were there without their nations. On the third day the comedians of the Great Lord performed various plays in the presence of a large number of Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews and the festival ended with a third meal (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 02 June 1730).

*The Marquis de Villeneuve, ambassador of France, has obtained from the Porte a reduction of one third of the import duties on goods that will be transported to this Empire by French vessels (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 18 July 1730).*

*[...] The Abbé de Fourmont returned last week from Istanbul from where he brought a quantity of ancient inscriptions. [...]* (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 27 October 1730).

*[...] Abbé Fourmont of the Academie des Belles-Lettres has brought back from Turkey 600 very curious antique medals which will be one of the main ornaments of the Cabinet des Médailles du Roi. He is working on a dissertation on these medals in which he will insert the relation of their discoveries and the risks he ran to recover several of them. [...]* (Gazette d'Amsterdam, 15 December 1730).

**Table 1.** Comparison of the Newspapers in terms of Language Use

|            | <b>La Gazette</b>   | <b>Gazette d'Amsterdam</b>  |
|------------|---|---|
| Style      | Official<br>Daily language Use  | Official<br>Daily language use  |
| Content    | News given in a more general way.<br>Descriptions are given.  | Detailed<br>Elaborate descriptions are given  |
| Vocabulary | Vocabulary which is frequently encountered in diplomatic relations and daily language is used.<br>Rumor, ambassador, consul, bailo, drogman, deposition, armament | Vocabulary which is frequently encountered in diplomatic relations and daily language is used.<br>Occasion, event, duty, relation, Istanbul, Ottoman, ambassador, transport, consul, war, power, frontier, port |
| Coherence  | The paragraphs are in coherence with each other. The titles are coherent with content.  | The paragraphs are in coherence with each other. The titles are coherent with content.  |

|         |   |   |
|---------|---|---|
| Grammar | Dominantly past tenses are used. The sentences are very long and linked with connectors (usually "and") and punctuation (usually comma ","). A lot of clauses are used such as relative clause, noun clause and adjective clause. | Dominantly past tenses are used. The sentences are shorter but they are also linked with a number of connectors (usually "and") and punctuation (usually comma ","). A lot of clauses are used such as relative clause, noun clause and adjective clause. |
|---------|---|---|

Both of the newspapers have common and differing points in the way they handle the same subjects. Both of the newspapers touch upon the details in different ways. When they are combined they are like the pieces of a puzzle to understand the whole subject. Linguistically, both of the newspapers use of language and grammar looks very similar. Official language is used and daily spoken language is not utilized a lot. Although the sentences are kept long, the selection of vocabulary in both of the newspapers is similar and can be understood by an average literate person.

In Table 1, the newspapers are compared to each other in terms of language use under the categories of "style, content, vocabulary, coherence and grammar". Although both of the newspapers are similar in terms of style, coherence and use of grammar. They have differences in terms of vocabulary use and elaboration about the descriptions. In both of the newspapers, the language used is officially daily used language and can be understood by an average literate person although it includes vocabulary about diplomatic relations and issues. In terms of syntax, in La Gazette the sentences are very long and connected with relative clauses and connectors which is usually "and" connector. As for the sentence structure in Gazette d'Amsterdam, it is shorter but still connected with the connector "and" and a lot of relative clauses are used.

When the news about English Embassy in both of the newspapers are analyzed, the style and the content that they present the news looks similar. When you read the contents of both newspapers, you can have impressions of the travels of the new ambassador of England in Istanbul and the previous ambassador. When these impressions are examined, they communicate with the official authorities of that region, city or country they anchored on the road. This shows that the visit, which can be described as a delegation today, was made at a more official level. When we compare the information in this newspaper, it can be said that all information overlaps with each other in terms of content and accuracy, although not using exactly the same words and expressions. The fact that the information being the same in these newspapers brings to mind the questions of which newspaper reached the source of the information first and what kind of system the employees of the newspaper worked in. Although it may not be possible to give a full answer to this, the truth is that the official reports written in the embassies in the relevant region are regularly delivered to the dynasty by land and sea, sometimes by commercial ships, sometimes by embassy employees. By talking about these letters along the way or copying the same letters, information may have been transferred by the relevant persons by writing, which may have created an information network for those engaged in journalism.

As for the news about Venetian Embassy, the news in La Gazette is more detailed and interpretive. However, the news in Gazette d'Amsterdam is shorter and to the point. In addition, there are references to the fact that the Venetian Ambassador came to Istanbul by sea. The fact that he went to his own palace late due to the health problems he experienced during this journey, the inconvenience of the meteorological conditions at sea, and the revolt of Patrona Halil when he arrived in Istanbul are topics that will generally be the source of travel literature. In addition, when the expressions in both newspapers are examined, the preference of direct expression instead of indirect expression is observed. When we think about these doubts about the sources of information, we can make the following inference: Was this information leaked to third parties through people appointed by journalists? Or did they want the official reports written by Angelo Emo to be published by the authorities of that country and they wanted to show that their country is an authoritarian structure in the diplomatic arena? There is the impression that this information was conveyed to the newspaper writers through someone. Otherwise, it would not be possible to have access to the information of these official authorities.

For the news about Ottoman Consul in Vienna, when both of the newspapers are analyzed as can be understood from the information here, it is extremely important in terms of diplomatic relations that the dynasty sends consorts and ambassadors in order to keep good relations in Europe and to hold contacts in the relevant countries on behalf of the palace, apart from the Western European authorities sending the relevant ambassadors to Turkish soil in order to maintain good diplomatic relations in the Ottoman lands. In this case, as stated above, it can be argued that this information was conveyed to these journalists at first hand.

Finally, to touch upon the issue about French embassy, in those two newspapers, the details about the celebration of the birth of Dauphin is given very explicitly. From these explanations, it can be deduced that such an instruction was given in order to make the French State feel that it has a very important weight and prestige in foreign relations, behind the demand for celebrations in all foreign embassies of France in honor of the newborn prince. In addition, details about this celebration such as the content of the feast, the number of servants, starting time and duration of the event gives implications about the cultural representation and identity of French community.

## **DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION**

All reports or all travel diary have universal duty in order to give an information about the reality in the life which englobe whole scientific and diplomatic relations (Tinguely, 2021). On the hand, the epistolary form was an art field, on other hand It was considered as a genre and a good weapon to convince or inform the recipients about the subjects emphasized in their documents (Tsimbidy, 2013). Working on the news which were published in *Gazette* and *Gazette d'Amsterdam* open different horizons as they publish and transmit the information to whole Europe about diplomatic, religious, political and cultural events which took place during 1730. Diplomatic issues in Ottoman empire can be considered as one of main thematic subjects of viaticum voyage as these diplomats voyage. By writing daily official dispatches, they created the main source of viaticum literature. Inside these dispatches, variety of subjects is abundant. While the ambassador gives a discourse about the internal politics of Ottoman empire, suddenly he shifts from one subject to another which can be about religious missionaries or

the rivalry which has existed for many years amongst other embassies located or situated in Pera. By giving a priority to the ambassadors in this framework, our main intention is to bring a final end to the discussions whether the ambassadors' daily dispatches are really on the service of viaticum literature. We tried to find the answer about the diplomatic news which were published on both of the newspapers. When we talk about the ambassadors and their discourse and their official or unofficial reports, some of the scientists can think that these documents are just classified under the category of history, international relations, political sciences or the philosophy. Some diplomatic discourses can be the part of these sciences but when we analyze these epistolary documents, we feel that there is some subjectivity, some objectivity, and some orientations of the ambassadors about political issues in order to show that he is at the work beyond his service for his Majesty. Because he is sometimes afraid of being misunderstood on eyes of his superiors. For this reason, it can be concluded that correspondence is only the way of communication at the 18<sup>th</sup> century which pass via viatic literature as these communications contain the reality of lives and they are all written by distance, far away from miles. The appointment of diplomats includes social, economic, religious and cultural issues. Those analyzed letters and all correspondences according to the conditions of that period can be evaluated as a part of diplomatic relations which include a lot of implications for viatic literature.

#### SUGGESTIONS

For the further studies, diplomatic letters can be analyzed in different respects such as linguistic formation and style. The news related to similar subjects at different periods can be compared. The news can be categorized and analyzed thematically such as social, economic and cultural aspects.

#### ETHICAL TEXT

In this article, the journal writing rules, publication principles, research and publication ethics, and journal ethical rules were followed. The responsibility belongs to the author for any violations that may arise regarding the article. For this study, as it is a document analysis, no ethical approval is required.

**Authors' Statement of Contribution:** The author's contribution to the study is 100%.

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#### **La Gazette**

- 25 February 1730, date of arrival of the information : 7 February 1730 from Madrid.
- 15 April 1730, date of arrival of the information : 20 March 1730 from Florence
- 06 May 1730, date of arrival of the information : 15 April 1730 from Venice
- 18 November 1730, date of arrival of the information : 06 November 1730 from London
- 06 May 1730, date of arrival of the information: 15 April 1730 from Venice
- 15 July 1730, date of arrival of the information: 24 June 1730 from Venice
- 07 October 1730, date of arrival of the information : 12 September 1730 from Venice
- 18 November 1730 , date of arrival of the information : 28 September 1730 from Venice
- 25 November 1730, date of arrival of the information : 08 November 1730 from Vienna.
- 27 May / date of arrival of the information : 01 March from Istanbul

#### **Gazette d'Amsterdam**

- 28 February 1730 Tuesday, date of arrival of the information: 19 January 1730 from Lisbon.
- 07 April 1730, date of arrival of the information: 18 March 1730 from Livorne.
- 03 October 1730, date of arrival of the information: 26 September 1730 from London
- 07 November 1730, date of arrival of the information: 31 October 1730 from London
- 21 November 1730, date of arrival of the information: 14 November 1730 from London
- 28 April 1730, date of arrival of the information: 15 April 1730 from Venice
- 14 April, date of arrival of the information : 01 April 1730 from Vienna

18 April, date of arrival of the information : 05 April 1730 from Vienna  
25 April, date of arrival of the information : 12 April 1730 from Vienna  
19 May, date of arrival of the information : 05 May 1730 from Vienna  
03 October / date of arrival of the information : 20 September 1730 from Vienna  
21 November / date of arrival of the information : 08 November 1730 from Vienna  
15 December / date of arrival of the information: 2 December 1730 from Vienna  
30 May / date of arrival of the information : 22 May 1730 from Paris.  
02 Juin / date of arrival of the information: 26 May 1730 from Paris.  
18 Juillet / date of arrival of the information : 14 May 1730 from Istanbul.  
27 October / date of arrival of the information : 20 October 1730 from Paris.  
15 December / date of arrival of the information : 8 December 1730 from Paris.