

accept of his present of an antelope. Of course  
though it was only a polite manner of of-  
fering it for sale, returned suitable thanks  
and requested to accept a <sup>present</sup> upon  
our part. The people speak very much  
in high sounding language, and we were  
often surprised to hear ourselves addressed  
as emperors, warriors and by other distin-  
guished titles, besides listening to the most  
extraordinary use of hyperbole and meta-  
phor in common conversation.

Friday January 30<sup>th</sup>.

Upon awaking found  
myself travelling over a vast desert plain.  
At eight arrived at the Datta bungalow.  
During the morning saw two girls, under  
the escort of a man said to be carrying them  
to the houses of their husbands, crying a-  
loud because the time had come when it

was made their duty to return from their pa-  
rents whom they had been visiting. In the e-  
vening we walked into the village which  
contained nothing remarkable except  
an old fort occupied by a thakoor call-  
ed Bahadur Singh where we were not al-  
lowed to enter because his zenana was  
within its enclosure. The country through  
which we had passed since leaving Mus-  
sarahad consisted of pasture almost  
entirely and every evening it was inter-  
esting to see the large herds of goats sheep  
and cattle that were driven into the dif-  
ferent villages.

Saturday January 31<sup>st</sup>.

Arriving at Bana-  
ra and after a breakfast there very ear-  
ly we proceeded after much difficulty with  
our bearers to Namerapur. Upon our road



found the country for the most part devoted  
to pasturage and covered with junghly bushes  
except immediately around the villa-  
ges where there were patches of rich and well  
cultivated land. At Banara saw a noble  
castle upon a hill which surpassed in size  
and beauty any thing we had previously  
seen in Rassestana and another near a  
village upon the Banass, a small stream  
that we crossed, until lately very much  
use in the frequent wars between the  
Rafals and their thakvoors. The system  
which prevailed here was very much that  
in Europe during the middle ages and  
was attended by the same consequences.  
Saw for the first time the poppy cultivat-  
ed in large fields and just then in flower.  
Dined at two o'clock upon Sunday  
morning at Homeerghur where we ar-

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arised at half past seven the next morning  
Sunday February 1<sup>st</sup>

After breakfast Birtum  
and myself took a walk under the grove of trees  
upon the embankment which encloses upon one  
side the beautiful large lake at Homersghar,  
which with large flocks of ducks swimming upon  
its waters, numbers of persons of both sexes wash-  
ing their clothes and bathing their persons upon  
its banks together with the scenery around its  
unsuffled bosom presented a scene of quiet  
beauty more than that even which we are  
so fond of ascribing to the Sabbath. In  
the afternoon walked into Homersghar and  
found it a town of some size containing nothing  
remarkable except a group of three tem-  
ples side by side with the usual images of  
Gourany, Gnanamisa and Parvatti. There was  
a small fort upon a hill overlooking the



town but which we did not visit. Binteer became angry with the fool of a Johansanah and struck him a slight blow upon the head upon which he pretended to be very much hurt and his mistress interfered in his behalf and used woman's natural weapon her tongue freely and well.

Monday February 2<sup>nd</sup>

Arrived at Chitore about seven and after breakfast started for the town and the range of fortifications lying upon a mountain beyond. The town was nothing more than an ordinary town, and the ascent to the fort above is two miles through six strong gateways. It was besieged and taken upon one occasion by Akbar and upon another by Curingjee. The Choukedar who was deputed to be our guide by the chief of the

first led us  
to the ruins of an old palace of the Ra-  
jah. The next object of interest was a high  
<sup>tower</sup> of white marble coloured yellow dedicated  
to Siva and carved in every part with  
images of gods and goddesses. In the  
interior was a narrow staircase occasion-  
ally leading through small chambers  
containing altars and with walls carved  
with images of Siva and Parvatti in  
every imaginable position some the most  
obscene possible. We then went to a cool  
pool surrounded by trees and romantic  
old ruins of temples and palaces where every  
thing was so pleasing to the senses that we re-  
mained several hours there during the extreme  
heat of the day. In our wanderings we came  
upon a very old ruined temple with every  
projection and cornice curiously carved  
with images of men and women in not



the most modest attitudes. From this we pro-  
ceeded to a temple still in use, a number  
of Brahmins being in attendance; who re-  
monstrating but slightly we entered with  
our shoes on to the holy place where the god-  
dess Carli was placed with her usual at-  
tendants; and as we left had the pleasure  
of seeing them washing the building from  
the pollution caused by our presence. Proceed-  
ing still further the next notable object  
was a small palace in the midst of a  
lake where it is said the princess Puddo-  
mahoot, the fame of whose beauty was  
so great that the emperor Akbar demand-  
ed her in marriage and upon her refusal  
besieged and undermined the fortifica-  
tions at Chitor, hearing of the entrance  
of the emperor's troops into the fortress rush-  
ed with all the women and many men.

of the place and consumed herself and them  
in self created flames. Returning we entered  
the courts of two temples where a party  
of about twenty banyans and their families  
had come for a religious feast who  
invited us to partake of their food and pressed  
us to partake liberally of what they  
set before us. The men and boys were a  
fine looking race and the women many  
of them very pretty and though at first  
shy of our approach at last seeing our in-  
tentions were perfectly pure ceased to cover  
their faces and would stand near us as  
we sat. We wished to avoid eating a cu-  
rious liquid substance they placed before  
us on the ground by saying that it was one  
of our rules of caste never to eat liquids  
without a spoon, which seemed to raise  
us very much in their estimation, but they



relieved the scruple by making spoons for us out of leaves and fortunately we did not <sup>find</sup> the article so objectionable upon closer acquaintance as we had supposed it to be at first. We arrived at the bungalow after dark and about half past nine started for Keemuch a distance of thirty eight miles.

Tuesday February 3<sup>rd</sup>

After spending a very restless night arrived at a small village ten miles from Keemuch where procuring milk and a coarse kind of flour from the bazaar we cooked and eat our breakfast under the shade of some trees.

Were caught in a heavy rain from which our horses took shelter in a road police station. Upon our arrival at Keemuch took possession of a bungalow belonging

to Pustunper a Parsee and after some difficulty obtained by the payment of a few rupees the right of occupation.

Wednesday February 4<sup>th</sup>.

The cantonments are situated in the midst of Yerridi's territories and intended as well as those of Mussurabad to control and overawe the Rappootana states. They have wide streets and pleasantly situated officers' bungalows amongst which one erected by Sir David Ochterlony a very distinguished Indian general is very conspicuous. In the morning went to Mr. Pustunper's shop to buy some necessary articles and to pay the hire of his bungalow.

Thursday February 5<sup>th</sup>.

Arrived at ten o'clock at Mundissoe a town of considerable size.



lying upon several hills overlooking the river  
Because the sandy shores of which were al-  
most <sup>covered</sup> with cloths of different colours placed  
to dry and a large number of the inhabi-  
tants of both sexes. We first stopped at the  
post office a low mud hovel with thatched  
roof where the family dar of the village met  
us and conducted us to a public garden  
where we established ourselves under some  
trees and were supplied with such things  
as the place afforded. Our garden over-  
looked the river and we sat upon its  
high walls watching the great numbers  
of passengers as they crossed and admir-  
ing the beauty of the women.

Friday February 6<sup>th</sup>

Arrived at Gourah twenty  
eight miles from Mandissore about nine  
and occupied a bungalow built upon the

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European plan though devoid of its comforts  
by the Nawab for the accommodation of  
English travellers. Went to the Kutwal for pro-  
visions but owing to the various delays  
eat our only meal at six in the evening.  
During the day made many attempts to  
obtain a view of the city but were unable  
to do so from its distance from the bunge-  
low and the absence of any conveyance.  
Gowrah is a large town the capital of  
a small district governed by a Nawab  
who resides here. The Nawab is a young  
man with eight wives for each of whom there  
is a palace, and only two children a son  
and daughter. In our course to Keshud  
in the evening obtained a cursory view  
of the city as we passed through it. It  
is situated in a wide fertile valley amongst  
groves of trees.



Saturday February 7<sup>th</sup>

Passed through a country presenting no remarkable features except a great increase of palm trees and groves. Saw large encampments of pack-  
ed cattle and their drivers such as we had met with near Delhi. Found  
Roachrod a large city with extensive walls and suburbs. Its bazaars were superior to almost any we had seen ~~heretofore~~ and decorations having wide porticoes and massive pillars and ceilings of wood painted black. Established ourselves in a grove outside the city obtaining our supplies through the cutwal. In the afternoon many little banyans and other boys came to see us, one of whom sang very sweetly, and showed great interest in our mode of eating and smoking and in our watches

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guns, revolvers and their accoutrements. Lu-  
ifer matches too excited their wonder and  
they were very much pleased when we pre-  
sented them with a couple of boxes. So nu-  
merous are the subdivisions of caste in India  
that we found that scarcely any two in  
the whole number could eat from the same  
dish. At four o'clock Martin and my-  
self walked into the city visiting one  
temple dedicated to Venkatesan and  
another to Krishna. We found that we  
left the district in which <sup>the deity</sup> is so generally  
worshipped for one in which Krishna is the  
reigning deity. As night approached were  
met by the Subah or governor of the dis-  
trict attended by numerous horsemen and  
foot soldiers who upon passing us imme-  
diately sent his respects by one of his offi-  
cers and deputed seven or eight of his



men to act as a guard of honour. I'll in  
with a school where the children were  
instructed in Parsee, Hindee and Math-  
ematics. The master standing in the  
midst of his scholars would question one  
of them on their multiplication table  
which includes the multiplication of  
fractional quantities, to which he would  
answer and the rest would repeat the  
response in an outburst of singing. The  
plan seems peculiar but is common in  
all parts of India no doubt extending  
to other subjects, and is probably an  
excellent manner of impressing knowl-  
edge upon their memories. We afterwards  
met one of the scholars a remarkably  
intelligent and communicative little fel-  
low of seven who took us to his home where  
we saw his father and a pretty little



sister of his. The father objected to his son receiving the present we offered but seemed much pleased with our admiration of his children and proposed bringing them to see us the next morning.

It was a curious sight to see our fellows and ourselves assembled in a square in a wild grove and upon every side at a little distance guards stationed in eastern dress and armed with spear, shield, and sword. Started for Ougien at twelve. Mt. Kachrod we saw some of the Mahommedan castes of Boras for the first time.

Sunday February 6<sup>th</sup>

Breakfasted in a beautiful grove of banyan and palm trees near a mud willow halfway between Kachrod and Ougien. Passed in our course



through a country devoted principally to  
the cultivation of the poppy and abound-  
ing in banyan and palm trees, its plains  
interspersed with several small rivers.  
On our walk through Cugin where we  
arrived after dark met a marriage  
procession by torchlight attended with  
the beating of drums and the blow-  
ing of pipes the little bridegroom and  
bride following in an char seated side  
by side. Arrived at the Dik bungalow  
after nine o'clock in the evening.

Monday February 8<sup>th</sup>

Went out to  
see the city upon an elephant supplied  
by the officials of the town. The city  
was large but contained nothing of  
special note except a large temple with  
spacious courts, finely painted walls

the posts and doorways of the entrance to their "pohies of pohies" being covered with plates of silver. The idols were well sculptured and clothed in fine drapery. One image of a woman wrapped in shawls was as true to life as can be imagined. It was sacred to Kounaiza an incarnation of Vishnu. After wandering through the bazaars and other parts returned to the hungahow. In the evening a woman and several men brought and exhibited to us a native puppet show after the style of Punch and Judy representing a court darbar of a Rajah of Mysore, representing the different ceremonials on such occasions, ridiculing some of the traits of duplicity in native character and a number as exhibited before the "mussnud" all in



a manner displaying no ordinary skill.  
Cagein is in the territories of Gairidia  
who resides at Gwalior.

Tuesday February 10<sup>th</sup>

Stopped at a  
village ten miles from Indore where we  
breakfasted. During our breakfast the car-  
riages horsemen camels and servants  
of Sir Robert Hamilton the resident at  
Golhar's court in Indore passed to an  
encampment a few hundred yards beyond  
and gave us an opportunity of seeing in  
what great state the high officials of  
the Company in India live. The whole  
of the road from this point was almost  
covered with the attendants of the resi-  
dent. He was marching to Mehidpore  
where a large body of troops was assem-  
bling. The country through which we pas-

ed consisted of a level plain bounded by  
rough precipitous hills. Near Indore  
where our Kachars made a short halt  
we entered a temple and its enclosure  
containing fine stone statues within  
of Mohadeo in small pavilions and  
a larger temple containing the figures of  
Ranchunder, Gushaman <sup>his brother</sup> and a god-  
dess. The faces of the images were the best  
imitations of the human face we had  
seen and they were all arrayed in taste-  
ful drapery. Passing through the canton-  
ment bazaar leaving the city on our  
right we reached the bungalow about  
three o'clock.

Wednesday February 11<sup>th</sup>

Were occupied  
all the morning with a difficulty with  
Gibson and Munters' men who positively



refused to proceed unless they received an  
advance of money, which was settled by  
the interference of the cawal and his  
chuprassies by whom the mates were  
given to understand that the only choice  
lay between immediate imprisonment  
or the production of the number of Ke-  
hars agreed upon at Agra. In the after-  
noon we walked into the city of Badou  
two miles distant which we reached  
by crossing a fine bridge the inscrip-  
tion upon which showed the influence  
of the Company it being in English and  
the name of its resident placed in promi-  
nent position and upon an equality with  
Holkar's himself. Stopping at the shop of  
a Parsee we saw a small <sup>brother of</sup> Abbas Sahib a  
near relative of Holkar pass in great style  
preceded by a great number of servants



and horses without riders reserved for his use  
attended by their eyes he himself being  
held on his own horse by two men on ei-  
ther side. Before crossing the bridge we  
saw a tomb in course of erection to Abbas  
Laskhib himself of sandstone and white mar-  
ble with a beautiful dome finely carved  
pilasters and many images of men and  
beasts upon its base. The palace in the  
city is a fine high building in the seran-  
dah of which a native band constantly  
plays and overlooking a square where  
in the evening crowds assemble for a  
musement and business many enjoy-  
ing the merry-go-rounds and present-  
ing altogether a scene more assembling  
than in the Champs Elyseus in Paris than  
we imagined it possible for any scene  
in India to do. The length of the pa-



hall was two hundred and fifty feet  
with a width about half as great. We  
entered and saw the Dewam tum but  
were not allowed to proceed further.

After seeing a temple and some of the  
bazaars which were only important  
upon account <sup>of their extent</sup> we returned home and  
wrote to Sir Robert Hamilton requesting  
from him a note which would admit us  
to the palace and some other places upon  
which he in answer he said he had  
given orders that one of his officials  
should accompany us whenever we wished  
to go.

Thursday February 12<sup>th</sup>

In the morning  
went into the city under the guidance  
of a chupassie, so called from the brass  
plate which they wear upon a belt



which black officials wear over one shoulder  
and under the opposite arm. We saw the Duran  
churn but they objected to let us see the  
interior parts of the palace public to visitors  
at that time and we did not visit it  
again. It was fronted with large ebony  
coloured pillars with elevated spaces upon  
which Holkar and his officials some-  
times sat upon <sup>occasions of</sup> public audiences. We  
started for Mohow at twelve o'clock at night.  
Friday February 13<sup>th</sup>

Mohow as a town  
contains something remarkable and derives its  
importance from being a Company's  
military station. \*

Saturday February 14<sup>th</sup>  
Woke up about  
six and found that we were crossing  
a series of mountains upon a fine



winding path a road closed in by stone walls, and called Koilner's Ghaut or pass from a Captain Koilner who was the engineer. The mountains were not high but wild in their appearance covered with a low jungle trees and bushes, the scene occasionally enlivened by a collection of low brick huts on the road-side. The scenery around Sooper the bungalow at which we stopped was mountainous and wild. Took a walk into the village in the evening and found it composed as is usual with Indian villages of a number of naked children of both sexes, some old women, low thatched houses, a few howheyders and a bazaar where a few articles of Hindoo food are sold.



Sunday February 15. <sup>th</sup>

Crossed during the previous night the Perbudda the second sacred river of India or as many say the first. It had two <sup>trampes</sup> where we crossed with causeways almost the whole way tressle bridges covering the more rapid parts of each. It is enclosed on both sides by rough precipitous hills. Arrived at Hoornumpoora bungalow situated upon a rocky hill overlooking the town of that name and lying in a valley in a very undulating romantic district. The temperature was extremely uncomfortable even in the house. The whole of this part of India is more undulating wild and less fit for cultivation than what we had previously seen except in crossing the Parimath Hills.



Monday February 16<sup>th</sup>  
11

Close to the Sind-  
wah bungalow passed what we supposed  
to be a large town surrounded by a high wall  
but which proved upon our visit to it in the  
evening to be almost entirely in ruins and  
deserted. It contained a ruined palace  
formerly occupied by Godhar the sovereign  
of the territory, an old temple and several  
fine tanks. As night approached there  
drove up a gentleman in the mail cart  
who however upon learning the poverty  
of the bungalow refused to stop and pro-  
ceeded to the next. Coarse flour was the  
only article of food obtainable.

Tuesday February 17<sup>th</sup>  
11

Arrived at Surpura  
about ten and there breakfasted with the  
gentleman we had seen the day previous

whom we discovered to be a civil servant stationed at Lucknow. Sirpura is a town of considerable size though consisting mostly of mud houses. We saw here a curious community of whores living in a regular village by themselves in houses not more than five feet in height made of mats. They sat by the road side and called to us as we passed reminding us very much of the beautiful description of the whore in "Proverbs".

Wednesday February 18<sup>th</sup>

Passed in the morning after crossing the Goptee river a rough hilly district covered with jungles. Reached Shoolia at nine. In the evening as usual walked into the town which besides containing a large number of native inhabitants is a considerable city.



il station and a small military one.

Thursday February 19<sup>th</sup>

Proceeding through  
the same description of district as the day  
before reached Malligum at mine. The  
most prominent objects were the lunges  
of the British residents upon the  
plain so universal throughout Bordia.  
Was employed during much of the day  
upon my journal.

Friday February 20<sup>th</sup>

In the evening  
after writing the greater portion of the day  
walked into the native town, accompanied  
by Mintura, a distance of two miles.

It contained nothing remarkable ex-  
cept a large fort lying upon the river  
upon which the town is situated, which  
resembled European fortifications more

than any we had previously seen. It consisted of several ranges of defences one within another and the walls where they were broken showed a thickness of fifteen feet. It is at present only occupied by a small portion of a British regiment so called from its being raised amongst a wild hill tribe formerly the cause of much trouble in this part of India from their anarchical habits. At night passed through the town in our course to Ellora and procured guides from the Koutwal.

Saturday February 21<sup>st</sup>.

Arrived at the village of Sandiguan early and established ourselves in a mango tree grove for the day. At night just before starting the Kohers in their peculiar dress lying or sitting around their blazing fires, the



large mango trees casting their long shadows  
our palkees and coolies arranged in a  
square the chupasse on guard and  
our guide closely muffled up his face  
only partly appearing all presented a  
scene that would have proclaimed our  
journey other than the peaceful and  
harmless one it really was.

Sunday February 22<sup>nd</sup>.

Upon our  
arrival at Laccigaum took up our quar-  
ters in the village temple containing two  
large red figures of Ganesha and  
Suenacy. Occasionally a worshipper would  
enter pour water upon the idols walk around  
them several times bow in a number of  
different manners before them put some  
paste on their foreheads and then make  
his exit. Obtained our supplies of chick-

ens rice and flour through the village foot  
oil. The village consisted of a mass of mud  
walls now since the Company's peaceful  
rule has commenced perfectly useless for  
defence. In the evening stood outside  
the temple listening to the songs of two  
maiden as they ground their grain and  
was very much surprised at the resource  
es of their memories and pleased with the  
sweetness of the sounds in the silence of the  
night.

Monday February 23<sup>rd</sup>.

When I awoke the  
first object that appeared before my eyes was  
the range of mountains upon the sides  
of which the celebrated caves of Ellora  
are situated. We ascended to the top of  
the mountain over a good macadamized  
road and found upon its summit a



wide level plain covered with dry jungle  
grass interspersed with groves of trees and  
a few cultivated fields a number of  
old Mohammedan tombs and a little  
distance beyond the town of Kozar walked  
and consisting of ruined tombs and other  
buildings almost exclusively. I entered  
the tomb of a Mussulman ~~which~~ fitted  
up in the European style by the Burunga  
1st regimental mess. Finding that the  
rest of the party had stopped at the foot of  
the ascent to see the caves I immediately  
walked down and joined them. The  
first excavation I saw was the temple of  
"Laylas" or "Paradise" cut out of the solid  
rock from which I proceeded to the  
galleries in the surrounding cliffs.  
I visited five others after which we  
ascended the mountain again to

the bungalow. The caves for the most part  
are Halls and Galleries cut out of solid  
rock with immense massive pillars  
worked with great delicacy and the  
walls and sometimes the ceiling covered  
with images of gods and goddesses  
which as the guides had a name for  
each proved the complicity of the Hin-  
doe Mythology. Next to the temple of  
"Kajjar" the most remarkable excava-  
tion was one with a high vaulted  
ceiling & a double row of pillars and  
an image of the son of Brahma who  
is said to have been the architect of  
the caves at one end of the hall five  
times as large as life. We remained  
at the "Burengabad Mass Tomb" until night  
when just as we were about retiring the  
messengers we had sent requesting permission



to occupy it returned with an answer  
that it had been pre-engage<sup>d</sup> by an of-  
ficer who would probably be there im-  
mediately and in fact did arrive the  
following morning. We immediately  
removed down to the entrance of the  
temple of Kaya<sup>la</sup> where we encamped  
for the night.

Tuesday February 24<sup>th</sup>

Awoke up early and  
after attempting in vain to rouse the rest  
of the party started with Goodwin to see  
the remains of the caves accompanied  
by a guide and some of the Kachars.

The principal one was the "Dumal Lena"  
a large hall one hundred and thirty  
feet in width with several rows of  
immense pillars across and with walls  
containing many representations <sup>of scenes</sup> in the

lives of Mahadeo and Parvatti such as their  
bethrothal and marriage and of Sita and  
of other gods, goddesses and various  
attendants. The next in grandeur were  
the "Cha Subha" or "Four Halls of As-  
sembly" one opening into another each  
of two stories containing images many  
times as large of life of which the two  
most remarkable were those of Pandur  
or Indraneel the one riding upon a  
bullock and the other upon a tiger both  
shaded with trees. The caves were more  
than fourteen in number. In passing  
through the caves met many parties of  
men and women who seemed to take  
great interest in the <sup>explanations of these</sup> Mahaim guides  
and paid them most liberally out of  
their scanty means. Returned to the temple  
of Kanyas which until our departure



we never ceased to delight in wandering  
through. It is two hundred and fifty  
feet in length one hundred and thir-  
ty in breadth and in height varies  
from sixty to a hundred. It contained  
many halls in one small compartment  
of which there was a large lingam. The  
through the caves appear many huge  
representations of the <sup>the</sup> lingam and "oni"  
or male and female instruments of  
generation which are worshipped by  
the Hindus. In the temple there  
resided about a dozen Bakhis some  
of whom were finely formed handsome  
young men committing no austerities all  
living upon the charity of the credu-  
lous visitors to the temple. In another cave  
saw ~~who~~ another Bakhis who had made  
a vow always to sit squatting upon his

hours and had a 'ncher' or servant in attendance who lifted him about when the calls of nature required it and fed him with his hands. Left about three and arrived at Dowlatabad a famous hill fortress with strong walls and extensive secret passages about sundown and having a Persian permit from the commandant of Surunga-  
bad were shown over it after which we proceeded upon our journey. At the time of the "Eband Babe" the daughter of a priest whom Curungebe desired to marry and for whose hand he made war against her protectors this fortress is said to have stood a twelve years siege.

Wednesday February 25<sup>th</sup>.  
Having slept the previous night outside in our palkees



entered the bungalow in the morning. Remained at home during the whole of the day. In the evening our Kechars refused positively to proceed without an advance of money which as there was no justice in their claim we declined giving.

Thursday February 26<sup>th</sup>.

Our bearers having laid their complaints before Capt. Hare the Cantonment Magistrate we appeared before him with our written agreements and satisfied him in such a manner of the injustice of their claims that he told them they would have either to proceed with us or forfeit all right to what was still due from us to them. In the afternoon all of us walked into the city a distance of two miles but saw nothing worthy of note except the tomb of Rubea Du

ance the wife of Curungjee erected very  
much in the style of the Taj, but much  
inferior being not entirely of marble and  
with plaster ornaments instead of the beau-  
tiful inlaid designs of the latter. The city  
contained several fine tanks and was  
interspersed with many gardens. The can-  
tonment is the territory of the Company and  
is occupied by its troops but the surround-  
ing country is independent of their author-  
ity and under the rule of the Nizam  
of the Deccan whose capital is Hydera-  
bad. In the evening found our men  
willing to proceed and were obliged  
to start without Gibson and Skinturn  
whose horses were still refractory. &  
Friday February 25<sup>th</sup>  
" arrived at Pook  
about ten and busied myself almost the whole



of the day in writing. The town which lies upon the 'Godavery' river presented with its large stone houses such a superior aspect that in the afternoon we were induced to visit it; and found upon examination its streets narrow and dirty and the only thing worthy of note to be a very fine stone ghaut leading to the river with one corresponding to it ~~to~~ that portion of the town lying up on the opposite side of the river.

Saturday February 28<sup>th</sup>.

Our next stage was one of only eighteen miles to Rostapore a small mud village which was too uninteresting in its aspect to induce us to visit it. All the day there was a continual uproar of pipes and tom-toms to celebrate as they told us the marriage of a fakir's daughter. The bridegroom in very gay attire came

to the bungalow and in answer to our en-  
quiry stated that his marriage still want-  
ed three days to its completion. A party  
of native gymnastic performers came  
to show us their tricks and surpassed  
we thought in feats of agility and  
light balancing any thing we had  
seen in our own country.

Sunday. Uttaranchal 1<sup>st</sup>

Remained all day  
in the Ahmednuggur bungalow writing  
in my journal. The cantonment consists  
as usual merely of officers bungalows  
and we did not enter the town upon  
our approach having it to the one side.  
We had determined to wait another day  
so that Steinturn and Gibson would be  
able to overtake us and were very agree-  
ably surprised to see them <sup>while at the same time</sup> come up. <sup>Chesley</sup>



of Gibson's men becamped the night that  
we left Buringabad and he engaged  
some "Hamauls", as the Bombay presidency  
bearers are called, to bring him on thus  
far. On the evening visited a fort now  
used as an arsenal said in former days  
to have been defended by the "Chand bebé"  
a priests daughter who possessed great  
influence in this country, for twelve years  
against Aurungzebe who wished to  
make her his wife. She destroyed her-  
self by leaping down into a deep well  
into which large quantities of treasure  
were also thrown. Soon after starting  
passed through the native town which  
is of great size and is surrounded by  
a high wall. It seemed to contain many  
houses in the midst of pretty compounds.  
Gibson had engaged a shigram with the con

oxen here used by the Europeans are called drawn by oxen to carry them on to Poonah.

Monday March 2<sup>nd</sup>

Spent the day at the Guroor bungalow situated in a perfectly barren valley surrounded by hills equally desolate in their appearance. Here we saw for the first time in India a mad woman who was however perfectly harmless and so far from begging threw away what money we offered her.

Tuesday March 3<sup>rd</sup>

Arrived at Poonah very early and were occupied the whole day discharging our men, making arrangements for a phoeton dāk to carry us to Behardalla, selling our old traps and purchasing figures representing



the different people and <sup>their</sup> costumes in India for which the place is very celebrated. We were obliged to pay our Keshars for six less men than we supposed we had for upon leaving Serroor the previous night we suddenly had them stopped and upon counting of them found six men deficient four of whom Lushemen acknowledged he had left before without.

Wednesday March 6<sup>th</sup>

At three o'clock started in a phaeton with regular relays of horses for Kohandalla a distance of nearly fifty miles our <sup>baggage</sup> being conveyed by a small one horse carriage called a 'dih' and an ox wagon. The country around Poonah was very pretty though as we neared Kohandalla which is upon the top of a giant of considerable height it

appeared very barren. The whole road from Poomah to the latter place was enlivened by the sound of men working upon the bridges and track of the projected railway and by large trains of bullock carts carrying produce to and from the railway station at Kheanpolli. We took up our abode in the bungalow which is here ~~spare~~ <sup>spare</sup> ~~detaches~~ <sup>detaches</sup> very much of the character of a hotel.

Saturday March 5<sup>th</sup>.

Left the bungalow at twelve to go down the pass by palkee to the Keampoli station. The scenery was very fine mountains rising above and below us with precipitous abruptness. The whole road was crowded with bullock carts carrying various articles of produce to the station itself. Near the bottom there was a fine



large stone baoli upon one side of which there  
lay a conspicuous temple. Passing for  
some miles through a district almost im-  
bedded in mountains as we approach-  
ed Bombay the country became very  
level and we ran for a considerable distance  
by the side of arms of the sea. Here  
for the first time we saw the Parsis in  
any considerable number as there were man-  
ny of both sexes upon the train and at every  
station they seemed to form a large portion  
of the inhabitants of the towns through  
which we passed. We arrived about seven  
o'clock at Bombay and after considera-  
ble <sup>trouble</sup> drove to the "Hope Hall Hotel" in  
Neazagon which though a part of Bom-  
bay is yet four miles from the fort which  
contains the public offices and the  
places of business of Bombay.

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March 8-20

My stay in Bombay

The acts of many of the days of the stay in this city were so similar that it is altogether unnecessary <sup>to mention</sup> the events of each day under a separate head. Except the day of our visit to Elephanta our time was almost solely occupied in trips to the fort to arrange pecuniary matters and to visit the firm of Dossabhoj Merwanjee & Co. who showed us every attention and pressed us to come to them even oftener than we did. Upon one evening we accompanied them to their country place at Parill near by the residence of the "Governor General" where after a walk over their grounds covered with palm, mango and pomegranate trees we took with them a supper of



of fruits and cake. Within the fort there  
are merely the government offices, stores and  
shops both European and native, three  
or four hotels and a few private houses  
all jumbled together within walls with-  
out regard to beauty. The parts without  
the fort are far more worthy of note, the  
native town being the best we had  
ever seen containing wide streets  
high storied houses and bazars where  
the greatest activity seemed to be <sup>exerted</sup> dis-  
played. The concourse of different na-  
tions in their various costumes is  
very great and striking. Persians, Per-  
sians, Guzeratties, Kacharatties, Chinese  
Malians, Cabullies and Punjabees all  
embrace the same in with their distinc-  
tive features and dress. English is much  
more generally spoken in Bombay than

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in any part of Bengal and Hindoostan forming a necessary part of the education of a native of the higher classes and great number of shopkeepers and servants find it to their interest to understand that language. The first day was Sunday and the next three were the days of the "Holee" festival a favourite one with the Hindoos. Match parties are given by almost all who can afford them and fires and other signs of the jubilee in the manner in which the dresses and faces of the people are stained with yellow and blue powder which it is the great amusement of the time for <sup>that</sup> to throw at each other are visible every where. The second night of the "Holee" accompanied by one of our Par-



see friends who called for us we went  
by invitation to the house of "Juggernaut  
jee Lunkerset" the head of the Hindoo  
community in wealth and influence  
where we saw a nautch attended to  
be sure by all that external adorn-  
ment could accomplish but in other  
respects inferior to those we had seen  
in Calcutta and Agra. From his house  
we went to another party at the house  
of a "doctor" educated in the English  
manner though a Hindoo where we  
were also the following night accord-  
ing to our host's earnest request.

The most remarkable people in every  
respect in Bombay are the Parsees. They  
 fled from Persia twelve centuries ago  
upon being required to change their  
religion by their Mahomedan invaders



and conquerors. They have now been settled  
in Bombay for three hundred years and  
for business ability and general pros-  
perity are inferior only to the Europeans.  
The head of their community, Sir Jametjee  
Jejeebhoy was created a knight by the  
English government for the immense  
benefit he has been to his native city  
in building a large hospital and medical  
school and other charitable and use-  
ful institutions. They are commonly  
known as fire-worshippers though in  
truth they worship one God, Omuzd  
to whom an evil spirit Ahuriman is op-  
posed typifying the deity under the  
form of fire the sun. They have a large  
number of edifices or fire-temples where  
the sacred fire brought with great care  
from Persia which has now been burn



ing for centuries unextinguished is studiously kept from the eyes of strangers. They are divided into two sects Kouadmees and Shaenshozees whose only distinction is a difference in the reckoning of the year the former believing the new year to commence one month earlier than it does according to the calendar of the latter. They have however distinct agiasies. They have the same story in regard to Adam and Eve as we have and believe also in a being called Bromaum who will summon them at the last day. Their prayers are offered to God and not to fire as many suppose. They pay however so much respect to that element that they never smoke and keep that with which they cook their food always unextinguished



They have only one book connected with their religion still in existence which is in <sup>the</sup> ~~an~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~a~~ language understood by few of them the rest having been destroyed in Alexander's invasions of Persia. They are disciples of Zoroaster whose principles they profess still to carry out strictly. Each boy at the age of seven receives a string called the fire string which he always wears and their under garment has in one part a sacred stitch also. Instead of burning or burying their dead they expose them upon the top of high towers where they are destroyed by the sun and birds after which the bones are thrown below into the towers and they are then closed forever. Their marriages are performed with the same display as those of the



Hindooos frequently fasting for a full  
month. They marry when mere children  
from five to thirteen and the women  
reach maturity at ten or eleven. Our  
young friend Louje Cowaspee Sher-  
wanje told us of his wife's confinement  
while we were there she being then but  
twelve they have lived together as man  
and wife from the time she was ten. The  
women are remarkable for their virtue  
owing it is said to the severe punishment  
either death or banishment and seclusion  
which awaits them upon their wander-  
ing from the paths of virtue. They told  
us however themselves that upon any  
woman being accused of such a fault  
they were summoned before a high court  
and given advice and punished  
though of course they would not ac



knowledge that they proceeded to such measures as strangers represented.

The dress of the men consists of loose pishammes an undershirt of gauze and a long coat reaching to the knees such as worn by the Mussulman. The women wear an under robe of any material according to the wealth of the wearer with a mantle resembling the 'sari' of the Hindoos except that it covers the body completely meeting in front and is often of the finest silk with very beautiful patterns of various colours. Their children were the most beautiful we had ever seen and we were very much interested in the little girls and boys who came out in their pretty silk gowns to see us every time we entered the house of the Dossabhojids.



The men are well educated in English Persian and the languages of the country while the women receive no education except the little that can be given them before they reach the age of seven when they are taken home married and subjected to partial seclusion. The husband never rides in the same vehicle as his wife and cannot speak to her while his mother or father is in the same room with them. One of the sect when I said I believed their ladies were not allowed to appear in public answered he was sorry to say such was the case but they were advancing an important step towards liberating them from such trammels by giving them a good education. So far from seeking to add to their number by conversion no person



can ever obtain admittance into their  
order. There are still about two thous-  
and remaining in Prussia.

I dined the day previous to sailing with  
one of the firm of Ewert, Gatham & Co.  
who had showed me in several ways consid-  
erable kindness. The company at the  
"Hope Hall" consisting of civil and  
military officers were very agreeable  
to us especially a Captain Chifton and  
a Colonel Fargher with whom we be-  
came quite intimate. Gibson removed  
a few days after our arrival to a hotel  
in the fort and sailed for England  
by way of the cape in a sailing vessel  
the "Carbon" the day before we went on  
board the steamer "Ganges" for Aden.



March 20<sup>th</sup> 27

Bombay to Aden

The whole voyage between these two places was unmarked by any occurrence except the meeting of our own vessel with the steamer from Suez the night after we left Bombay. The sea was as calm as possible the whole distance. Our passengers were principally the wives and children of the officers engaged in the Persian war and a few returning civil servants. With Captain Macdonald an officer in the Indian navy his wife and family we became quite intimate. He was returning to England on account of his health which had been shattered by the fevers of India. My daily routine was after the night spent asleep upon deck a blanket as a bed and another to cover me or be

low in the saloon upon a narrow bench  
to rise at six take a bath breakfast  
at half past eight tiffin at twelve  
dine at four take tea at seven drink  
a glass of lemonade and eat a biscuit  
or two at half past eight and return  
to my couch between ten and twelve.  
We reached Aden at eight o'clock upon  
the twenty seventh its prominent ~~solon~~  
precipitous mountains of volcanic for-  
mation having been visible for some  
time before. The place is held by the English  
principally as a station for the coaling  
of the steamers which navigate the red  
sea. At the present time there is a regi-  
ment of sepoy and half a one of Europe-  
ans stationed here to keep the neighbour-  
ing Arabs, who are constantly renewing  
an attack, in check. The ground sea



ped as a station is surrounded by a wall  
beyond which few Europeans ever ven-  
ture to go. The cantonments are erected  
in the crater of a former volcano. There  
are about fifteen <sup>thousand</sup> and  
African race from the adjacent coast  
allowed within the post. Upon landing  
you are immediately <sup>greeted</sup> by a whole troop  
of Sumallie boys and their donkeys  
and African steeds their masters ap-  
plying the few words of English with  
which they are acquainted to urge you  
to take to mount some <sup>one</sup> of their beasts.  
There is a hotel here which has a bil-  
liard room and where you can ob-  
tain the small oysters which grow in large  
bunches and are peculiar to the place  
or some sea fish resembling as they  
appear upon table our Galibut.

We drove in a ~~buggy~~ <sup>ing buggy</sup> to the encampment  
the harness of which gave way just as  
we were returning and after a great  
deal of difficulty with ~~three~~ <sup>three</sup> small  
boys we at last reached "Steamer Point"  
upon a couple of donkeys. The Sumal-  
lics consider red hair a beautiful and  
cover their heads with mud mixed  
with chunam to render their locks  
of their favourite colour. We started  
again at six in the evening. All the  
supplies for the steamers and residents  
of the post are brought from a dis-  
trict in Arabia twenty or thirty miles  
distant upon camels.



March 27 - April 2

Continuing our course through the straits of Babelmandeb and the Red Sea occasionally catching a view of the mountainous rugged and desolate shore and of some few small islands of the same character we expected we expected to reach Suez at twelve o'clock on the second of April. Just as we had made all preparations for going ashore a dense fog surrounded us through which we had to proceed very slowly and occasionally stop when the look-out proclaimed, Shore, shoals or reefs ahead, and indeed were so much in the dark as regarded our exact position that we passed the entrance to Suez without perceiving it. Having fired however several cannon shots at intervals the small steamer belonging to the

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P. & O. Co. at last found us and took us off  
to the shore where we arrived about ten  
o'clock at night. Alex is a small dirty  
town situated upon a barren waste  
of sand which derives its principal im-  
portance from the fact of its being a  
station upon the Oxford route and  
for travellers <sup>and caravans</sup> across the desert. After wait-  
ing about two hours we started upon  
the vans of the Inland Transit Co. Along-  
ing us also the railroad from Cairo to  
Alexandria to the Egyptian government.  
The vans hold six persons sitting with  
their sides towards the front drawn by  
four horses <sup>which</sup> are changed every five  
or seven miles in the journey across the  
desert.



## Egypt

April 3<sup>rd</sup>. Travelled until five in the evening over a desert waste varied only by hills and hillocks of rock & sand. Changing horses as before every five miles we reached about three the station next before the one nearest to Cairo from which we had a very fine view of the citadel and Mehmet Ali's mosque which it contains, of the city itself below and the huge pyramids towering up beyond. In front of us and on our left was the fertile valley of the Nile, Cairo being enclosed on two sides by the desert. As we approached we passed the Pasha's palace presenting accompanied the appearance of a large European house with a flat roof and through gardens and fields to the gateway of the city entering which we immediately proceed.

ed to Shepherd's British Hotel finely situa-  
ted upon ~~the~~ garden of the Pasha's with  
numerous cafes where were assembled  
Torks and Arabs and some few Greeks  
smoking their nargiles and sipping  
their coffee.

April 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday. Became acquainted  
through "Goodwin" with two young Ameri-  
cans "Saltonstall" and "Kinninitt" who  
were upon the same errand we were and  
had just returned from Calcutta. Rode  
into the Turkish and Greekish bazaars  
consisting of very narrow streets with shops  
on each side containing almost every arti-  
cle you might wish. Afterwards went to  
the Railroad Station to stop our baggage  
from going on to Alexandria as it had  
been ordered for that place.



April 5<sup>th</sup> Sunday.

Rode in the morning  
by air through the bazaars and narrow  
streets of the city very dirty and with wood-  
en balconies enclosed with lattice work  
reaching the whole way across. In the  
evening <sup>rode</sup> out with Galton, Hall, Kinsiruti  
and Goodwin through the fertile and  
fine cultivated valley of the Nile upon  
a shaded road leading to the Pasha's gar-  
dens at Ghubia. The usual mode of convey-  
ance in Cairo is the donkey with occa-  
sionally <sup>2 or 3 mules</sup> and with the richer residents  
both native and European fine horses  
splendidly caparisoned with saddles and  
bridles almost covered with gold and sil-  
ver thread. <sup>for Egyptian carriages</sup> The carriages are always  
preceded by one or two foremen and  
each horse, mule or donkey accom-

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panied by its boy or souse as he is called.  
The donkey boys are about the most re-  
markable and amusing characters  
in Egypt many of them speaking English  
French and Italian besides their native lan-  
guage. Nothing is more ridiculous than  
the figure of the Egyptian ladies when  
walking riding or driving out of doors.  
They look like so many bags of black or  
white silk or cloth with no part of their face  
except their forehead and nose exposed;  
and the grotesqueness of their appearance  
is still greater when seen <sup>in a</sup> ~~in~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>side</sup> ~~side~~ <sup>of</sup> ~~of~~ <sup>a</sup> ~~a~~ <sup>donkey</sup> ~~donkey~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~or~~ <sup>mule</sup>. The ladies of the Pasha's  
Harem and those of his most distinguisht  
subjects ride in carriages of which you  
see considerable <sup>numbers</sup> ~~numbers~~ <sup>arriving</sup> ~~arriving~~ <sup>at</sup> ~~at~~ <sup>the</sup> ~~the <sup>doors</sup>  
of the different harems or in the widest  
streets of the city.~~



Monday April 6<sup>th</sup>

" Paid a visit to the Pasha's gardens at Shuber which are large and fitted up in the European style with a large pavilion containing a fine fountain in its centre and furnished with richly carved and worked sofas and chairs and with several small rooms gorgeously finished. There are other pavilions smaller pavilions of stained glass in different parts of the gardens. It was intended for the amusement of the Pasha and his ladies though I do not think it is at present much used for that purpose.

Tuesday April 7<sup>th</sup>

" Having previously decided to pay a visit to the Pyramid of Cheops upon this day and having engaged a carriage

man and donkeys and a luncheon having  
been prepared the night previous we start-  
ed in company with two American gentle-  
men from Georgia Parsons and Johnson  
at six o'clock in the morning riding  
on very briskly until we reached old Cairo  
where we were to cross the Nile the pyra-  
mids being up on the other side of the  
river. In our course had a good view  
of the island of Rhoda where there are  
two or three palaces belonging to the  
members of the Pasha's family. The don-  
keys and ourselves were hustled into  
one small boat and having a latten  
sail which we were then able to use  
we were soon upon the other side where  
this another dirty Egyptian town  
Passing through palm groves small  
Arab villages and wheat and oat



<sup>fields</sup>  
villages for about four hours we at last  
reached the border of the desert upon which  
the Pyramids stand and were soon as-  
sailed by a great number of Arabs who  
wanted to induce us to ascend the berg-  
est with their assistance. The steps are  
some of them below of the height of four  
feet consisting of immense blocks of stone  
; and perceiving that the ascent would be  
fatiguing and difficult we each trusted  
ourselves to three Arabs two having hold  
of our hands and one standing behind  
to render his assistance when necessary.  
No sooner had we reached a certain  
point than they screamed out half-  
way and immediately began to annoy  
us with their cries for bucks heesh de-  
claring that they received no part of  
the regulated <sup>amount</sup> each travellers pay to

their speech and did not cease until we  
left that neighborhood. Upon the top  
there was a large platform from which  
we had a fine view of Cairo the fertile  
valley of the Nile and the desert back  
of us. Until we had ascended and  
walked around it we could not believe  
that it is as reported eight hundred  
feet square, four hundred and eighty  
in height and covers no less than four  
acres. Taking thence on upon the entrance  
to the interior under the guidance of  
the same persons we climbed up and  
down narrow dirty passages with  
scarcely any foothold until we reached  
the King's chamber containing a sarcophagus  
from which the body has of  
course been long removed. The chamber  
was not very large but very finely con-



struck it so that the places where the stones  
joined were not perceptible. From this  
we went into the Queen's chamber below  
where there is nothing but a heap of rubbish.  
Retracing our steps our guides preceding  
us with candles we again entered into  
to the outer world shunting our donkeys  
again we visited the 'Sphinx' the face  
of a woman with a lion's body an im-  
mense image of stone partly covered with  
sand and a good deal mutilated. We  
saw some skulls lying about and one  
of the boys who accompanied ~~us~~ wanted  
to furnish me with a mummy's foot  
to take home. We returned home in the  
same way we came which we reached  
about three o'clock stopping by the way  
at a cafe to take a glass of sherbet &  
a cup of coffee.

Wednesday April 8<sup>th</sup>  
11

In the afternoon rode to the citadel which is upon a hill in the rear of the city and overlooks it and much of the country beyond. On the citadel we were shown the place from which the Meame Pasha made his celebrated leap from a very great height. The principal object is the beautiful marble mosque erected by Mehemet Ali containing the remains of that celebrated Pasha surmounted by two tall minarets and having on one side a large open pavilion with a beautifully carved fountain in the middle. Returning to the hotel we entered the mosque of Hassan which is the oldest in Cairo but in other respects contained did not excite any sentiment of interest or admiration.



Thursday April 9<sup>th</sup>  
11

Started in the cars for Alexandria. The country through which we passed was the fertile country of the Nile. On every direction were the mud villages of the cultivators of the ground looking with their ~~flat~~ roofs ruined and deserted, while occasionally we would stop at some larger town enjoying but little increased prosperity. The train was crowded both inside and outside with native passengers for the most part proceeding to some large country fair. We crossed the Nile two or three times upon fine iron bridges in one place where we took tiffin crossed it upon a small steamer to the opposite side. As we approached Alexandria caught a view of the sea and occasionally Pompey's pillar would appear before

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Friday April 10<sup>th</sup>

We recalled very early in the morning according to previous directions and rode to Cleopatra's needle which we found in no respect different from our preconceived idea of it. It was taken from Helioptilis a ruined city near Cairo where another its exact counterpart still remains. Pompey's pillar stands upon a eminence being distinctly visible from the sea and looks like what it really was one of the pillars of a fine old temple or some building of that description. We were then taken by our donkey boy to what we called the catacombs but were in reality only some small insignificant ones in the sand hills around the city the great catacombs begin at a great distance



to admit of a visit in our limited time.

The city is by no means as fine a one as Cairo though in many respects similar. Started from the Hotel D'Europe which is situated upon the fine square almost exclusively devoted to the consular and the richer European residents about three o'clock for the steamer Bourdain one of the line of the "Messageries Impériales". On Cairo Goodwin, Saltonstall, Kevincutt and myself had engaged the abominable Pachedi a dragoman for a two weeks trip in Palestine by which he was bound to provide us with tents horses &c. and to pay all our necessary expenses relieving ourselves in this way of much trouble and extortion on the part of others by which we in our ignorance of the language and customs of the

country would have been suitable. The harbor is not a safe one from the heel character of the shore. The most prominent objects upon entering it are the Pasha's Opine palace, reaching to the water's edge and his harem beyond. We were soon under way and on our course to Jaffa from which we were to proceed by land to Jerusalem.

Saturday April 11<sup>th</sup>

Spent the day quiet upon board the steamer. Our passengers were principally English, Scotch and a few Russians bound on the same trip as ourselves intend to make while the fore part of the vessel was crowded with pilgrims for Jerusalem intent upon arriving there before the Greek and Armenian Easter day.



## Lycias

Sunday April 12<sup>th</sup>. Rose early in the morning and found we were opposite Lycia which is a town built entirely of stone with very narrow steep streets upon a hill rising very suddenly from the sea side with no harbor or reef of rocks however breaking the force of the sea and affording some protection to such small vessels as could enter within. Went immediately to the hotel kept by a Jew of the name of Plattner and after taking breakfast and obtaining from the American consul a native our passports we set out upon horseback our baggage being packed upon mules, to Ramda through <sup>some</sup> distance orange and lemon groves the trees blossoming and bearing ripe fruit and afterwards, a level fertile country with olive trees and wheat fields to that place which

is a town of considerable size and contains a  
mosque besides a large mosque or two. As  
we approached saw in the fields around  
a number of beautiful Jewish women by no  
means shy who were enjoying the freedom al-  
lowed them by the Pasha. Found our tents  
pitched and every thing in due course of pre-  
paration. After a good dinner and smoke  
upon our kibouzes retired to bed very fa-  
tigated.

Monday April 13<sup>th</sup>

Started again at half past  
six proceeding for three hours over a fertile undu-  
lating country where the men were employed in  
ploughing with a very primitive kind of plough  
and the wheat was already in the boot. The villas  
ages seemed in a flourishing state except that  
in approaching them we were assailed  
by all the children clamouring for bukshush



For four or six hours we continued our ride over a rough mountainous road the eye only relieved occasionally by the view of some pretty valley with its village gardens and olive trees until we arrived within ten minutes ride from Jerusalem and caught our first glance at the city. We could scarcely believe at first that it was the city we sought its walls were so limited and so unimposing on the side which we approached. Entering the Saffa gate and finding the hotels full we pitched our tents upon a piece of land belonging to the Leathin convent in one corner of the walls of the city.

Tuesday April 14<sup>th</sup>

Went out early to see the city under the guidance of an Italian whose only medium of communication with us was French. The streets and bazars were the fil-

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the most we had ever seen and there was nothing interesting in the appearance of the city generally. We were shown the wind pile denominated as St. Helena's house and from one called Pilate's now filled with a guard of Turkish soldiers we obtained a fine view of the mosque of Omar a fine building octagonal in its form with a large dome situated upon an extensive platform of stone around which again is an extensive plateau covered with green grass very much the resort of the Mahomedans. It is built over the site of the temple of Solomon and is held so sacred that no Jew or Christian can approach without being stoned to death. A few travellers by paying a considerable sum as a bribe have at times obtained secretly a view of its interior but as at this time



the Pasha had been removed and another  
not yet been sent to relieve him we were  
unable to do the same. Passing out of  
the St. Stephen's gate we went into what  
is called the garden of Gethsemane a  
small spot enclosed by a high stone wall  
containing a number of very old olives  
and a few flowers and guarded by an old  
monk. It is on the side of Mount Christ  
just above the valley of Ghosephat to the  
former of which we immediately ascended  
and obtained a fine view of the city & from  
a small tower erected near the church  
of the Ascension which is said to be over the  
spot from which Christ ascended. Returning  
again to the valley of Ghosephat we were  
shown the tomb of Absalom and Ghose-  
phat square bases with pyramidal roofs  
and that of Zachariah a cave wise

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pillars cut out of the solid rock. Going to  
the fountain of Siloam we afterwards  
ascended the hill again and entered  
the city by the Mt. Zion gate pointing  
towards Bethan road. Entered on our  
way home an Armenian church erected  
over the spot where St. John the Baptist  
was decapitated and though large and  
in others respects fine the effect was  
spoil'd by its candles pictures and dec-  
orations.

Wednesday April 15<sup>th</sup>

Left Jerusalem about  
nine through the Jaffa gate and passing  
around the city over a rough rocky road  
and on the opposite side of the valley of  
Sion that continued until we reached Bethany  
a miserable village where we were  
shown the tomb of Lazarus a deep cavern



cut out of the rock. The whole day were  
passing over a rough mountainous path  
until we reached Jericho where we en-  
camped for the night. The first part of  
the road was influenced by the presence of  
pilgrims proceeding to Moses' tomb where  
there is a Mohammedan mosque. Where  
Jericho stood there is nothing but  
a miserable Arab village the remains  
of an aqueduct and an old fort all  
situated in an almost barren waste  
of sand covered only by low bushes.  
We were attended by two guards fur-  
nished by the governor of Jerusalem  
for the protection of travellers in the  
place of the Bedouens who had gain-  
sailed amongst themselves for the profits  
of the privilege and were not allowed  
any longer to perform that duty.

Thursday April 16<sup>th</sup>  
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Started for the Jordan  
at half past six and reached it in three  
hours. It is very much like the Stan-  
ton in its appearance except that it  
is only about one third of its width  
and extremely rapid. Having bath-  
ed in its waters we rode on to the  
Dead Sea where two again bathed  
and found all reports in regard  
to its saltness and buoyancy fully  
corroborated. It lies between precipitous  
mountains and presents with its clear  
waters a very beautiful appearance.  
Leaving its shores we again ascended  
into the mountains over an extremely  
rough road for five hours had a very  
troublesome march of it. We passed on  
our way Aaron's well and some others of



frankish water where a number of Arab  
Girls supplied ourselves and ourselves <sup>horses</sup> with  
the refreshment all of us so much need-  
ed; and near one of which lay an  
. Bedouen encampment with its tents  
of coarse brown cloth seemingly inhabi-  
ted only by women and children.

About five we reached the convent  
of Santa Saba where having a letter  
from its superintendent in Jerusalem  
we were admitted into the stranger's de-  
partment and shown every <sup>hospitality</sup> refreshment  
in the way of wine, coffee &c. The con-  
vent upon the side of a steep narrow rocky  
bed of the Kedron or at least where it  
formerly ran. It is a Greek establish-  
ment and some gifts of the emperor of  
Russia are shown in its church. The story  
is that a hermit Santa Saba formerly

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hid here in seclusion and attracted  
by his eloquence and piety forty thousand  
monks assembled around him fourteen  
thousand of whom together with him-  
self were slain because they refused  
to change their religion. Their skulls  
are still shown behind an iron grating  
The cave in which he hid with a  
lion for eight years a tree seared by  
his hand are still shown. We were car-  
ried to the tombs of Santa Sabina and  
St. John of Damascus and through the  
whole building by our very zealous monk  
guide. Its discipline is very strict  
no flesh being eaten or any woman  
ever admitted within its walls. He saw  
here a guide who that day had been  
considerably <sup>hurt</sup> on an attack upon him  
by Bedouins. He was said however to



have offended them by attempting to se-  
duce one of their women.

Friday April 17<sup>th</sup>

Started very early  
in the morning from the convent pass-  
ing a mount across pathy more inter-  
esting however than before the val-  
leys being cultivated until we reach-  
ed Bethlehem. Entering the convent then  
inhabited by Latin and Greek monks  
in conjunction we were shown in  
a grotto beneath the church the places  
where Christ was born where his manger  
lay where the Magi stood where St.  
Joseph awaited the news and where  
some of the Innocents <sup>by the Crucifix</sup> all within the  
compass of a few paces and marked by  
altars. What seemed to bear a great ap-  
pearance of truth was the spot where

where St. Jerome lived and where he  
composed the 'Vulgate'. Passing through  
the village were much struck with  
the remarkable beauty of a great num-  
ber of women who were drawing at  
a well, all Christians and who of-  
fered us water with much cheer-  
fulness. This and Nazareth also celebra-  
ted by Christians are both celebra-  
ted for the beauty of their females.

Passing through pretty valleys we continued  
upon our road to Hebron stopping at  
three large pools enclosed by stone walls  
said to have been built by Solomon to  
supply Jerusalem <sup>with water</sup> where we were refreshed  
and took a bath. We reached Hebron  
very late in the afternoon.



Saturday April 18<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Our first course, in the morning was to enter Hebron which is chiefly remarkable as containing a mosque built around the tombs of Abraham & Isaac Jacob, Sarah & Rachel which however are never seen by Jews or Christians the Mahommedans excluding every one but themselves from their precincts. It is here that Abraham's life was chiefly spent and here also David reigned as King of Judah for many years. The tomb is built of stone and has a very ancient appearance. It is embedded in mountain surrounded for many miles by pretty well grass. As we left it stopped under a fine old tree reputed to be the one under whose shade Abram received the visit of the three angels. Next at our

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incampment a party amongst whom was  
an American lady and gentleman who  
had just arrived across the desert from  
Leirio and having been disappointed  
in seeing Petra were about to undertake  
a journey of six days under the protec-  
tion of an Arab Sheikh. About an hour's  
ride from the pools of Solomon we were  
met by a party of poor pilgrims re-  
turning from Moses' tomb who stripped  
a few minutes previous of every thing  
of any value were seized by a party of  
pirated men were crying piteous-  
ly. Stopping until our baggage came  
up and loading all our available  
weapons our party consisting beside  
ourselves of three armed guards  
the dragoons and other attendants  
proceeded in perfect safety to the pools



of Solomon where we again took supper. While  
there were struck with the appearance of  
five completely armed men who answered  
to the description given us, and came  
from the direction in which the robbery  
was committed the time of their arrival  
answering exactly with the facts of the  
case. They were described by the guard  
of an old fort very near the <sup>palace of Saladin</sup> ~~palace~~ as  
black guard people with no apparent  
means of subsistence. ~~occupying~~ <sup>occupying</sup> ~~the~~  
them on our right and a fine large Sal-  
tine convent on our left. ~~proceeded~~ <sup>proceeded</sup> ~~on~~  
till we reached Jerusalem itself ap-  
proaching by the side upon which  
the St. Zion gate lies. I saw several  
men carrying lanterns containing the  
reputed sacred fire which is exhibi-  
ted yearly as miraculous events

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appearance at that time by the monks.  
Sunday April 19<sup>th</sup>

It being the Greek and Armenian Easter day we arose very early and entered the church of the Holy Sepulchre to see high mass performed there. The church is extremely fine with a large and beautiful dome and highly decorated with pictures images of saints and candles. The little chapel around the holy sepulchre itself was brilliantly illuminated by thousands of candles. The church is divided in many separate halls and chapels where altars are erected over the various reputed sacred spots crowded within its enclosure. The places where the three crosses stood the rock rent by the earthquake, the



place where Christ's body was washed,  
the spot where he stood when they were prepar-  
ing the cross, where his garments were divid-  
ed amongst the soldiers, where his disci-  
ples stood while he was on the cross  
where the true cross was found, where  
St. Helena stood while the workmen  
were attempting to discover it throw-  
ing gold pieces to them to encourage  
them, the pillar against which Christ  
leaned, the holy sepulchre itself; the  
stone upon which the angel sat and  
all shown and here altars erected  
over them the people prostrating them-  
selves with the greatest religious fervor  
before them. The hall which contains  
the chapel erected over the Holy Sepul-  
chre was densely crowded with pilgrims  
amongst whom Turkish soldiers were

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stationed to present a pair and confession.  
The Turks do not believe in the death and  
crucifixion of Christ but say that Judas  
who was made to assume his form  
suffered in his stead and therefore  
look upon the Christiana generation  
of these spots as the greatest delusion.  
In the afternoon went up upon the  
Mount of Olives. The fine view of the  
city in front and the Jordan, Dead  
Sea and the interesting country be-  
hind was sufficient to repay us for any  
number of visits. Besides as I forgot to  
mention before we were shown in the church  
of the Holy Sepulchre the sword and  
spurs of Godfrey of Bouillon about  
which there is probably no deceit.



Monday April 20<sup>th</sup>

Paid in the morning a visit to the 'Messagerie Imperiale' Office and to the American Consul besides drawing some money at my banker's. In the afternoon again visited the church of the Holy Sepulchre to see it more at our leisure.

Tuesday April 21<sup>st</sup>

Visited Mr. Denis a 'Photographist' from whom we purchased some photographs of Jerusalem and its environs. Afterwards under the guidance of an Italian in whose house we lived proceeded out of the Damascus gate to the 'tombs of Kings' of very ancient date and about which there is very little known. They are small chambers containing places for coffins cut out of the solid rock.



one opening into another. Also visited  
the case of Jeremiah where that prophet  
is said to have lived and now enclosed  
by a wall and guarded by a Mussul-  
man whose exact fees from travellers in  
the most summary manner. The most  
remarkable thing about it is a fine  
cistern with high pillars cut out of  
the rock beneath the ground. Afterwards  
entered a cave which continues for  
a long distance underground beneath  
Jerusalem and its walls.

Wednesday April 22<sup>nd</sup>

Remained at home  
the whole of the morning. In the afternoon  
walked out of the Mt. Zion gate to a very  
deep <sup>well</sup> in the valley of Kedron enclosed  
by a stone building and with large  
stone reservoirs, called Gols. In the sides



of the rocks were many grottoes which seem-  
ed to have been used as tombs but none  
afforded a secure shelter to goats and  
sheep. Returned by following the course  
of the valley passing through that beau-  
tiful portion of it watered by the pool  
of Giloam and now devoted almost tot-  
ally to the cultivation of the barba-  
risme. The pool of Giloam itself is quad-  
rangular enclosed by a very ancient wall  
with a door at its head leading to the  
spring in the rocks out of which women  
from the neighbouring village of Giloam  
were continually passing and  
repassing.

Thursday April 3<sup>rd</sup>

Paid another visit to  
Mr. Davis to obtain some photographs  
we had engaged him to take for us. Saw

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on our road the Jews Place of 'Wailing' were  
by a blank wall containing some of the  
stones of which the old temple was con-  
structed where they meet to pray and  
lament. I again entered the church to  
see the holy sepulchre from which we  
had been deterred from entering previous-  
ly by the crowds of <sup>pilgrims</sup> pilgrims with whom  
we would have been obliged to bring  
our bodies in contact.

Friday April 24<sup>th</sup>

Had intended to  
start very early for Joffa but were de-  
layed several hours by our dragoman  
who attempted to supply us with miser-  
able horses to which of course we would  
not submit. Traveled over the same  
road as before the scene however being  
at this time varied by the great num



her of pilgrims upon the same road as our  
selves. At every point were saluted by  
the title of 'Hadji' of pilgrim of which  
most who visit Jerusalem are very  
proud. At a village in the mountains  
were surprised to see a large deserted  
church with pillars and aisles in the  
cathedral style. Made the acquaintance  
of a young Greek pilgrim who very kind-  
ly pressed upon us some arrachy he  
had brought from Sante Saba.

Saturday April 5<sup>th</sup>

Starting at sun  
rise and sometimes at great speed and  
at others very leisurely until we reached  
Jaffa where we encamped upon a hill  
behind the city overlooking the sea.  
Found ten or eleven steamers awaiting  
the arrival of the pilgrims and ready

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to carry them to different points in Greece  
and Turkey. After a good deal of inde-  
cision decided to go upon the steamer  
of the regular French line to Constanti-  
nople. Had our pass-ports visced by  
the American consul an agent who  
was unable to speak a word of English.

Journey from Joffa to Constantinople.

April 26<sup>th</sup> - May 6<sup>th</sup>

Were surprised in the operation of shaving  
by three pretty Jewish women accompanied  
by a men servant carrying their carpet  
and bundle who in filled by curiosity came  
and looked into my tent and by way of  
excuse asked for a glass of water. Their  
next enquiry evidently in perfect innocence  
was whether Madam was with me.  
One of them was the most beautiful



creature I had seen her beauty much  
brightened by her graceful flowing style  
of dress. The French steamer hearing us  
arrived we went on board through the  
heavy surf and dangerous passage  
and at first bade adieu to Joffa. Arrived  
early the next morning at Beyrout where  
we remained for more than thirty six  
hours. It is a beautiful place embedded  
in verdure the Libanon range in many  
places covered with snow lying beyond  
Its bazars and shops are though super-  
rior in size structure and commodities  
to those of Cairo. Here saw for the first  
woman wearing the hean used by the  
females of Libanon and the surround-  
ing country. It rises directly  
from the head covered by a kind of veil  
and may be of any material according

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to the wealth of the wearer. The woman  
assumes this horn upon her marriage and  
it is said presents her husband at the  
same time with a dagger. If she proves  
unfaithful her horn is returned to her  
family and they then know the dag-  
ger has done its work. The horn is said  
to be the perquisite of the priest who  
buries them. They are I believe Chris-  
tians though of course of a degenerate  
character. This place is three or four  
days journey from Damascus and is  
the port of that city. Continuing our  
course along the coast stopped at Tripoli  
Latakia, Alexandretta & Hersonia. La-  
takia is noted for the fine tobacco which  
is grown upon the mountains and  
shipped at its port. Alexandretta is the  
port of Antioch and Aleppo and the



place from which many caravans started  
for ~~Africa~~ and ~~Asia~~. Messina  
is the port of Tarsis the birth place of  
St. Paul. Rhodes the next point at  
which we stopped was more interesting  
than those previous. Though we were  
only here two hours yet proceeding  
through the entrance to the inner port  
which the Colossus formerly bostode  
we landed and going up the street of  
the Chevaliers of St. John took a hasty  
glance at the church of the order now  
in ruins having been destroyed by an  
earthquake. Continuing our course  
through the rough mountainous islands  
of the Archipelago passing Patmos where  
St. John wrote his Revelations Samos  
and Ios where the terrible massacre  
of the Greeks by the <sup>Turks</sup> entered the

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the bay and harbour of Smyrna. Went  
on shore to see the city. It was St. Georges  
day a great feast amongst the Greeks and  
all the people were in gala dress. The  
Greek and Armenian quarters were fine-  
ly built and the houses with their mar-  
ble halls, piazzas and gardens in the  
view we thought the most delightful  
we had ever seen. The women in their  
gay attire were very beautiful and we  
saw none we thought superior to them  
afterwards. He visited the ruins of the  
Gonosse castle upon the summit of a  
hill in the rear of the town, what remains  
of the old church one of the seven men-  
tioned in the book of revelations and  
near the Turkish quarter part of an  
old Roman aqueduct. The town is al-  
most European yet with all the grace



and charm peculiar to those of the east.  
The cafés, many of them looking out upon  
the harbor were most attractive places  
of resort. Stopping at the island of Mytili-  
ene entered the next morning the Darde-  
nelles enclosed by rough and precipitous  
banks characterized by none of the beauty  
of those of the Bosphorus. Stopped at the  
Dardanelles and Gallipoli at the foot  
of the Sea of Marmara.  
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Thursday May 7<sup>th</sup>  
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Arose early to catch a first view of Constantinople. Though we approached it upon a cloudy morning yet the splendor of its palaces mosques and their minarets gave to it a splendor surpassing that of any we had previously seen. When rounding Seraglio point we dropped anchor in the far famed 'Golden Horn' the city rising with its beautiful minarets on both sides the beauty of the harbor itself with its thousands of vessels steamers flying in every direction and the fairy like caiques adding to the charm of the scene we thought it the grandest view upon which we had ever laid our eyes. The



palace of the Sultan imbedded in groves of  
trees upon Scraglio point and the one  
recently built upon the Pera side of pure  
white marble added much to the beauty  
of the panorama before us. Southeast past  
opposite and the Bosphorus to the left  
with its villas, palaces and gardens de-  
tracted nothing from its splendor. The  
groves of cypress shadowing the turbaned  
headstones of the 'faithful' rose in dif-  
ferent parts of the city.

To our surprise  
the Keeper of the 'Hotel Europe' came  
on board with a letter from Gultonhall  
who with Kinnicutt had contrary to  
their original intentions had taken pas-  
sage upon one of the steamers of the  
British Lloyd's lying at Gaffer to convey  
pilgrims and who pursuing a march



more direct route had arrived several days  
before us. Keinnicutt soon after came aboard  
to see us. After breakfast we accompanied  
Galtonstall and Keinnicutt to the  
place where the costumes of the corps  
of Janizaries once the real monarchs  
of Turkey and destroyed by one of the  
later Sultans were kept. A firman was  
necessary but it being difficult to ob-  
tain one in the fast of the Ramazan  
the one Galtonstall had attempted for  
several days past to procure not having  
arrived a few accomplished in this in-  
stance the same purpose. As we entered  
we started for there stood the various mem-  
ber of the corps as lifelike as if they  
were really living their costumes  
arms and equipments all in the same  
state as upon the day when their destruc-



tion was deuced. There stood their cooks their  
butters, bakers, posturs, priests, dervishes, of-  
ficers and the individual members of  
the corps itself all with the utensils  
and arms of their offices. Beside these  
were represented the chiefs of the sultan's  
black and white eunuchs, his women,  
and the beautiful <sup>boys</sup> which are preferred  
to and used by the Turks as women and  
indeed by the Meussulmans every where.  
Speaking at one time to a Meahomedan  
of India in regard to the practice he  
acknowledged that it was very common  
amongst the Sheas but not amongst  
the Sunnes the sect to which he be-  
longed. After this passing through the  
'Sublime Porte' and the outer barriss  
of the palace we entered the mosque  
of St. Sophia and after paying see



considerable <sup>see</sup> went up inclined planes  
of stone to the galleries. The scene with  
its pillars and columns, the mosaic  
work, its lofty dome and thousands  
of lamps hanging by slender cords from  
its ceiling, with the numbers of the faith-  
ful kneeling bowing and prostrating  
themselves was one of great impressiveness.  
The angels in mosaic which  
decorated the church when the Greeks  
possessed it had merely been disfigured  
by having their heads removed and  
cross points placed in their stead while  
the Saviour's head in the dome overlook-  
ing the niche where the altar stood  
had been almost completely obliterated.  
After an hour's almost mute ad-  
miration we were obliged to leave the  
sultan's son they told us being about



to enter. Passing the marble tomb of sul-  
tan Mahmood we entered and taking  
our shoes off were permitted to see the  
places where he his first wife and five  
children were buried highly decorated  
and covered with shawls and scarfs  
the most splendid produce of Cash-  
mere. Our next course was to the bazaar  
an arcade like building with a splendor  
derived from its extent and rich commo-  
dities far surpassing that of the Palais  
Royal in Paris. The most striking objects  
in the scene were the Turkish women  
with their thin white veils, rather sur-  
ring to heighten than to conceal their  
beauty, their robes of different bright  
colours and finest quality, some in  
fine gilt carriages and others on foot  
occasionally with an attendant black



much realizing all the ideas we had  
previously formed of the beauty of  
the Circassians and Georgians who  
are yearly brought from their native  
countries and sold to Turks of wealth  
and rank. It being now quite late  
we returned to Pera upon the oppo-  
site side of the Golden Horn, <sup>to our hotel</sup> for our  
dinner and a night's repose.  
Friday May 5<sup>th</sup>.

It was rainy and too  
threatening for us to proceed for so  
it being the Mehommedan Sunday  
and in the fast of the Ramazan also a  
time when the Sultan is obliged to pro-  
ceed in state to some one of the mosques  
to perform certain religious services  
we took a caïque and were landed  
near the beautiful marble palace on



the water, edge and recently built and  
now the residence of the sultan him-  
self. Its gateways and gardens are very  
fine and the seraglio to one side with  
its tall lattice windows opening  
upon the Bosphorus adds much interest  
from the romance always connected  
with such buildings and their fair in-  
mates. After some waiting the sultan  
appeared a pale delicate looking  
man evidently much weakened by  
the delights of the 'Harem' to which  
he is a perfect slave. Omer Pasha  
the 'Commander-in-Chief' of the Turkish  
army is a fine looking old man with a  
grey beard while the Grand Vizier  
Reshid Pasha and the Kapitan Pasha  
appeared to us to have that appropos-  
sessed of by no means as prepossessing



an eunuch. The most insignificant  
individual amongst the richly <sup>dressed</sup> and  
splendidly mounted attendants of the  
sultan was the son of Reshid Pasha  
always married to the sultan's daughter  
and having a fine extensive harem  
a little above upon the Bosphorus, a  
mere dwarf in appearance and un-  
doubtedly not chosen for any high grade of  
intellect. There were many ladies in their  
carriages some of them possessed of great  
beauty and in one we saw a beautiful  
boy in the dress of such as are used as  
I hinted in my account of the figures  
of the Janizaries.

Saturday May 9<sup>th</sup>

Eltonslall and Kain  
nicelt having left the evening previous  
for Athens we were thrown upon our



own resources and taking their 'guide'  
accompanied by two Scotchmen who  
had travelled with us since leaving  
Saffa and by a M<sup>r</sup> Bourcet a French  
man who spoke however English quite  
well we took a passage upon a small  
steamer for the town of Bosphore near  
the entrance to the 'Black Sea' Pro-  
ceeding up the Bosphorus stopping at  
many points we were almost the whole  
day gazing upon its beautiful scenery.  
Its banks rising gradually to a con-  
siderable height from the water with  
the palaces, villas, and gardens of  
the rank and wealth of Constantinople  
lying imbedded in verdure that  
we thought the many descriptions we  
had previously seen of its great beau-  
ty by no means exaggerated. Landing



at Bosphore we remained there in one  
of the cafes smoking chibouques and  
nargiles sipping coffee and playing  
billiards until the time of our return.  
As we returned received at almost every  
stopping place persons bound upon pic-  
nic excursions in the country and frequent-  
ly a party of veiled Turkish women under  
the guardianship of an eunuch. The houses  
of the Armenian bankers though obliged  
to be of a dark colour yet frequently vie  
in splendor and picturesque beauty  
with those of their Turkish rulers.

Sunday May 10<sup>th</sup>

Took a Turkish bath  
early in the morning. In entering your  
first view is of a square courtyard with  
balconies rising one above another on  
every side upon which are ashvined



beds for those who indulge in the luxury  
of this description of bath. You first undress  
and have a thick cloth wrapped around  
your lower limbs and waist when you de-  
scend into the court below and mounting  
upon elevated wooden sandals you pro-  
ceed into a room moderately heated  
where you sit for some time and then  
enter one still more so, where when you  
are in a profuse perspiration you  
sit by the side of a marble font contain-  
ing hot water. A boy appears who <sup>with your right hand</sup> wash  
pobs your head and spreads a thick  
cloth over your whole body. You then  
throw a large quantity of warm water  
over yourself which is succeeded by  
cold, when returning to the tepid room  
your wet cloth is taken off and here  
is put around you, your head is bound



round with a towel and several thrown  
over your body. You then return to your  
couch in one of the balconies where  
you lie and in a most delicious  
state of fuming smoke your nargileh  
and sip your coffee until you feel in-  
clined to rise and dress. I only took  
this bath upon two occasions and  
it gave such delight that I wished  
very much for its universal intro-  
duction into my own country where I  
am sure it would soon make many  
converts to its use. After a hasty break-  
fast go over to old Stamboul upon one  
of three bridges which cross the "Golden  
Horn" and mounting horses proceed  
through the Greek town and a beautiful  
highly <sup>cultivated</sup> country by the side of the an-  
cient city wall to the "Seven towers" stop



Spring for a moment at a large Greek church  
where as it was Sunday great numbers  
were assembled. The groves of cypress  
through which we passed, always indi-  
cating the Mahommedan burial grounds  
were extensive and beautiful. The seven  
towers are principally remarkable  
for their great antiquity having been  
built before the Mahommedan conquest  
and as commanding a very grand view  
of the city and the Sea of Marmara.

Passing through the city going through  
the perfect labyrinth of streets in which Con-  
stantinople abounds soon reached the point  
from which we started and taking  
a caique crossed over to the opposite side  
and walked to the institution of the danc-  
ing dervishes. It has a fine commanding  
situation and is neat and clean its interior



pal room being a large hall in the centre  
of which is another enclosure of low sail-  
ings within which their service is performed,  
part of which consists in the whisking mo-  
tion from which they have obtained  
their name. After waiting for some  
time while they were going through  
their preliminary services prostrating  
themselves etc. a low plaintive music  
proceeding from a gallery enclosed  
by trellis work by the side of which  
there was another of the same character  
for women; they commenced their  
whisking motion continuing it at  
considerable speed for several minu-  
tes each time. Though at first we  
thought it would be a very laughable  
exhibition yet it proved by no means so.  
Their dress was of white while they were



also two boys the one in red and the  
other in green who seemed to answer to  
the noviciates of Christian monasteries.  
They live together like monks are sup-  
ported liberally by the sultan but do  
not like our monkish orders abstain  
from marriage each one having as  
many women as he can support. In the  
rear there is a large building which  
is used as a harem. Besides this order  
there are also the 'Howling Dervishes'  
and another answering more nearly to  
the fakirs of India in their habits.  
We again took a barge for the Sweet  
Waters of Europe the grand pleasure re-  
sort for all Constantinople. After an hour's  
rowing the 'Golden Horn' growing nar-  
rower and narrower we reached the  
beautiful verdant spot where great man-



See Franks, Armenians, Greeks, Turks were  
congregated, all amusing themselves  
according to their customs. As we approach-  
ed met the Sultan in his state ~~carriage~~  
from whom we had his usual salute.  
Carriages, horses and people were scat-  
tered everywhere and here we had an  
opportunity to admire the beauty of  
the Armenian women who dress like  
the Turkish except that they wear the  
veil in the Christian manner and whom  
we thought quite equal to them in  
beauty. The Sultan has two 'kiosks' at  
the 'Sweet Waters' and there are sever-  
al very pretty waterfalls. Returned  
to our hotel after a day to us of great  
pleasure.



Monday May 11<sup>th</sup>

Finally dismissed the  
man who had been several times with a  
firman to admit us to the Seraglio which  
with so much more interesting to see and  
with so little time as we had we were  
unable to visit. Crossed over to Old Stana-  
bul and had another walk through its  
splendid bazars. Looked into the mosque  
of Sultan Achmet but it contained noth-  
ing different from the usual style of  
mosque. Regretted not being able to see  
the slave bazaar though in all proba-  
bility it would have proved a very dis-  
agreeable sight. The white slaves are  
kept in the houses of their owners and  
are never open to the inspection of  
Franks or allowed to be sold to them.  
The black both male and female are

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kept in the gigare and can be bought by  
Franks. In the afternoon at five o'clock  
our final adieu to Athens, Stamboul,  
and set sail in the steamer *Egyptus*  
of the line of the "Messageries Impériales"  
for the Piræus the port of Athens. It was fine  
weather and we had a splendid view of the city.

Voyage to Piræus  
May 11<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup>

Proceeding for the most part over the same  
route as in approaching Constantinople  
close by the plains of Troy, our voyage  
was unmarked by any incident of note.  
We reached the Piræus early on Wednes-  
day May 13<sup>th</sup> and immediately took a car-  
riage for Athens. The harbor though  
small is well protected, and the town  
is neat and European-like.



## Greece

May 13<sup>th</sup> Wednesday.

Drove to Athens over an excellent <sup>road</sup>, occasionally <sup>seeing</sup> traces of the ancient wall which led from Athens to the Piræus and now and then catching a glimpse of the Acropolis and its ruins in the distance. Under the guidance of a commissaire a Greek of the name of Meit-trades went to the Hotel D'Angleterre one of the three best where we obtained most excellent apartments bed rooms and a parlour. One of the Scotchmen with whom we had been since having Joffe attached himself to us, his companion is tending to proceed home by a different route. The city of Athens is most clearly and well built and has now over thirty thou-



sand inhabitants. It resembles much more  
a Western than an Eastern city and here  
for the first time we felt that we had  
reached civilized regions again. After de-  
positing our baggage in the hotel which  
commands a fine view of the Acropolis  
to the left and another of the groves  
of the academy and the valley in which  
they are situated, in front, we walked  
out into the town where the first thing  
of notice we perceived was the palace  
of the King a large modern building  
not all remarkable for architecture or  
beauty though its site commands a  
noble view of the whole valley the  
Pireus and all the surrounding moun-  
tains. To one side of the town almost un-  
derneath Mt. Glymettis stand fifteen  
pillars of the Corinthian of immense pro-



portions all that now remains of the noble  
temple of Jupiter Olympus. Commenced  
by the Athenians in the time of their greatness.  
It was finished by the Roman Emperor  
Hadrian and soon after its destruction  
seemed to have commenced. One of its pil-  
lars has lately fallen and in that state  
gives a higher and more correct idea  
of their immense size and the beauty of  
the workmanship than those still stand-  
ing can do. Near by stands the gateway of  
Hadrian and still further on near  
the Acropolis is a still small monument  
to Epicrates erected as the inscription  
says to him who led the chorus when the  
Boys of such a tribe were victorious being  
the earliest instance of the Corinthian  
style of architecture. It was formerly en-  
closed in the walls of a convent where God

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Byron resided while in Athens. Proceeding  
on our course we mounted the toilsome as-  
cent of the Acropolis passing the remains  
of a Roman amphitheatre and those al-  
so of a theatre wherein former times the  
Greeks contended for the honours of the best  
singer. To describe the ruins of the Par-  
thenon and the ancient buildings  
around I cannot and can only refer  
to the many representations of its beau-  
ties and of those of the mutilated pieces  
of sculpture which it contains to give  
an adequate idea of them. The M<sup>use</sup>um  
commands a fine view of Modern Athens <sup>at a distance</sup> and  
all the surrounding country and moun-  
tains. Salamis to the south Mount Penteli-  
cus to the north east Mt. Glymettus to the  
south east the valley to the west and  
on the other side the conical isolated



peak of Lycabettus the city itself lying between  
and the Acropolis. Descending the mountain  
soon stood upon the Propagium the rock  
mound upon which St. Paul stood and  
preached while still nearer the Pireus  
is the Pnyx from which the great orators  
of Greece formerly harangued the people.  
We then entered the temple of Theseus a  
building very similar to the Parthenon but  
in much better preservation from its position  
outside the city the former having been im-  
paired by the war of Greek independence  
when the city was successively taken and  
retaken by the Turks. It is now used as  
a Museum and is under the charge of  
a Greek appointed by the King, together with  
the other antiquities of Athens for its preser-  
vation and, as far as advisable, its restoration.  
We passed by some other <sup>buildings</sup> such as the temple of

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the winds and the remains of the old market place and then returned to the hotel. Scarcely had we finished our dinner before the ladies called us to see the king and queen pass. They were on horseback and without much state the king dressed in the Greek costume the long tunic and short white petticoats and finely worked open jacket worn by the people. He is tall and fine looking though not handsome. They have no children and the kingdom will descend to his brother Ludovic of Basarea. The queen is a fine woman and as well as her husband is much esteemed.

Thursday May 14<sup>th</sup>.

Having made arrangements to visit the plains of Marathion, the night previous, we arose at four and were soon on our way <sup>to</sup> the village



of Cephissia though it rained very hard. The country through which we passed was well cultivated a great deal of it being devoted to vineyards though the only kind of tree by which the scenery was diversified was the olive. At Cephissia we took horses and proceeded through a country covered with verdure though very thinly inhabited until we reached the top of the mountains from which we descend to the plain itself. The scenery the verdant and highly cultivated valley the mountains, and the sea with Euboea in the distance was extremely striking. Descending and depositing our luncheon at a hamlet at the foot we galloped over the plain until we stood upon the mound which covers the remains of the one hundred and ninety two Athenians who fell in the battle of Marathon. It is a



indeed be noble place for the Persians to  
land and to be the scene of a great and  
important battle. Returning we took  
luncheon at the hamlet and had an  
opportunity to notice the costumes of the  
peasantry. The men seem dressed merely  
as their means or taste dictated, while  
the women wore a kind of long shift cov-  
ered by a worked coat reaching to their  
knees and with the flaps rounded off.  
A pile upon their head there was sim-  
ply a handkerchief arranged in a  
manner peculiar to them. The Greek  
women in the city wear the dress of Euro-  
peans with sometimes the long fez of the coun-  
try upon their heads. Many of the men  
still remain constant to the Turkish  
pantaloons. Walked to the groves of the academy upon  
my return accompanied by two young American travellers



Friday May 15<sup>th</sup>

In the evening took a walk into the gardens of the palace a beautiful rural retreat with fountains etc. much resorted to by the Greeks and foreign residents of Athens.

Saturday May 16<sup>th</sup>

In the morning had our passports visced, paid our bills, and at five in the evening were on board the small steamer for Syra.

Voyage from Syra to Trieste.

May 17<sup>th</sup> - May 21<sup>st</sup>

Reached Syra in the morning early and soon transferred ourselves and Luggage to the 'Arciduca Ferdinando Massimo' of the 'Austrian Lloyd's' for Trieste. After



wards landed to see the town which is a town  
in its appearance built on the side  
of the mountain with a good harbour  
and prosperous trade. It belongs to Greece.  
Sailing that same day at twelve we  
rounded in our course Cape Matapan  
passed near Kavario a small town  
with extensive fortifications where in  
the war of Greek independence the  
Turkish and Egyptian fleet was almost  
annihilated by England Russia and France  
combined by Zante between the islands  
of Cephalonia and Ithaca the home of  
Ulysses to Corfu which we reached  
early on the morning of the nineteenth.

The ~~islands~~ <sup>islands</sup> were different from  
those of the "archipelago" their mountain-  
ous shores being green to their very sum-  
mits. Corfu is a British possession held



on account of its advantages as a naval and  
commercial depot. It is governed by a Lord  
High Commissioner has many splendid  
commanding fortifications and a considera-  
ble number of English troops. The city of  
the same name is large well built & clean  
and has a fine square the grand resort  
for the people of an evening. The inhabi-  
tants of the island are principally Greeks  
though of course there are also a considera-  
ble number of English and Italian resi-  
dents. The island appears from the sea  
a perfect garden and I believe a better  
view feases the same impression. Left  
the harbor at twelve on the day of our  
arrival







