

Rue of Pera to the "Barracks" and then returned to our Hotel, had dinner - took a smoke, and then Ed. Hart, an English gentleman and I went out to a Bashi-Chieftain's house to Mary.

March.

1<sup>st</sup>

It was a splendid day. The cistern of Constantine now called "Binbirdirek" or the Thousand and One Pillars. It is now dry and has the appearance of a hall in a subterranean edifice and is now occupied by a number of Jewish and Armenian workpeople employed in twisting silk between the long colonnades. The roof of this reservoir, was supported by a triple pier, consisting altogether of about 600 pillars, of which only the upper half 224 pillars, is now cleared from the earth. We also visited the Bazaar again - was followed by a few "stuffed clubs" and spent the afternoon in getting views and looking around.

Had dinner at six - and this evening Mr. Hauser spent in our room - who is connected with the "Graphic". Saw a Turkish funeral-

## Constantinople.

It is divided into three divisions - Stamboul - Galata - Skutari. Stamboul is seated on the tongue of land between the Sea of Marmora and the Golden Horn and occupies the site of the ancient Byzantium, but extends far back over its 7 hills - it contains the old Seraglio - the chief mosques - the public offices and principle bazaars.

Galata is the business quarter of the city for the European merchants &c. and its suburb Tophaneh (at the quay of which travellers generally land, being the nearest point to the hotels of Pera) are situated at the base of a very steep hill, the upper part of which is Pera, where all the European ambassadors reside - This separated from Stamboul by the Golden Horn, across which are two bridges.

Skutari is the Asiatic portion of the capital, and is separated from the European division by the marsh of the Bosphorus, which here joins the Sea of Marmora - the largest Turkish cemetery is situated here: also the cemetery of the British officers and men who died in the barracks used as a hospital for British soldiers during the Crimean War - it is the largest of the suburbs (see page 112).

Among the novelties that strike a European on his arrival, nothing surprises him more than the silence that pervades so large a capital (over 1,000,000). The only sounds he hears by day are the criers of bread - fruits &c - while the passing crowd seem to have no sympathy, but jostle each other about.

The contrast between a. and a European city is all more striking mark

ed at night: by ten o'clock the streets are very much deserted by the higher class of people as it is very dangerous to be out after that time.

"As to the wherries of Constantinople: the number of Hawks that fly on the waters has been estimated at 30000 and may be hired similar to <sup>hackney</sup> coaches. The Kirklarigich or Swallow Boats are composed of thin planks of beech wood nearly finished and finely carved.

The whole city is enclosed by walls unformidable for their strength. They were built by Constantine the Great. They are composed of alternate layers of stone and brick. They are built along both shores, close to the sea, and in some places the foundations are under water.

The City also has 18 gates.

The dogs of C. are among its wonders

and its nuisances. They are sometimes supported by underhauls, but most of them live in the streets or outskirts. These dogs are never domesticated into private families, they fed upon what is given them from butcher shops etc. and are very impudent in the estimation of the people - than run etc as they lie on the walks and are less to turn out - for that each dog has its own quarter and gets strangled if he enters another.

Draughtman, etc.

2<sup>nd</sup>

It was a very pleasant day. We did not get up very early - after we had breakfast I finished my letter to Mary that I commenced last evening, and gave it to Mr. Hauser to mail for me (24 pages). I then packed the trunk, and about two paid our hotel bill and started for our steamer. We passed through the custom house with slight delays - and then went aboard. Our steamer is the *Bekir* of the Egyptian line. We left the harbor a little after five. This evening I met the Secretary of the Russian Legation <sup>at</sup> China.

The job stationed at London was put under our charge as he was going to Alexandria.

3<sup>rd</sup> We arrived at Gallipoli about two this morning and left at six - and arrived

at Mytilene (Lesbos) about six, and were all invited to go ashore with the Dr. of the ship. The island is most important in the early history of Greece, as the native land of the Aetholian school of lyric poetry. It was the birth place of the musician and poet Terpander - of the lyric poets Alcaeus - Sappho etc. The chief town *Castro* stands on the site of the ancient *Mim* and has a population of 2000 - and contains many fragments of pillars - sculptures In 1867 the whole island was visited by an earthquake, and destroyed about 200 houses in *Castro*, and it has not been rebuilt since - the houses are nearly all of stone.

4<sup>th</sup> - We arrived at Smyrna about six and did not leave till one, but did not go ashore as it rained very hard. Smyrna is situated at the foot of Mt.

Pagus and has a population of 10000.  
we had a splendid view of the city etc  
from the Steamer - we left at one. We  
arrived at Chios at six, stopped for about  
five minutes, and then started.

5<sup>th</sup>

We had quite a heavy blow last night  
and the Steamer pitched fearfully. The  
things in our room were sent in all direc-  
tions. "crocker" etc. We arrived at the Pe-  
rius about ten. Ed. Hart, the Jap and I  
went up to Athens and got breakfast at  
Hotel des Strangers and had a good time.  
After breakfast we met Mr. Marie and  
we all went around to the "Club Marin".  
We left for the Piraeus a little after four  
went aboard and left the Harbor at six.  
We got some honey from Mt. Hymettus  
at Athens. All had a touch of sea sickness  
except Ed and I last night.

6<sup>th</sup>

We arrived at Syra at two and left at  
seven. It was pretty rough, but not as  
much so as the following night. We  
had some fun about the Harem, got  
a crowd of sailors mad. We arrived  
at Rhodes about half-past nine - we  
went ashore with the Dr.

Rhodes is one of the most celebrated  
places of antiquity - its noted as the  
stronghold of the "Knights of St. John of  
Jerusalem". It also contained one  
of the seven wonders of the world - The  
Statue of the Sun or "The Colossus of Rhodes".

It was a bronze statue by Charles of  
Lindus - 105 English ft. high - took 12  
years to build it - It was destroyed  
by an earthquake 226<sup>BC</sup> the fragments  
remained for 923 years, and were then  
sold to an few - saw them load some  
mules - left a little before one

7<sup>th</sup>

It was very pleasant today - I did not feel at all well - nothing of any importance happened.

8<sup>th</sup>

We arrived in the harbor of Alexandria about six - and came ashore about eight - we got through the custom house pretty well - pays Cigars  
Went to Hotel abbat. got cleaned up had breakfast, and went to the Consuls to get our letters but found none - and went away swearing in eight languages - We then took our guide and started out.

"The Caesareum or Temple of Caesar. Is marked by two obelisks (Cleopatra's needles) which Pliny tells us, "stood in the port at the Temple of Caesar". Near this spot was the ancient palace of the Kings on the point called Lochias. Vacancy

the harbor. The tombs of the Kings also stood in this district, and formed part of the palace under the name of the "Plema". In this enclosure the Ptolemies were buried, as well as the founder of the city - Alexander.

### "Cleopatra's needles"

Of the magnificent city described by Strabo hardly a vestige remains. The two Obelisks, one erect the other fall in still remain. They stood originally at Heliopolis, but were brought to Alexandria in the reign of Tiberius - 14-37 A.D. and set up in front of the "Temple of Caesar", which the Alexandrians had erected in honor of the Emperor. It is said that Cleopatra erected this temple to commemorate the birth of her son by Julius Caesar. The Obelisks are of red granite of Syene - the standing

one is 79 ft high. the fallen one 66 ft and their diameter at the base 7 ft 7 in. Among the hieroglyphics carved on them are the names of Thothmes, Rameses II and Sethi II his successor. The fallen one was given by Mohamed Ali to the English, who were anxious of removing it to England but in memory of their successes in Egypt and the termination of the campaign in 1801 but on account of the expense of removing did not accept it.

### "Roman Tower"

Just beyond the obelisk are the ruins of an old round tower, though from its position at the corner of the wall just where it turns southward, best from the style of its architecture it belongs to the early Arab period.

### "Pompey's Pillar" (monument)

Is the most striking monument left relic. It stands near the Mohammedian burial-place on an eminence which was probably the highest ground of the ancient city. It consists of a capital, shaft, base and pedestal. The pedestal reposes on substructions of smaller blocks, once belonging to the older monuments, on one is the name of the first Psammetichus. The height of the column is 98 ft 9 in. shaft 73 ft. Circumference 29 ft 8 in. and the diameter at the top of the capital 16 ft 6 in. The shaft of beautiful red granite, highly polished is elegant and of good style but the capital and pedestal are of inferior workmanship and unfinished, and it is probable that while the column itself was of an early period, the cap-

bal was <sup>around</sup> erected at the <sup>tiny when the</sup> pillar as it stands was erected as a monument in honor of the Emperor Decletian who captured Alexandria A.D. 296.

We also visited the Pilgrim encampment- where the Pilgrims camp on their way to and from Mecca - duty looking etc.

The Public gardens - which are very large and well kept - saw many kind of flowers in blossom - date trees - etc. Then were shown through the Palace - which was built in the 16<sup>th</sup> Cent. We then returned to the Hotel - dined - and this evening all went to a Basi Inn at No. 10.

9<sup>th</sup> We were called this morning at 6.30 - had some breakfast and left for Cairo at eight and arrived here at 12.30 - and put up at the

new Grand Hotel - we found it very warm here. This afternoon we had a barber come up and shave us and I had my hair cut. This evening we all went down to Shepherds' Hotel got our English friend and went around - we visited the Eldorado - and two or three others. Wrote a letter of 12 pages to many.

10<sup>th</sup> We got up at seven this morning, had our coffee and then took a carriage and started for "Heliopolis." The first place we arrived at was a suburb called El Noseyueyah. here are the ruins of the most & tomb of Melek Adal, the dome of which is very curious and richly wrought and is all that remains

After a few moments ride we arrived at Ab bassayah - it was founded as its name implies, by the late Abbas Pasha, and is a sort of dependency to one of the Kauchies Palaces. Being used as the barracks - here abbas Pa.

sha, who was in constant-dread of assassination, used to shut himself up, and kept watchmen constantly on the lookout, and armedaries ready to mount - near by are the Palaces, and directly opposite are the Observatory of the Palace - and just beyond this the race-course of the Kæphîn. During our walk through a wide avenue we arrived at the palace of Koobah - it was built by the present Kæphîn, and is chiefly occupied by the harem - after passing through a richly cultivated plain you come to the field where Sultan Selim gained the victory in 1517 that put an end to the Mameluke Monarchy in Egypt, and made it a Turkish Province - here too in 1800 the French under Kleber, defeated the Turks, and regained possession of Cairo. After a few moments drive we arrived at "Heliopolis" - it was a town of great celebrity - and was built on a high mound, part of which may now

be seen - the ancient Egyptian name of the city was Re-i, or "Abode of the Sun" - as it contained the renowned "Temple of the Sun" it contained many monuments & tombs most of which have been removed to Remes - a few fragments bearing the names of Rameses II and Yothmes III - the bull-horus which was the most celebrated of Egyptian animals in a religious sense - also contains at present the houses where the philosophers Plato and Euclides lived. The principal thing for which Heliopolis is now noted is its "Obelisk".

It is the oldest in Egypt - the King whose name it bears Osirtasen I was the founder of the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty - the inscription which is the same on the four faces records his erection of the obelisk. The faces of the obelisk measure at the ground 2ft 2 inches - it stands on the usual tabular dado which rests upon two slabs, each about 2 ft high - from

ing part of the paved domes. - it is 62 ft. 4 in high above the level of the ground, and 68 ft 2 inches above the pavement.

We then started back by another road in order to see what is called the "Virgin's Tree" which is at the ancient village of Matarah. "The Virgin's Tree" is an immense sycamore tree beneath whose shade the Holy Family are said to have rested after their flight into Egypt. The present proprietor fearing lest it should be entirely cut to pieces has enclosed it by a fence which prevents its bearing off of large branches. The tree as well as the fence is full of names of those who have visited it. This evening Hart-Jap and I went to the Club. He received our mail today. I received two letters from Mary, one from Mother - Mrs Martindale - Hally-B. and Dr. D. Koen - and two papers from Mr. W. Ed. received a letter and paper from Dr. F. wrote to mother & Hally.

It was as splendid day but was pretty warm. We were up pretty early, and about eight our party accompanied by Mr. Ogierie and the Russian Consul started for "The Pyramids." What may be called the Pyramid field of Egypt extends in a long series of groups over about three parts of a degree of latitude, and it is estimated that within that space there are 100 Pyramids. The pyramid platform of the ancient called Gizeh which is elevated about 100 ft. above the plain contains the principal ones - viz "The Sphinx" and the three large Pyramids known as "The Great Pyramid or Pyramid of Cheops" - "The Second" . . . . . "Chephren" - "The Third" . . . . . "Mycerinus" - in addition to which there are nine smaller ones and many small knobs. They are of a what is called nummulite limestone and it abounds in many fossils of various kinds. We ascended "The Great Pyramid

## The Great Pyramid.

It is built of stone from the Arabian Quarries, and 336000 men were employed 20 years in building it - and it took 68 yrs - 4 mo. to build the three. The large one covers a space of eight jugera, with four faces of equal size from corner to corner, and each measuring 883 ft - the breadth at the summit is 25 ft. This pyramid was built by Chennius of Memphis, and is considered as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The whole is of solid stone, the greater part of them are polished, and are very carefully put together no one of them are less than 30 ft long, and the greater part of them are polished. Of the exterior stones, many of them contain inscriptions, and it is said, that they <sup>are</sup> so numerous, that if only those which are seen on the surface of the two larger Pyramids, were copied upon paper more than 1000 pages would be filled with them. On the exterior was inscribed also in Egyptian characters, the sum ex-

pended in supplying the workmen with raphanus-garlic and onions - it was 1600 talents - 100000 L - and the solid contents are estimated at 850000 cubic ft - and is 475 ft. high at the top is a space of about 25 ft - the view from the summit is a splendid one. Went clear up - took 15 minutes. The dimensions are -	
"Former length of each side when entire -	756 ft
Present - ..	732
Former perpendicular height -	480 ft - 9 in
Present - ..	460 ft
Former area	571 5-36 sq ft
"Pres	535-824 sq ft

## "The second Pyramid or of Cephren"

It stands near the Great P. it differs from the other in size, and has no underground chambers. The size is not much inferior to that of the Great P. being 707 ft long - 447 ft high - similar to the other in style - each face being one stade in length at its base - has

no inscriptions - the building material is the same as of the Great excepting the lower tier which is of variegated Ethiopian stone. It formerly presented a polished surface, some of the casing still remains about 180 ft from the top. He saw its sarcophagus in one of its chambers - it is of red granite sunk in the floor - the chamber was discovered by Belzoni and when found contained the bones of an ox 6000 years old.

### The Sphinx.

It is the most remarkable object next to the Pyramids, and is distant from them about a quarter of a mile - as now seen only the head, shoulders and back are plainly visible. The body is 140 ft long, and is formed of the uncut natural rock. The head is cut out of the solid rock and measures nearly 30 ft from the tip of the forehead to the bottom of the chin and 14 ft across - it was formerly covered with a cap terminating

in an asperect. The wig still hangs a huge mass of stone on either side of the head - originally it had a beard, fragments of which were found in the area below. Traces of the red color may still be found on the right cheek - The title given to the Sphinx is Har em-Khru (the Sun in his resting place). The mutilated state of the face renders it impossible to trace the outline of the features - whatever may be the object and origin of it its situation and significance are worthy of its grandeur - if it was the giant reprobation of Raahly, then it fully guards the greatest of Royal Sepulchres, and with its half human, half animal form, is the best welcome, and the best farewell to the History and Religion of Egypt.

### The Tombs

The pyramid platform of Gizeh was one of the cemeteries of Memphis and

as such abounds in tombs of various epochs, but the greater number, and those of the greatest interest belong to the old Empire - that is the period extending from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Dynasty. Every Egyptian tomb consists of three parts - 1<sup>st</sup> an exterior temple or chapel - 2<sup>nd</sup> a vertical well leading from one of these chambers or from some corner of the chapel, and 3<sup>rd</sup> a sepulchral chamber in which was buried the mummy - the lower part of the well and the sepulchral chamber being cut out of the solid rock - sometimes the exterior temple was a constructed monument on the plain, sometimes it was hallowed out of the side of a hill. The chambers within these external temples were intended for the performance of certain funeral ceremonies in honor of the dead, by priests attached to the cemetery, and on certain anniversaries the relations of the deceased assisted. The walls of the interior chambers are cov-

ered with representations of the scenes and occupations amidst which the life of the deceased person was passed. The well which forms the second part of the tomb, is a square pit varying in depth from 120 to 160 ft. lined with masonry in the upper part where it passes through the sand - and the lower part was hallowed out of the rock at the bottom of the well on one side was a built up wall, and through this lay the entrance to the Sepulchral Chamber - in the center of this chamber hallowed out of the rock, was the sarcophagus of basalt-granite-a limestone, in which lay the wooden coffin, shaped & painted so as to resemble the mummied body contained within it.

This evening we all went to the Cafe - had a donkey ride.

12<sup>th</sup>

We did not get up this morning till about eleven - had our breakfast - we then took a carriage and drove to the - "Palace of Gezereh":

It was built by the present Khedive "Ismail Pasha". Gezereh in Arabic means island - and the whole of the ground occupied by the palace and for some distance around it was formerly an island between two branches of the Nile. Built in 1867 one of the branches was dammed up and the whole diverted into a channel, but it is now an island again. The outside of the Palace presents no remarkable feature, with the exception of some handsome iron work. The entrance hall and staircase are very fine. The reception-rooms and ball room are magnificently furnished and decorated - many of the articles of furniture are beautiful works of art, and some of them were exhibited at the Paris Exhibition. Carpet on reception room floor costs \$12,000.

the bath tubs were of marble - the Khedive lives here two months in the spring. The gardens are very large and splendidly kept up - in them is a kiosk of handsome architecture in the style of the "alhambra". It also contains a number of elegant fountains - an artificial pond with swans. Attached to, and forming part of the gardens are a splendid collection of African birds - also contains an elephant - a lion - hyena - a number of tigers and leopards - a zebra - Kangaroo - two giraffes - and a six legged cow - also a great variety of African and Asiatic birds. This evening Mr Oglevie - Ed. Jap - and I took in some of the Caf's. Wrote many a letter of 20 pages.

13<sup>th</sup>

It was very warm here to day. This morning we took a carriage and drove to the museum of Egyptian Antiquities

## The Museum:

It contains the most valuable collection of Egyptian Antiquities in the world and with few exceptions have been all collected by Mariette, who has spent more than 20 years in studying and excavating the old monuments and ruins of Egypt. At the accession of the present Khedive in '63 everything connected with old Egyptian history was placed under his charge, and all digging and excavating by others forbidden. The objects in the museum are classed under 5 heads. 1<sup>st</sup> "Religious Monuments" They are found in private houses-tombs and temples. Those found in private houses are very rare - consist chiefly of statuettes of divinities worn as amulets, or symbols which served for female ornaments. Those found in tombs consist of "steiae or inscribed tablets" and little statues of <sup>divinities</sup> mummies taken from the breasts of mummies. Those found in

the temples are the most numerous, they are sacred boats, shrines, sacred utensils etc- 2<sup>nd</sup> "Funeral Monuments" They are found in Tombs, and consist of sarcophagi, mummy cases, steiae-tablets of offerings, statues of private individuals - also furniture of various kinds - arms - articles of dress and food.

### 3<sup>rd</sup> Civil Monuments

Have also been found <sup>chiefly</sup> in Tombs, and therefore belong rather to the funeral monuments but as they serve to illustrate the private life of the ancient Egyptians, it was thought best to give them the above name. They consist of bases - arms, furniture - tools - etc.

### 4<sup>th</sup> Historical Monuments

Have been found in Temples and Tombs. Those found in Temples have been statues of Kings and inscribed tablets. The Tombs have furnished the papyri, vases - etc bearing

the name of some King.

5<sup>th</sup> The Greek-Roman-and Christian maces  
The collection of these, are very few, consisting  
of a few statues, some papyri, and some  
Church candlesticks.

The museum is especially rich in statuettes  
of the divinities composing the old E.-pantheon.  
The best specimens of the Gods and Goddesses  
were found at Sakkárah - among others are  
Osiris, the chief divinity in E.-mythology, repre-  
senting the "principle of good" - he along with  
Isis, was worshipped throughout all Egypt.  
Typhon, the principle of evil, and so the natu-  
ral enemy of Osiris.

"Thoth, with the body of a man, and head of  
an ibis, is called the Secretary of the Gods, and  
is always present at the last judgment, to reg-  
ister the good and evil deeds of the deceased.  
Marduk - The God of Battles."

There are also statuettes of animals, emblem-  
atic of divinities - a cow in red jasper, a dog in

agate, a hippopotamus in lapis-lazuli, and a va-  
riety of monkeys - fish - frogs etc. - among the  
symbolical emblems found in mummies  
are little columns, in green faience for the  
rich, in porcelain for the poor, symbolizing  
the renewal of the youth of the soul.

Also a papyrus from Thebes, with chapters  
from "the Book of the Dead" portions of which  
book were always buried with the mummy.

Also four specimens of Canopic vases, intended  
to contain those parts of the body, such as  
the heart, lungs and liver which were not  
included in the ordinary process of embalming.

A curious handle of a perfume box, represent-  
ing a woman swimming.

A statue representing Baphren, the builder  
of the Second Pyramid of Gizeh - it was  
found in the bottom of a well in the Great  
Temple near the Sphinx. The King is in a  
seating posture - behind his head stands a  
hawk with outstretched wings in sign of

protection.

A wooden box from an old tomb full of articles in bronze - wood and alabaster.

A large collection of jewels taken from the mummy of a Queen named "Aah-hotep" among others of the jewels are - a bracelet in two parts joined by a hinge - a diadem formed by a royal signet surrounded of each side by a sphinx - a gold chain nearly a yard long at each end of which is a <sup>the head of</sup> goat - a dagger and case in gold - a boat of solid gold with 12 rows in silver, and mounted on a wooden truck with 12 wheels - in the centre is an ironed ox seated, holding an ax and curved stock - at the prow is another is standing in a kind of cabin, at the stern is the helmsman - with another cabin behind him - these three images are of gold -

Also a model of a sarcophagus in rose colored granite, found near the Great Pyramid in the Tomb of Khoefru-anhk who died 3500 B.C.

This afternoon we visited the -  
"Palace of Shoobra".

The Palace and garden of Shoobra were the work of Mohammed Ali and was his favorite residence. They were left by him to his son Hakeem Pasha, but they have now passed into the hands of his nephew, the present Khedive. The palace it self has nothing to recommend it but the view from it - the gardens are pretty, and is noted for the scent of its roses which are a novelty in Egypt - there are no great variety of roses flowers, roses, geraniums and a few other kinds are the most abundant - the walks radiate from centres to different parts of the garden, some of them are covered with tiles work. In one place are some sort trees of unusual height, not less than 45 ft. high. The principle attraction of the garden - is its fountain - in the centre is an immense open space with an

immense marble basin containing water about 4 ft. deep, surrounded by marble balustrades. There, as well as the columns and muruliings are from Banara, the work of the Italians, and fish - etc etc are carved on them - You walk around it under a <sup>covered</sup> corridor, with kiosks projecting into the water - and at each of the four corners of the building is a room with divans, fitted up partly in Turkish, partly in European style. At the other side of the garden near the Palace is another Palace called "El Gebel" ("The Hill") to which you ascend by a flights of steps on two sides, and which form a pretty summer house, rising as it does above a series of terraces planted with flowers, and commanding a view of the whole garden and the hill - it consists of one room paved with Oriental alabaster, having a fountain in the centre.

14<sup>th</sup>

It was very warm here today - we visited "The Citadel El Kalah"

Was built by Saladin in 1166 - of stone brought from small pyramids at Gizeh, and formed part of his general plan for strengthening the town and protecting it from assault. The city side is well defended by the natural abruptness of the rocks, and is also strongly armed and regularly fortified. A good carriage road leads up from the open square called El Rumeyleh to the principal outer entrance, and continues on through another entrance into the interior of the citadel. Another way in is by the "Bab-el-Azab," a fine massive gateway flanked by two enormous towers - it was in the narrow and tortuous lane leading from this gate that the massacre of the Memphis took place by order of Mohammed Ali, on the 1st of March 1811.

As soon as they had passed through the Bab el Azab, it and the upper gate were shut, and

they were thus entrapped - all were shot except one, Emir Bey, who escaped by leaping his horse over a gap in the wall. The Citadel is in itself a small town and contains many things worth seeing. The palace built by Mohammed Ali, which has taken the place of the old Palace of Saladin contains many fine rooms. The old palace of Saladin was pulled down in 1829 to make room for the new mosque of Mohammed Ali. The most remarkable object in this palace was a vast hall supported on 32 columns of rose granite taken from the ancient temples: two hundred still remain standing which formed part of the old mosque of Halafoon, which stood in the centre of the palace court.

#### "The Mosque of Mohammed Ali:"

Has commenced by that prince, but not finished till after his death - it consists of an open square, surrounded by a single

row of columns - 10 on the N and S - 13 on the West and 12 on the East: where a door leads to the inner part, a house of prayer. The columns have a fancy capital supporting round arches, and the whole, excepting the outer walls is of alabaster - but it has not the purely Oriental character of other works in Cairo - and it excites admiration for the materials rather than for the style of its architecture - it has many minarets, but they are so high they are out of proportion. The interior walls are elegantly decorated, and its vast size and the richness of the material produce a fine effect. From the high platform on the south side of the mosque is a splendid view of the city and surrounding country - taking in the Arsenal - many of the mosques - the valley of the Nile from Sakkavah on the South to the point of the Delta on the north - also the Pyramids - Aqueduct for miles - the Lybian Hills - Desert etc. most celebrated - Horan of Gold -

### Mosk of Ahmed ibn Scolon:

It is the first in point of antiquity, and generally known as the "Jama Scoloni" - it was 3 years in building and cost 72000 £. At one time it was a University, and was endowed with 9 professional chairs. The centre is an extensive open court surrounded by colonnades, three on three of the sides consisting of two rows of columns, 2 ft. apart deep, and that at the eastern end of five rows all supporting pointed arches. These arches are of a very graceful shape, retaining a little of the horseshoe shape at the base of the archivolt, as it rises from the pier and in a wall added afterward to connect the mosk with the base of the principle minaret is one round horseshoe arch. Around the mosk is an outer wall now encumbered, in part by houses, at each angle of which <sup>are</sup> two of the minarets. Along the cornices, above the arches, within the colonnades are trifling inscriptions in wood

many of which have now fallen. The wooden pulpit, and the dome over the front, ~~one~~ of the "Melek Munson Hesam ed din Lajeri" and bear the date 696 of the Hegira in Arabic characters. The minaret of the Scoloni, which rises from the exterior wall, has a singular appearance, owing to the staircase winding around the outside. - Its novel form is said to have originated in the absent-habits of its founder, and an observation of his Huzur. He had observed him unconsciously rolling up a piece of parchment into a spiral form and having remarked, "it was a pity his majesty had no better employment" the Rang in order to excuse himself replied "So far from trifling I have been thinking that a minaret erected at this principle would have been many advantages. I could even ride up it on horseback: and I wish that of my new mosk to be built of the same form." This mosk is the oldest

in Cairo, having been founded 90 years before any other part of the city, in the year 879 A.D. or 265 of the Hegira, as is attested by two suffice inscriptions on the walls of the court, a date which accords with the era of that Prince, who ruled in Egypt from 868-884. This evening we were invited to his bazaar but did not go - Went to his harem.

15<sup>th</sup> It was awful hot today. We spent the morning at the Bazaars. The principle ones are the Ghoreyah and Khan Khalil. The former is called from Sultan el Ghoreyah whose mask and tomb terminate and embellish one of its extremities. There siiks for caps etc are sold: and in the Khan Khalil dresses-swords-slippers, embroidered work. Within this Khan is a square occupied by dealers in copper and a few other commodities: and in a part of it, called within the drains "are siiks etc from Constantinople

The Khan Khalil was built in 691 A.D. or 1292 A.D. by one of the officers of the reigning Sultan, whose name Khalil it bears. The Bazaars here are nowhere near as large and do not contain as many things as those at Cairo or Constantinople. This afternoon as soon as it got cool we went out and got some views - and a book in Arabic. Went to bed pretty early. Commenced a letter to many As to Cairo

The name Cairo is derived from Kahir and signifies victory - The natives call it "Masr": it was founded by Youhier in 358 of the Hegira (964 A.D.) and named it Masr el Kahirah. The first part of the city erected by Youhier was what is still called "el Kabrayn" or the two palaces one of which, formerly the residence of Saladin and other Kings, has been long occupied by the "badis" about - the walls were formed

by brick or of brick, but have now been replaced by stone ones. Cairo was the residence of the Caliph and capital of his dominions until the overthrow of the Mamelukes sovereignty in Egypt by Selim in 1517 - it then became the capital of the Turkish province of Egypt and continued so till its capture by the French after the battle of the Pyramids in 1798 - it was captured again by the Turk and English in 1801 - In 1811 Mohammed Ali by his massacre of the Mamelukes in the Citadel, attained almost absolute power in Egypt and Cairo once more became the capital -

In shape Cairo is an irregular - being about 3 miles in length and 1 broad. The whole of the Oriental part is divided into quarters separated from each other by gates. The majority of these quarters consist of dwelling houses, and are known by a name taken from a public building

from some individual to whom the property once belonged, or from some class of persons who live there. The Esbekiyah, Knicikiyah and Abdun are the high-taxed quarters. Cairo is in one sense a beautiful city - as it is full of romance, of picturesque Oriental wonders, of strange sights, noises & smells. Every narrow lane - every turn, every nook and every shop create fresh surprise. The various modes of dress - long trains of camels - donkeys - hogskins for water -

As to its climate, nothing can be pleasanter and more salutary during the winter & first part of the spring. The population amounts to 370,000.

16<sup>th</sup>

We left Cairo this morning at eight and arrived here at 12.30 - and stopped at Hora abbat - and found our trunk found here - after we had breakfast went to the "Casino" and found we had just missed some letters to Cairo - so I went to the post-office and succeeded in getting them. I received one from Mary and one from mother - also received a paper from Mr. Martindale. So then went to see about the boats. This evening we all went to the "Casino"

17<sup>th</sup>

This morning I wrote many a long letter of twenty pages and Ed. wrote to mother. We then went out in the city for a while, and when we returned I packed the trunk - We went on board the "Heera" bound for Gibral

tar at four and at 5.30 left the harbor. We have only 12 cabin passengers.

Alexandria was founded on the site of a small town called Racotis by Alexander the Great. The isle of Pharos is at the entrance of the harbor and joined to the mainland by a dyke, and on a rock close to its extremity was built the famous "Tower of Pharos," one of the seven wonders of the world - and whose name could well be applied to similar structures to the present-day. It was a square building of white marble several stories high, each successive story diminished in size towards the top, and had a gallery running around it supported on the outer circle of the story beneath - the stair case inside was so inclined that

horses and chariots could easily ascend them. The cost is said to have been 1550000 £ = 7750000 \$.

Vessels can only enter the harbor in daylight. The site of the city has the form of a vault, whose two largest sides are washed to the extent of 30 stadia, and its breadth is 1 or 8 with the sea on one side - land on the other. The whole is intersected by with spacious streets.

18- It was a splendid day. Here out of sight of land. Got acquainted with Captain Scobell who invited us to his room. He has about 300 Pilgrims on board from Mecca. Had tea in Captain's room.

19- 20-21-

Nothing of importance happened. The 21<sup>st</sup> had a high sea all day. Had tea in the Captain's room.

was tired nearly all the time - Had tea with the Captain 19-20

22<sup>nd</sup>

We arrived at Galletta in Tunis at eight this morning and anchored about a mile from shore. We all went ashore about nine, and took the train to Tunis, and were there till 12. We visited the prison bazaars and also the High School which is splendidly conducted - all languages are taught. The streets are narrow and dirty. Coming back to the ship we had a high sea and all of us got wet. "Poor Scotchman" got excited. He left our pilgrims here. Left for Valencia at 11.30.

23- Passed a number of islands - had tea in the Captain's room.

24<sup>th</sup>

This morning it rained very hard but cleared up this afternoon. Wrote many a letter of 12 pages. Were in sight of land most of the day. We arrived at El Grau about eight this evening and anchored.

25<sup>th</sup>

We all went ashore about 9:30 with the Captain, and at ten left the Grau for Valencia which is three miles. One of the Agents of the moss line accompanied us. We visited the University which is the largest and most frequented in Spain. It has a library of 5000 volumes most of them ancient. Also some fine codices and coins.

The Cathedral is an elegant one, it has a Moorish steeple. El Miquellet 165 feet high. One side of the choir is incrusted with Alabaster and adorned with splendid

scriptural paintings - also visited San Bartolomeo, the altar of the Sepulchre is said to be as old as Constantine the Great - it contains many fine examples of Juanes, the Valencian painter - we also visited St. Nicholas, which has a painting representing "The Last Supper" by Juanes - went to Hu or four others also visited the museum which has many paintings by Juanes - Spagnolletto - Rebatta etc - then visited the market after which we went and got some coffee. We then left the others and went to Hotel "De la Ville de Madrid". We met the American Consul - Mr. Fannington of New York - after dinner he invited us into his room to smoke where we met Mr. Bruce - he then took us out in the City to the Club etc - heard some fine music in the square.

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174

26<sup>th</sup>

It was a splendid day - we went out with the Consul - visited the "Bouzi" market etc and walked around then returned to the Hotel. Captain Coburn came over about two, we went out on the Promenade - we dined at six, after which we were invited into the Consul's room to smoke. We then went out to see the fire works which were very fine. Ed wrote to Adelaide.

27<sup>th</sup>

This morning we went around the city bought one or two things and then went aboard - we left the harbor about 8.30 - took on 1.25000 oranges. We visited the Bull Ring which seats 18000 people.

28. Nothing of any importance has passed today.

175

29-

We arrived at Gibraltar about 2.30 - but did not get ashore till after seven - as we had to go in quarantine and be "fumigated". Captain wrote in seven languages - we got ashore a little after seven and went to Royal Hotel but found it full so put up at "King's Arms Hotel" - this evening we went to the Casino - and afterwards to a Caf and then returned to our Hotel.

30<sup>th</sup>

We got up about seven this morning got some coffee etc and then took a carriage and went to the fortress or Rock - it is 1430 ft high at its highest point - its circumference is about 6 miles - and its length from N to S. 3 miles - it principally consists of grey oolite limestone and marble - in the ascent we first pass the Moorish castle erected by Abu-abu-Hajez in 772 and is one of the earliest Moorish works in Spain.

Then the Torre del Homenage which is riddled with shot marks, the scars of wounds received during the siege.

The Galleries are there entered - they are arranged in tiers along the North front, and are about 3 miles in extent. - They contain 37 guns of different calibre, some of which are mounted on stocks. - At the extremity is the "Hall of St. George" where Nelson was feasted - a spiral wooden staircase now conducts to the "crows nest;" a ledge of rock which juts out at the extreme end of the fortifications. Also Hall of Lord Cornwallis also entered by a wooden staircase. Then saw the "Rock Gun" which is on the northernmost of the three points - it is fired at sunrise and sunset. - The "Signal Tower" is on the highest point - all ships passing are here signalled and reported.

"La Sileta" or the little chair - It was destroyed some years ago to prevent surprises, as

Gibraltar was once nearly taken by a party of Spaniards who crept up this pathway during the night - the South part of the Rock was called O'Hara's Folly having been built by O'Hara to watch the movement of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. It was struck by lightning a few years ago.

St. Michael's Cave - here the affairs of honour of the garrison are or used to be settled. The stalactite interior presents a fine effect. The entrance is about a 1000 feet above the sea. It has a large hall with stalactites reaching from floor to roof and several lower caverns.

The extreme end of the rock is called "Europa Point" - here was a chapel dedicated to La Virgen de Europa by the Spaniards.

Just below the Rock is the Neutral Ground. "Gibraltar" was first taken <sup>from Saguntum & Roma</sup> by the Moors 1309 - they regained it in 1333 - it was finally recovered in 1462 by another of the Guzman's, and

incorporated with the Spanish Crown in 1502.  
The place was strengthened by Charles V  
in 1532 - it was captured during the War  
of the Succession by Sir George Rose in 1704.  
The siege of by France and Spain began  
1779 and lasted 4 years - enemy repulsed.  
Has a population of 18000 - 6000 die soldiers.  
Principal Square is the Commercial.

31-

It was not very pleasant here - we  
did not get up till nearly twelve - at two  
we went aboard a tug and went to Alge-  
ciras where we took the Spanish steamer for  
Malaga - we left at eleven and a Mrs Mrs  
Armstrong of Newark - Miss Fisher and her  
brother and a Miss Jerolman of Tunbridge  
were along - and we made plans to go  
together.

April

1st-

We arrived at Malaga about  
six this morning and all went to Pon-  
da Victoria had breakfast - got a quid  
and started - Miss Fisher & Miss Jerolman  
went with Ed and I. We first visited  
The Cathedral -

It occupies the site of the  
grand mosque, which upon the flight  
of the Moors was converted into a church  
of which nothing but the early Gothic  
Portal of the Sagrario now remains. The  
present one was begun in 1538 by Diego  
de Silve and was not completed till 1719  
having been partly destroyed by an  
earthquake in 1680. There are seven en-  
trances - The principal facade of the  
doorway consists of three fine arches rest-  
ing on Corinthian pillars - it stands  
between two towers, the one drawn out