KPI Database Model

Name of the traveler and title of travelogue:

Nina Elisabeth Mazuchelli: “Magyarland”: Being the Narrative of Our Travels Through the Highlands and Lowlands of Hungary

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| Name of the city/region:**SZÖRÉNY (SOZORENY)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “The only thing on wheels visible outside the Douane was an indescribably old and battered phaeton, to which a pair of small, lean horses were 'attached.” (p. 38)“Our luggage deposited in the crazy vehicle, the miserable horses, regardless of holes and ruts, took us up the steep hill at a hand-gallop, during which not only we but our belongings also were more than once threatened with a serious upset.” (p. 39) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “the usually calm and even temper of a Magyar once aroused is not easy to subdue” (p. 38) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Looking over the bill we certainly did think the steward had been rather overreaching, having not only charged three florins for a bottle of very ordinary wine, but a florin for a small quantity of biscuits, and other things after the same rate. The public exposure, however, of his exorbitant charges soon brought the recalcitrant steward to reason, who at once deducted half the amount.” (p. 38) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The gendarmes instantly surroundedus with their bayonets, all of whom were barbarous but handsome-looking fellows dressed in a uniform of coarse grey cloth turned up with white, and wearing black lamb's wool caps with long peaks hanging down behind” (p. 36) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “There are beggars of all sorts, shapes, and sizes; beggars whose shrunk and shrivelled limbs, bound with ragged and dirty bandages, are suggestive of the malady from which he suffered who lay "at the rich man's door;" beggars with deformed hands, arms, and legs; beggars with no arms at all;” (p. 35-36)“…András having failed to provide himself with a passport. […] there was so much fuss and palaver made about the matter that we began to think it would either end in his being kept for a time in durance vile, or sent back whence he had come. (p. 36)”“We had already encountered a rather unpleasant episode before landing. András, thinking we might find it difficult to obtain anything to eat here…” (p. 37)“We were just about to enter the ancient vehicle, when the driver, in an insolent tone of voice, demanded his fare, viz., five gulden. This, of course, was also a gross imposition, and proved far too much for our guide's present state of excitability. Finding the driver unwilling to listen to remonstrance, he wrenched the whip out of his hand, and laid it vigorously across his shoulders. Unaccustomed to take the law into our own hands in so violent a fashion, and dreading the consequences in a country like this, we expostulated with him severely on his behaviour, informing him that if he was no longer able to keep his temper under control he must forthwith leave our service. […] Contrary to our expectations, no one took the slightest notice of the assault.” (p. 38-39) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “Contrary to our expectations, no one took the slightest notice of the assault. The delinquent was “only a Jew,” feeling against them is scarcely less marked than that which existed in England and other countries in the Middle Ages.” (p. 39) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TURNU SEVERIN** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “we drove to Turnu Severin, about a quarter of a mile further down the river, where, climbing a conical mound, upon which still stands a ruined tower of undoubted Roman origin…” (p. 40)“… found ourselves in the town of Turnu Severin, a newly established Roumanian colony situated on the left bank of the river, a mile and a half from the "Iron Gate Pass," containing extensive docks belonging to the Danube Steam Navigation Company. From this place may be seen, standing on the shore of the river, the Tower of Severus; whilst on the opposite side lies Skela-Gladova, with its Turkish fortifications, and its slender minarets rising above the walls.” (p. 42)“It seldom freezes now, and even whenit does so in exceptionally severe winters the ice lasts only for a very short time.” (p. 42) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “…for we frequently read of Tartars and other barbarian hordes from the surrounding steppes making use of the Danube, in the second century, for the transport from one shore to the other of their infantry, cavalry, and waggons…” (p. 41-42)“Not far from Trajan’s Bridge is a hilly promontory belonging to Servia, which stretches out into the Danube, and through which it is proposed to cut a canal to enable ships to pass down the river at low water.” (p. 42)“We reach the station just as the train from Bucharest draws up to the platform, but its departure is considerably delayed, on account of a search amongst the passengers for a man who was supposed to have stolen three thousand ducats.” (p. 43) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “It was just at this point that that noble structure of antiquity, Trajan's Bridge, was erected, the length of which is said to have been three thousand nine hundred Roman feet—a Roman foot being rather in excess of that of our English measure. Beneath the surface of the water the remains of thirteen truncated piers still exist, which once supported the arches. These piers, which are situated 170 feet apart, are visible at rare intervals when the river is unusually low, seven others being covered with a sandy deposit which in the course of ages has collected round them, and which now forms hillocks in the river's bed.” (p. 40)“Twenty years ago Turnu Severin consisted of merely a few houses, but it is growing quite an important place.” (p. 42) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Our only fellow traveller was a Greek priest, an effeminate looking man, with long black hair, which he kept on endeavouring to twist up under his high stiff cap. As we did not know Roumanian we addressed him in Latin; but the only phrase he seemed capable of uttering in that language was "*Non intelligo*." The priests of the Greek Church are supposed to study theology in Latin; but, as I have elsewhere said, they are very ill-educated men, and I doubt whether he knew much of either one or the other.” (p. 43) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Built in A.D. 103, it had virtually ceased to exist in 120, having been destroyed in that year by Hadrian, in order, as he affirmed, to prevent the incursions of barbarians, who might take advantage of the bridge to cross over into the Thracian Provinces. He is, however, generally believed to have been moved to destroy it by a jealous dislike to the architect Apollodorus of Damascus, who erected Trajan's Column at Rome, as well as the Forum Trajanum, and who when a young soldier in the Roman camp offended the dignity of the Emperor ; for, soon after Hadrian's accession to the throne, he not only overthrew this most ambitious of all Apollodorus's works, but, on some very slight pretext, caused him to be put to death.” (p. 41) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “meal with very Trojan appetites.” (p. 40)“On the promenade the beauty and fashion of the town are taking their early evening stroll/dressed in the very extreme of Parisian toilettes, and in skirts so absurdly tight that it is a marvel how they ever get into them;” (p. 42) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**GLADOVA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “At Gladova there is another long delay: two ambassadors are in the train and they must needs have lunch. Extensive preparations have been made for them, and the restaurant is prettily decorated with flowers” (p. 44) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ROUMANIAN FRONTIER** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “They are good quiet creatures, these Roumanian women…” (p. 175)“Like nearly all the Transylvanian and Roumanian gipsies she was exceedingly pretty, with small features, full lips, and large lustrous eyes, her complexion as dark as that of an Asiatic, whilst her hands were of that peculiar shade of blue black one often sees in the Indians of the south. We spoke to her in German, but she could not understand us,” (p. 177) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Since the Treaty of Berlin, Roumania together with Servia has obtained its independence, and no longer owns allegiance to Turkey. The Government, however, of the former province is exceedingly afraid of Russian spies, and is also suspicious of its neighbour Austria. Its frontier regulations with regard to passport are consequently very strict.” (p. 36) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…weary-looking women resting whilst they ate their midday meal of black bread. They wore a very Oriental-looking costume, besides which their lips and finger-tips were dyed, but all looked dreadfully worn and exhausted.” (p. 174)“They are on their way to Hermannstadt with fruit and honey, and will have to be back again tomorrow or they will be beaten by their idle husbands.” (p. 174-175)“…a young gipsy with a baby at her back. She was singing one of those Roumanian dome or ballads which, like those of the ancient troubadour, are full of tenderness and love, the one in question ending each verse with the words Yuchza! Yuchza! which sounded like a call.” (p. 177) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ORSOVA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The Danube at this spot looks precisely like a lake, being enclosed on all sides by mountains, from which no opening is visible. At their feet lies the island-fortress of New Orsova which commands the frontiers of three countries, Hungary, Wallachia, and Servia, and forms a very picturesque object with its sombre cypress trees and high mosque reflected in the water.” (p. 50) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “the only carriage we found waiting at the place of exit was harnessed to such miserably lean horses, that we could not make up our minds to get into it.” (p. 44)“On the other side of the river a long, narrow boat now comes in sight,” (p. 52)“On nearing "Hotel Tivoli,'' we observe, standing on the green-sward beneath the windows of our room, the steeds which are to carry us "over the hills and far away." I had no hope from the first of being able to obtain such a modern luxury as a side-saddle in this old-world locality, so that I was not disappointed in that particular at all events, but I was not prepared certainly for the extraordinary arrangement which had been improvised for my especial benefit, and which Andras, I could see. [...] He had found an old wooden chair, and having broken off the legs, he placed it on the creature's back. This was to form my seat, the bach of the chair being placed nearest the horse's head by way of pummel, to which I was no doubt expected to hold on in case of need!” (p. 54-55)“The roads, which seem to be none other than of Nature's own making, are formed of sand and large pebbles, over which our horses stumble as they pick their way along.” (p. 56)“…some walking, others on horse, mule, or donkey-back” (p. 64) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “…whilst we stroll off meanwhile to the Kroncapelle, only a quarter of an hour's walk, and a spot of great interest, being the place where, during the war of Hungarian Independence, in 1849, the sacred crown of St. Stephen was concealed.” (p. 48)“In commemoration of its recovery, a small octagonal chapel has been erected, in the Byzantine style, in thecentre of which, surrounded by a stone balustrade, is a well, marking the precise spot where the sacred object lay concealed. Over it rests a block of marble, on which an artificial crown is placed, the counterpart of the true one;and above, suspended from the dome, a lamp hangs, which is always burning, whilst opposite the entrance is a lifesizefigure of the Virgin and Child, encircled with golden rays.” (p. 49)“A wooden bridge, and a dark little cemetery as full as it can cram of iron crucifixes, bring us to the outskirts of the town, where the houses are built of unbaked brick and enclosed by strong stockades of closely-plaited withies, bristling throughout with formidable stakes sharpened to the finest point to keep away the wolves which infest this part of the country.” (p. 56)“At ten o'clock we start for "Trajan's-Tafel," an excursion that will terminate our visit to Orsova.” (p. 64) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “a number of spindle-legged gipsies rush out and pursue us like a troop of wild animals—*Tschorelo rom* as they call themselves, words signifying " poor man"—and refusing to leave us, until, quite wearied by their importunity, we bestow upon them a handful of kreuzers.” (p. 57)“Sitting alone, however, at a small table near us, is a Hungarian engineer, engaged at Orsova in some public works. He at first addresses us in Magyar, and finding we cannot converse in that language, tries Spanish with better success. I on my part addressed him in German, which I feel sure, from the fact of his being in the Austrian service, he must thoroughly understand; but he only shakes his head and professes ignorance of what I am saying. How intense is the repugnance with which the Hungarians regard everything German!” (p. 61-62) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “This island during the last hundred years has undergone various fortunes, having frequently changed from Christian to Mahomedan rule. In 1738, after a prolonged siege, it surrendered to the Osmanlis, but in 1790 was retaken by the Austrians. By the Treaty of Sistova it was again delivered up to the Turks, who finally evacuated it in favour of the Christians in 1878.” (p. 50) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “The chapel was shown us by a woman in a very picturesque and Oriental costume, and whose particular mission in life, apart from keeping the keys and nursing a rampagious baby, would appear to consist in driving away lean dogs from the enclosure.” (p. 49)“It was near here that Kossuth, that ardent aspirant after political freedom, and the hero of the "War of Independence," fleeing from his pursuers, crossed the Danube and sought protection in Turkish territory.” (p. 52-53) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “It was our intention on arriving at Orsova to have gone to the Hotel *‘König von Ungarn;’*” (p. 44)“So observing a few hundred yards from the station a small one-storied inn, bearing the imposing title, in colossal letters, of " Hotel Tivoli,"” (p. 44)“The position of "Hotel Tivoli" is the best thing about it after its name. […] It is quiet too, and here the traveller can, if he happen to be of that disposition, indulge in the "truly rural" to his heart's content.” (p. 46)“our rooms being of the most limited dimensions” (p. 46) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “A FRUGAL supper, consisting of fish from the river and Moldavian cheese-the latter served with a plate of carraways” (p. 46)“We are reminded of our proximity to Turkey by the deliciousness of the coffee, which, however, is scarcely better than that we have usually partaken of in many northern parts of Hungary; but it is served in small white jugs of such thick delf that they contain hardly more than the cup of Tantalus,” (p. 47)“Women, carrying baskets and pitchers on their heads, stop to gaze at us, calling the attention of their neighbours to the strange little cavalcade, and no wonder. Others sitting at doorways run in and peep shyly at us through small dust-begrimed windows.” (p. 55)“The costumes are also entirely un-European. The women wear a long white skirt and a bodice reaching to the throat, generally embroidered with wool in a rich Oriental pattern and well-harmonised combination of green, red, blue, and orange. A broad girdle woven in the same colours encircles the waist, from which hangs a thick fringe extending to the heels. The men, however, wear mocassins, braided jackets, and loose trousers, and look as uncivilized as their surroundings.” (p. 56)“…their costume even, a short white tunic tied loosely at the waist, and the peaked lamb's wool cap, scarcely differing from that of the Roman period.” (p. 57)“A good luncheon and some excellent Schiller, a wine made from grapes that grow on the hills near Orsova” (p. 58)“By the roadside is an agas at which olive-complexioned women are gossiping, dressed as on a gala day, with skirts woven in various tints in which gold thread is largely intermingled.” (p. 61) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “…this portion of the great river contains objects of real interest to the antiquary and archaeologist.” (p. 50)“The men occupy themselves in fishing, while the women and children work at gold and silver embroidery which they sell to visitors to the island, and thus eke out a scanty subsistence.” (p. 51)“Amongst the various kinds of fish found in the river are enormous sturgeon almost as large as sharks, which are cut up and sold in slices in the market.” (p. 64) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “…we eat dinner all amongst the happy peasants, who sit playing a game atcards called "*Torrok*"—a, quiet, well-behaved, simple folk, whose acquaintance we are glad to make.” (p. 61) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The fortress, though a heap of ruins, is still occupied by Turks, who, after the war was over, preferring to become Austrian subjects rather than return to their own country, entreated the Emperor of Austria to permit them to remain there. In this miserable place, although in the utmost squalor, no fewer than four hundred and fifty men, women, and children manage to live.” (p. 50-51) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “This rhapsody from the once Supreme Dictator of Hungary may sound unmanly to the ears of the undemonstrative Briton; but these brave, lion-hearted Hungarians, whom few things daunt, love their country passionately and with a love as tender as that of woman.” (p. 53)“WHAT a barbarous scene Orsova presents on market-day, and what a jabber there is of many tongues as the people in their varied costumes scream at the top of their voices and chaffer and haggle over their bargainings; Serbs, Turks, and Wallachians all adding their unintelligible gibberish to that of the Magyar; and gesticulating so violently whilst uttering their sharp, shrill cries that the uninitiated stranger expects each moment to see them come to blows. Interesting as it is to the traveller from the civilised west to see these people in their strange costumes, sitting by their strange wares, it is still more interesting to watch them hurrying into the market from the surrounding villages.” (pg. 63) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**THE VALLEY OF THE CZERNA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “A hill has to be ascended, and then we reach the valley of the Czerna, enclosed on either side by wooded mountains, with their slopes cultivated with the vine. Snowing the summits, the wild cherry and pear are seen in full bloom, whilst plum-trees of immense size growing by the road-side, shower their petals on us as we pass.” (p. 67) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Then on we go again till we reach a village with its church and fresco painted tower,” (p. 68) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “On the hill-sides women are hoeing the hard, sun-baked earth, or sowing seed for the late crops; and down by the river's bank are primitive water-mills, where the villagers grind their corn, and near which are huts surrounded by peach orchards, whose rich pink blossoms contrast gratefully with the green and brown of their immediate surroundings.” (p. 68)“As at Orsova, the women here wear an outer skirt of thick fringe suspended from a broad girdle made to fit the figure, and richly woven in various colours, called an "obreska,'" the fringe, which generally consists of two colours only—scarlet and black arranged in stripes—extending to the hem of the white under-garment. It is a kind of dress which they must find very inconvenient I should imagine when working in the fields, yet all wear it without exception, old and young alike.” (p. 68)“a priest, surrounded by a number of Wallachian urchins just out of school, wearing white tunics, and lamb's wool caps, the very image of their elders.” (p. 68)“Wherever we look now women are training the vines, their picturesque costumes gleaming in the sunlight, whilst their lords may generally be seen lying under the shadow of a tree” (p. 69)“Now and then we meet a whole family, consisting of two, and sometimes three generations, huddled together in one of the long country carts, from the open ladder-like sides ofwhich hang just such gourds and leathern bottles as we read of in Scripture.” (p. 69) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**KORABUEK** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “At length, nearing the village of Korabuek, we pass the ruins of a Roman aqueduct, said to have been in existence in the time of Hadrian, and believed to have originally extended from the baths of Mehadia to Orsova, in order to convey the healing watersto the latter place. There are evidences also of this aqueduct having been restored, and used by the Turks for thesame purpose, a Pasha having for many years resided at Orsova, which at one period was an important Turkish citadel.” (p. 70) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | Vines now cluster close to the road-side, from the grapes of which Schiller is made—a delicate ruby-coloured wine, which, though exceedingly cheap, is good after it has been kept three years. (p. 70) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**MEHADIA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “At last, after crossing a brand-new and gaudily painted iron bridge—so out of keeping with the ancient monuments we have passed, such a hideous deformity, so forbidding, ugly and out of tune with the poetry of its surroundings—that one marvels how it ever could have got there, we are greeted by the first glimpse of the little bathing establishment where the Romans, that bath-loving people, founded a colony, calling the place "*Ad aquas Herculi sacras*," and its site "*ad mediam*." From the latter, no doubt, the name of Mehadia originated.” (p. 70)“Grecian colonnades, fountains, statuary and exotic flowers and grasses, almost take our breath away, so sudden and unexpected is all this luxury in the midst of these lonely solitudes of nature.” (p. 71) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Beneath an almost overhanging rock there exists what may be described as a small natural grotto or fissure, about eight feet high and three broad, on entering which, and descending a flight of rugged steps hewn in the solid rock, we reach an inner cleft filled with dense vapour, whence the stream issues forth and again disappears in the dark recesses of the earth. The air in this cavern is hot and stifling, and we are glad to emerge once more into the outer atmosphere.” (p. 72)“Twilight's shadows had given place to night, when, after passing through a mountainous region, we entered another of those narrow gorges, so characteristic of the Carpathian chain, through the eastern portion of which we are now travelling. […] This wild and rugged mountain district, however, introduces us to the fertile province of the Banat, one of the most productive districts in the world, and often spoken of as the "*granary of Europe*."” (pg. 75) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “At Mehadia station we almost lost our train, so silently did it glide up to the platform” (pg. 74) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The *Kurhaus*, a splendid structure in the Koman style, the interior of which is adorned with frescoes, contains colonnades, and beneath their shade the visitors promenade during the scorching hours of day. The most beautiful building of all, however, is the *Elizabethen Bad*.” (p. 71)“Having passed the military hospital, a large building to the left, near which is a fountain surmounted by a statue of Hercules, we ascend to the place containing the source of the spring, which bears the name of the heathen god.” (p. 72)“Higher up, on a rock about seven or eight feet above the roadway, and not far from the source of Thermse Herculis, are two votive tablets of the Roman period, on which, carved in relief, are the busts of a male and female. The features of each are still quite distinct, but we could ascertain from no one, whom they were intended to represent.” (p. 73) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Sedate and melancholy as are the Magyars usually, they are given to great and sudden changes of temperament, their character being an admixture of habitual pensiveness and melancholy, mingled with the most child-like susceptibility to enjoyment. Like their national music, they are tender and passionate by turns, now plunged into a whirlpool of excited fury, and now into the lowest depths of melancholy and despair, but when out for a holiday they shake off dull care, and become as light-hearted as schoolboys.” (pg. 72-73)“…the gipsy-music, and interesting associations connected with the place itself; the variety of races;” (pg. 73)“Like the majority of Wallachian women she is very lovely, and there is a noble and unfettered grace in her dress and carriage.” (pg. 74)“…we were occupied outside the enclosure in endeavouring to effect thepurchase of a very handsome "*obreska*," worn by a young girl. It was new, and its colours brilliant and unsullied, but by no offer could she be tempted to part with it, not even by a bank note for fifty florins, which, taking out his purse, one of our Magyar friends held up to her. She only shook her head in a dignified manner, smiled,and passed on.” (pg. 74)“I was left to the companionship of the eldest of the party, a dear old Magyar of about sixty years of age, but who looked much older, his wrinkled weather-beaten face and quivering voice bespeaking eighty rather than sixty winters. There is something infinitely pathetic, not only in the voices, but in the countenances of the aged Magyars, which seem charged as with a bitter memory. Is their habitual sadness caused by the union of the beloved Fatherland with a foreign power? In many instances I am inclined to think it is.” (pg. 75-76)“To foreigners the Hungarians open their hearts freely, and as we were alone, he spoke without reserve. There are grumblers in every nation, but there is no doubt the Hungarians have good reason to complain.” (p. 76) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “My compagnon de voyage belonged to the second, and, a patriot of the old school, he stigmatised the conciliatory policy of Deak as cowardly and unpatriotic. As he alluded to the political compromise of this Prime Minister the tears came into his eyes.” (p. 76) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “…the hotels, with their terraced gardens bright with Grecian vases, statuary, and flowers” (pg. 73) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “These baths, whose discovery, as we have seen, is due to the Romans, are a very favourite resort of the Hungarians, as well as of the Serbs and Wallachians. Here, too, come the rich, luxurious, and pampered Boyards of Bucharest, who, to quote the words of one of our Hungarian friends, come annually to " boil their much-abused livers in the hot springs."” (p. 71)“The poorer inhabitants of these wilds scarcely know the use of money. With their cow, pig, and little flock of sheep, whose wool furnishes the material for their clothing, which they spin, weave, and dye themselves, and their plot of ground on which they grow their daily bread, what can such persons want with money?” (pg. 75) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “The season lasts from June till September, the one drawback being the cost of living, which, though less than that of most Hungarian baths, is nevertheless great, compared with anything of the kind in England, and I doubt if eight florins a day would cover the expenses of the visitor.” (pg. 74)“My compagnon de voyage belonged to the second, and, a patriot of the old school, he stigmatised the conciliatory policy of Deak as cowardly and unpatriotic. As he alluded to the political compromise of this Prime Minister the tears came into his eyes. To foreigners the Hungarians open their hearts freely, and as we were alone, he spoke without reserve. There are grumblers in every nation, but there is no doubt the Hungarians have good reason to complain.” (pg. 76) |  |
| Others: | “There are no fewer than twenty-four springs in this mountain gorge. The rocks, which, like all of this character, consist of limestone, are full of fissures from which water oozes, and beneath which singular rumbling noises are often heard. The springs are of two kinds, sulphur-thermal and alkali-saline, the former said to be the strongest in the world, the largest and hottest being that called by the Romans Thermse Hereulis, which bursts forth in a column half a yard in diameter, and produces no less than 5,000 cubic feet of water per hour, of the temperature of 131° Fahrenheit.” (p. 71-72)“There are three political parties in Hungary: the Liberal party, founded by Deak in 1866; the Extreme Left, whichdemands disrupture with Austria, and rallies under the name of Kossuth, their great revolutionary leader; and the Opposition.” (pg. 76) |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TEMESVÁR** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “The town of Temesvár contains a population of 33,000 souls, and produces a medley that almost outdoes even Pest itself. [...] It consists of an inner town and an outer one, the former surrounded by strong fortifications.” (pg. 77)“At the present time Temesvar is one ofthe prettiest, cleanest, and brightest little towns in the whole of Hungary.” (pg. 78) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The climate of this region during the summer is all but tropical, and the rich, black, loamy soil capable of producing almost any crop. Besides Indian corn, tobacco, flax, hemp, and sunflowers—from which oil is made—rice also grows in the marshy districts. Nor is cotton missing, for in one district in the Banat we recognised the pretty serrated leaf, and white, fluffy balls of the useful plant.” (pg. 78-79) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “At Temesvar we took the train to our next destination, our lumbering old carriage coming with us on a truck.” (pg. 79) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The Palace, built in 1443 by John Hunyad, one of Hungary's last kings, has been entirely restored, and is now used as a prison.” (pg. 78)“The houses are new and lofty and have an Italian look, except beyond the gates where they are nearly all of one story.” (pg. 78) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Here are Greeks, Wallache, Hebrews, Serbs, Croats, Bulgarians, a sprinkling of Turke, and a large proportion of Magyars.” (pg. 77)“After the final expulsion of the Turks, however, foreigners were summoned to people this " luxuriant wilderness," and Greeks, Bulgarians, Servians, Germans, and even French and Italians availed themselves of the invitation, till the rich alluvial prairie, hitherto unturned by the plough, was soon converted into a fertile garden. The soil yielded the most extraordinary crops, fortunes were speedily made, and some of the wealthiest Hungarian families of the present day are said to be the descendants of poor adventurers in the Banát.” (pg. 78) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “There has been good reason in the past, however, for all these hostile demonstrations; for Temesvar has twice played a very important role in Hungarian history. The town contains but few old buildings, having been nearly destroyed during the bombardment of 1849, when a thousand shells were sent into it, and nearly every house reduced to a heap of ruins. The greatest victory gained by the Imperial army over the Hungarians was fought here under General Haynau.” (pg. 77-78) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “Wherever one looks there are bastions and ditches, and great guns and little guns menacing us in all directions, and seeming to dodge our movements continually. […] Never can I forget the expression of that one gun, which, for nearly half the day, fixed its hideous muzzle upon us like a great unblinking eye, and kept me in a state of nightmare throughout the live-long hours of slumber.” (pg. 77) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SZADERLAK** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “In a short time, arriving at Szaderlak, we find ourselves in a district peopled by a race who originally migrated from the Black Forest” (pg. 79) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**THE RIVER MAROS AND THE ALFÖLD** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…looking out upon the Alfőld, we see before us a graceful landscape covered with vast stretches of Indian corn, the tall stems of which, already drooping with their ripening ears, are golden in the setting sun” (pg. 82)"The domain of our host covered a large area of puszta; but it was small, he assured us, compared with many, which often cover from thirty to forty square miles; whilst formerly there were instances in which some were even seven and eight hundred miles in extent." (pg. 86-87) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “…the curious old boats carrying merchandise seen here and there floating calmly on its still and glassy surface.” (pg. 80)“Arriving at the station, we see beyond its enclosure a white carriage and four white horses driven by a white man,” (pg. 80)"…we soon enter the white cloud, and find that it covers a sandy track which itself forms the roadway, and before we have proceeded half a mile we feel we have swallowed a sand-bank, and, like the horses, the carriage, and the driver, become covered from head to foot with dust." (pg. 80-81)“Those who travel across the great Alfold by the iron roads which, linking places together, follow only that portion of it where towns and villages are most frequent,” (p. 201) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “But leaving the plains behind we soon enter a beautiful valley hemmed in by lofty hills, one of which is crowned with an ancient Burg, the first of those many "peasant-fortresses" which, during thetroublous times of Turkish invasion, formed a line of fortifications extending throughout this eastern portion of Hungary.” (pg. 80)“And again starting on our way we reach the Marős, a beautiful stream, bounded on either side by lofty mountains. On the spur of a rocky stands what appears to be an imposing castle, but which on nearer approach proves to be one of those fortified Burgher citadels of which we shall see so many in Transylvania…” (p. 123-124) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | "There is nothing half so charming as a visit to a Magyar family. There is a well-bred ease and cordiality of manner about the Hungarians, that make the guest feel perfectly at home immediately he enters the house. There is no gene, and the visitor becomes instantly as one of the family circle." (pg. 84)“The Hungarians dance for their very lives. To them the practice of the Terpsichorean art is no mere languid and graceful undulation of the figure, but a perfect wild abandon of mirth; and they whirl, and spin, and gyrate with the velocity of dervishes, until their long black locks stand out straight, and their faces are ablaze with heat and excitement.” (p. 88)“A group of men were here engaged in the construction of a new line, and as we watched them we marvelled that anything was ever completed in this land of slow workers. Every man was smoking. Leisurely taking up a small shovel- full of earth he deposited it on the heap; then leaning on his implement he paused to take a whiff at his pipe to enable him to gather the needful strength to take up another shovel-full; after which followed another pause, and so on. These slow but strong, broad-shouldered, and muscular Hungarian navvies would soon drive an English engineer absolutely mad.” (p. 122) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | "The drawing-room was full of English books, some of which were translated into the Magyar language. Hungarian literature is not as yet in a very advanced stage, neither, as a rule, are the Hungarians a very reading people. They have their own novelists, but greatly prefer English authors. They do not, however, care for the "sensational," preferring the sentimental and romantic." (pg. 84) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | "As usual the mansion consists of one story only, and covers a large area. There are no passages, and each room is approached through another. The living rooms form a cluster in the centre of the building, and are connected by lofty folding-doors, all of which being open, give an appearance of space and grandeur to the whole. Although of the very simplest order in architectural design, the mansion is luxuriously furnished, and seems strangely out of keeping with its surroundings. It is heated throughout by hot air, and none of the stoves, which form such an ugly feature in German houses, are visible." (pg. 81-82) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…there are loud acclamations at the sight of András, and a shower of "per Kerids" ("your Graces") falls broad-cast, as these polite people greet each otheraccording to the approved mode of salutation amongst servants in Hungary” (pg. 81)"We found a large family party assembled at dinner: the dowager, our host's mother, a widowed sister and her son and daughter, besides the young wife—a beautiful woman and a true specimen of Magyar, possessing those graceful and winning manners which are such a charm in all Hungarian society." (pg. 82)"The Magyars seldom have large families; and so often are they childless that it is a common thing for them to adopt the child of a wandering Slovak, and bring him up as their own. There is also a great mortality amongst children on the Alfőld, the chief reason assigned being the earthen floors; their aged also being said to suffer intensely from rheumatism, from the same cause." (pg. 84-85)“the usual dinner hour in Hungary being two o'clock,” (pg. 87)“women in short red petticoats and blue kerchiefs” (p. 123)“men in large, high lamb's wool caps” (p. 123) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | "The word puszta, now so commonly and incorrectly applied to the great plains, originated in these estates; a nobleman's property, which was farmed by his own labourers—that is to say, where there were no peasants, and consequently no forced labour—having been called a puszta. The revenues are often as enormous as the domains themselves; and the flocks that graze the land not under cultivation numbering hundreds of thousands, remind one of patriarchal times; whilst the ingatherings of wheat, rye, rape, and other cereals grown on the estate each amount to hundreds of thousands of bushels annually." (pg. 87) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | "They are dancing the csárdás, [...] They dance it every evening; but this is evidently one got up for a particular occasion, for the girls are in full fig, and I hear the clash of spurs as the Magyar dandies knock their heels together to keep time to the scraping of the gipsies' fiddles. [...] Watch them as they perform the csárdás—their national dance—to the strange wild harmony of the Czigányok! [...] The csárdás is essentially pantomimic, and describes by mute action the unquiet "course of true love." [...] The csárdás, of course, varies slightly in each instance, according to the locality and the spirit of the dancers, but the subject remains the same—love, courtship, jealousy, disappointment, reunion, and happiness "ever after."" (pg. 87-89) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): | "Never can I forget that drive, or the railway speed at which we skimmed over the level surface of the puszta. Railway speed! It is nothing to it—not that of Hungarian railways, at any rate. We absolutely flew on the wings of the wind. The pace at which a good team of Hungarian horses go is the most madly exciting thing possible to conceive." (pg. 86) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “In their cheap journalistic literature the kind of pabulum known as "penny dreadful" does not exist. The Hungarians of the lower class do not care to take their "horrors hot;" and such things as delight an Englishman of the same calibre fall flat upon the mental palate of a Hungarian.” (p. 84)"Yet the inhabitants were but the cultivators of the soil, synonymous with our English labourers." (pg. 85)"It is difficult for us, who live in our "tight little island," to comprehend the existence of such vast estates belonging to one individual." (pg. 87) |  |
| Others: the Magyar language | "During dinner the conversation turned upon the Magyar language, and the obstacles to its acquisition which beset foreigners, the principal one arising from the fact that the prepositions and possessive pronouns instead of preceding are made to follow the noun, and become affixes to it. From this cause a whole sentence of six or seven words is sometimes capable of being expressed in one only; our hostess naively instancing two combinations illustrative of the lengths to which this peculiarity of the language may be carried, namely,— "Jlamegkopenyegesittelennittelihetnelek" a word signifying "If I could deprive you of your clothes!" and another—"Legellendilhatlanabbaknak-bizonyultak " —meaning "They have proved themselves the most irresistible;" and, as she did. so, she uttered these to us unpronounceable syllables with so sweet an intonation that they made us in love with the language. [...] The construction of verbs too in Magyar differs so widely from that of any other European language that a perfect knowledge of it is extremely difficult to the foreigner, who seldom acquires it perfectly." (pg. 82-83) |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ORADEA (GROSSWARDEIN)**  |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | "Grosswardein, or Nagy-varad, as it is called in Hungarian, is a fortified town of Bihar, the largest county in Hungary. It contains 36,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are Wallachs, and is, in spite of its gaiety, one of the most ecclesiastical places in Hungary, full of churches and convents." (p. 96) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | "The railways, extending their iron arms into the very centre of Transylvania," (p. 92)“…vehicles met with here, which, though apparently belonging to a class far above the ordinary peasant” (p. 100) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | "The suburbs of the town are very pretty, each house being surrounded by a garden and orchard, and shut in behind high walls. [...] Like Temesvár, the town of Grosswardein is exceedingly pretty with long streets and numerous marketplaces." (p. 96)"From the bridge which crosses the Koros, a good view is obtained of the town with its glittering steeples of black and gold, together with that of the new Catholic Church which, standing by the dome of the Jewish Synagogue, looks like a huge coronet of gems." (p. 96-97)"Near the palace are the houses of the residentiary canons, and opposite, the grand church built by Maria Theresa, a building so vast in its proportions that, as the doors are thrown open to admit us and we stand beneath its lofty roof, rising one hundred and twenty feet above, we almost lose our breath.The church although built in the Doric style is cruciform, and its roof a succession of arches culminating in an immense central dome; the whole a gorgeous blaze of splendid colour, very rich and harmonious, but not adapted to inspire devotion." (p. 99)“Inside the "Oriental Greek" churches the banners, together with the tables on which the sacred relics reposed, were draped with black. Tall tapers burned at sombre shrines erected for the occasion in the centre of the nave, and which were approached by a pathway of trees and flowers growing in large tubs—oleanders, geraniums, roses, lilies, and a variety of other plants,” (p. 105-106)“Following them we enter the church ofthe San Franciscan Friars, a gorgeous edifice all tinsel and gold, with life-size, gaudily-painted figures of the twelve Apostles, the Virgin, and the Holy Women, all so natural that they seem endowed with sound and motion.” (p. 107) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The Magyars, as we have seen, possess a tinge of melancholy even in their most joyous moments. This, however, cannot be said of the Wallachs. There surely never was such a gay and pleasure-loving people; whilst in their love of dancing they far exceed even the Magyars themselves.” (p. 91)"The beauty of the Wallachs is the same as when last we were here four years ago: the delicate and refined features, the pouting lips, the broad, low forehead, the lithe figures of the women, and the deeply sunken eyes, long hair, and aquiline noses of the male descendants of the Dacians, all are the same ; but the ancient costumes of the people and their characteristic traits are fast departing under the facilities which, in these modern days, are afforded for travel." (p. 92)“The Wallachs of Transylvania, however, must not be confounded with the dwellers in the Wallachian or Roumanian Principality, although they are offshoots of the same race, having been in olden times the overflow of the inhabitants occupying that province. Both races now form a distinct people, although they are alike descendants of the ancient Dacians, originally a Thracian people subjugated by Trajan in his conquests already alluded to in the chapters on the Lower Danube.” (p. 93)"The language spoken by the Wallachs, which greatly resembles in its pronunciation the Italian of to-day, is soft, rich, and melodious, and composed chiefly of Latin, with a considerable admixture of Slav, Turkish, and Greek words." (p. 94)"As in all other towns in Hungary, Grosswardein is pervaded by the usual Hebrew element, and although Jews are no longer taxed as being such, but are permitted to enjoy all the rights and privileges common to the Gentile, they often find it difficult to hold their own even here against the antipathy so universally entertained against them." (p. 97-98)“The Hungarians, like the Romans, are a bath-loving people,” (p. 102)“I have travelled in many lands, but it is in Hungary alone that I have observed such intense devotion of the people. To them the religion they profess is no mere shadow, but a deep, great, and abiding reality.” (p. 107) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “"Not only here, however, is there music and dancing, but in many of the one-storied houses also. In the cafés too the Czigánok are fiddling away for dear life. Inside, persons, sitting before small tables, sip their coffee and smoke like chimneys. They applaud and sip and smoke, and then smoke and sip and applaud again; whilst the streets are crowded with promenaders and cheerful with the laugh of girls." (p. 91-92)”“It was a pretty sight that at length greeted our arrival at the Bathing Establishment, and one that reminded us of Fetes Champetres in olden times. It is situated in the centre of large grounds, where, standing or sitting, were some two hundred people, with here and there knots of young men and maidens dancing to the inspiriting strains of a gipsy band.” (p. 102)“In the evening the cafes are full to overflowing, and the gipsies playing in one of them such an exquisite melody…” (p. 109) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | "...whilst over the doorways are seen such names as the following, Lowenstein Jukab, Kohn Mozesne, Fűred Jőzsef, and Szép Ábrahám, and on the walls sentences are written in Hebrew characters." (p. 98) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “The hotel contains eighty rooms,” (p. 102)“Besides the private baths attached to the hotel, there are large public ones also outside the grounds for the poorerclasses, thousands of whom flock here during the season, and parboil themselves simply for the love of it.” (p. 103) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “That monstrous article of female attire, the crinoline, which until recently was exploded by' the fair sex of Western Europe, has been adopted by their Eastern sisters, and we recognise it not only beneath the skirts of the gaily dressed Jewess as her long train sweeps the streets, but under those of the Wallach lady also; whilst one peasant girl—though still dressed in her graceful, homespun garmerits—emulating her superiors—had her narrow but classical katrincza distended to the condition of a sausage by the adoption of this hideous contrivance.” (p. 92-93)“The specialité of the Hungarian Jew in this quarter, as in all others devoted entirely to the class, is "ole clo," and inside their hovels are found not only dirt and muddle, but pictorial rags, whilst over the doorways are seen such names as the following, Löwenstein Jukab, Kohn Mozesne, Fűred Jőzsef, and Szép Ábrahám, and on the walls sentences are written in Hebrew characters.” (p. 98)“In the centre of the square women are selling tisch-wein and hot soup thickened with macaroni, and wherever one turns there are gipsies selling baskets and wooden utensils.” (pg. 100)“A woman is making bricks, whilst standing beside her, smoking and languidly watching her movements, is her lord and master; for the male Wallach is a creature who loves to take life easily. A little farther on, and we see another woman hoeing away at the hard, sunbaked ground of her cottage garden, as her inferior half, sitting the while on the doorstep, nurses the baby.” (p. 101)“In this country it would seem that "women must" not only "weep," but women must also work” (p. 101)“Among the new arrivals we noticed two tall, fine-looking men wearing splendid lamb's wool cloaks, embroidered at the edges in gay colours, and others in curious blanket-cloaks like those worn by the Arabs.” (p. 104)“First came a small boy in a white surplice and black cassock bearing aloft a gilt cross veiled in white muslin, accompanied by other small boys; after whom came the priest, followed by several men in the ancient costume of the Magyars, in light blue embroidered *mentes* and caps of the same colour adorned with white feathers” (p. 108)“The number of eggs we managed to get through in one week would have sufficed for a banquet of Hannibal. It was surprising, too, the quantity of bread and butter we consumed;” (p. 110) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “Our way leads us through the market, where are milk-white oxen by the score, and hundreds of black swine with long noses and high backs, surrounded by swarms of piglings, the funniest little creatures imaginable, each with its back arched like a cat, and its tiny white legs and little black hoofs looking like shoes and stockings. In the centre of the square women are selling tisch-wein and hot soup thickened with macaroni, and wherever one turns there are gipsies selling baskets and wooden utensils.” (p. 100)“The charge for the use of these public baths is at the rate of thirty kreuzers (tenpence) for every twenty-four, hours, so that the people who resort to them may be said at all events to have plenty for their money.” (p. 103) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “Within the town, however, "high carnival" is nightly kept.” (p. 91) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “More strange by far than any we have yet seen in Hungary are the vehicles met with here, which, though apparently belonging to a class far above the ordinary peasant, are so different from any found in the rest of Europe, that we might have arrived at an altogether new world.” (p. 100)“The Hungarians, like the Romans, are a bath-loving people, and resort during the hot summer season to places of this kind, just as we do in England to the sea-side.” (p. 102)“It was Good Friday. This day of penitence and fasting falls nearly a month later in the Greek calendar than in our own,” (p. 105)“The bill, which was made out in German characters, was both exorbitant and a marvel of ingenuity. The number of eggs we managed to get through in one week would have sufficed for a banquet of Hannibal. It was surprising, too, the quantity of bread and butter we consumed; and as to our behaviour we must have been the most riotous of lodgers, for we broke three panes of glass, the backs of two chairs, and wrenched a castor off a leg of the sofa; all of which misdemeanours were charged as separate items on the bill.” (p. 110-111) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SZEGED (SZEGEDIN)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “A thriving place of seventy thousand inhabitants” (p. 112)“…interesting city memorable as being near the spot where the first Hungarian Diet under Arpad was held, and which consequently received the name of "The district of organisation; "” (p. 112)“…a new Szegedin is fast rising like a phoenix from its ashes, a finer and better city with nobler houses, but one that will lack much of the historical interest of the former…” (p. 113)“"Queen of the Alfőld,"-as Szegedin was called” (p. 114) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Situated in the centre of an alluvial plain, which lies even below the surface of the river” (p. 114-115)“The river Theiss— the Tibiscus of the ancients — a broad and navigable river, takes its rise in the Carpathian Mountains not far from the provinces of Gallicia and Bukovina;” (p. 115)“Flowing to meet the Theiss from the eastern frontier of Hungary come the waters of the Marős —the principal river in Transylvania, whose birthplace is in the Transylvanian Alps, and which empties itself into the Theiss at Szegedin.” (p. 116) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “…one-storied houses, white gables, and long wide streets…” (p. 112) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “…that strange city of pure Magyars, with its mixture of races; Germans, Christianised Jews, Nazarenes, and ennobled Greeks” (p. 112) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “…above all, that city of Radicals, upon which Kossuth profanely declared he would build his dynasty; the words with which he ended his memorable speech, that was the immediate cause of the civil war of 1848,” (p. 112)“Not many years ago this ill-fated district, which has so often been the sport of nature, suffered fearfully froma severe drought which occasioned a terrible famine, and in 1863 from the ravages of cholera.” (p. 113) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The shrieks of women and children were dreadful to hear above the terrificroar of waters, the deafening noise of the falling buildings, and the shouts of the rescuing parties as they poled their way along.” (p. 119)“As night wore on the horrors of the situation increased tenfold. Complete darkness reigned. There was no gas nor light of any kind to lessen the all-pervading gloom. The waters still rose, whilst, to add to our cup of misery already more than full, another hurricane more terrific than the first burst over us and ceased not to rage till morning broke. As I sit here and look back upon that awful night I wonder how any of us survived it, so exhausted were we by hunger and fatigue.” (p. 120) | The following quotes are from a native of Szeged, who talked about the flood disaster. |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “As we listened to these sad tales, feeling thankful our own lot had been cast in a more favoured land,” (p. 122) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ALBA IULIA (KARLSBURG)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…we reach Karlsburg, the fortress of which stands on a prominent hill surrounded by mountains of very singular and un-questionably volcanic origin.” (p. 124)“It is only 170 miles from Arád to Hermannstadt” (p. 124) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “It is here that the gold found in the districts of Abrudbánya and Verespatak is sent to be coined. The mineral riches of Transylvania are both various and abundant, gold, silver, and nearly all the less precious metals being found in these mountains.” (p. 124) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SIBIU (HERMANNSTADT)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “What a quaint, funny, medieval old town Hermannstadt is, with its heavy stone archways and strong oaken doors leading to passages and inner archways far far beyond!” (p. 128)“Hermannstadt, although politically an important place, being the military capital of Transylvania, possesses nothing in its outward aspect to warrant the conclusion, its appearance differing little from a German town.” (p. 130) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Of this so-called "Saxon-land," a district occupying the south-eastern portion of Transylvania, Hermannstadt, as we have seen, is the chief town. It is situated on a plain at the foot of the Fogaras Mountains —or Transylvanian Alps, as they are frequently designated—which for eight months inthe year are covered with snow, and which, stretching a hundred miles in an easterly direction, embrace Kronstadt in their foldings.” (p. 132-133) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Many of the houses are built over archways which lead to sombre courtyards, round which are high wooden balconies,” (p. 128)“Beneath these wooden balconies are stables and pumps and dark rooms, with walls so strongly built and doors so thick and massive that they might have been made to withstand a siege—as probably they were. Everything wears such an old-world look, that the brand-new houses which have managed to crop up here and there between the ancient ones appear so out-of-place…” (p. 128-129) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “…peopled by a race calling themselves "Saxons," and their province "Saxon-land," although their ancestors emanated from a widely different quarter. These colonists are in fact of Flemish origin, descendants of a people inhabiting Flanders, a district of the Upper Rhine, who, styling themselves Flandrenses, emigrated hither in 1141.” (p. 130)“Wallachs are small and delicately formed, possessing features of a classic type and generally dark hair and eyes; the "Saxons," on the contrary, are of a heavier build, their complexion is fair, and they have blue eyes, but were it not for their frank and pleasing expression of countenance, their features would be almost plain.” (p. 136) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Like all towns in Transylvania, which at one time were so frequently menaced by the Turks and other wild hordes from the East, Hermannstadt was once surrounded by a wall, the remains of which still exist. In consequence of being the military capital of the province, and only twelve miles from Roumania and Moldavia, it is strongly garrisoned, there never at any time being fewer than 8000 soldiers quartered here. In 1438 the Turks besieged the town with an army of 70,000 men headed by the Sultan Amurad himself, who however was killed by an arrow shot from the battlements by one of the brave little band of Flandrenses.” (p. 133) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “What a dear, ugly, hobgobliny old place the hotel is too, at which we are staying, with its heavy round buttressesbulging out far into the street, and deep-set windows with here and there a small room clinging to the walls,” (p. 129)“Our room, whose furniture takes us back to the middle ages…” (p. 129)“…everything is so old and shaky.” (p. 129)“The hotel itself is ascended by a long flight of irregular stone steps walled in on either side with heavy masonry, in which are loopholes commanding an extensive view of the stables and the kitchen below—apartments which in Transylvania are usually contiguous.” (p. 129) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Here we nightly consume our Hammclsbraten and Kalbs-schnitzel,” (p. 129)“Hermannstadt ladies, with small waists and fashionable, well-made garments, […] merry laughing " Saxon " girls in large straw hats, and Wallach matrons with their heads swathed in numberless yards of snow-white muslin folded turban- wise, a species of head-gear called a volutura. Besides these are grave, but pretty, little Wallach damsels. […] slender figures robed in the home-made "kathrincza," an almost Roman dress, differing materially from that worn by the natives of Wallachia proper and far more classical. It consists of a long straight piece of cloth of many colours worn over the white under garment, the bodice and sleeves of the latter being embroidered in scarlet or black so as to bring out the graceful contour of the figure. Falling low over the neck and chest are endless rows of coral beads; whilst large silver ear-rings of an eastern pattern united to each other by a silver chain which hangs loosely under the chin complete the charming tout ensemble.” (p. 135) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “Near them sit other women selling fowls and little families of chickens” (p. 136) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): | “There is no prettier sight in the whole of Hungary than that which Hermannstadt presents on the weekly market-day.” (p. 136) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TRANSYLVANIA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “…we have now entered Transylvania which constitutes its most eastern portion, "The land beyond the forest," as its name implies.” (p. 125) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…we enter a barren country surrounded by immense sandhills, covered with stunted grass” (p. 126)“It was a land of green hills and vales, and fertilising streams like their own, a land literally flowing with milk and honey; in short a goodly land where men might plant and reap the fruits of the earth, and gather into barns in rich plenty.” (p. 130) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “In some places the earth is honey-combed with salt mines, and we crawl along at the magnificent and exciting speed of four miles an hour. In other places the line has been artificially raised to admit of our passing over many miles of bog” (p. 127)“Although constructed by an English company, this railway is said to be the very slowest line in Europe” (p. 127) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “the Wallach population is increasing inthe same ratio as the "Saxon" is decreasing” (p. 134) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Like the rest of Hungary, Transylvania —which was annexed to the Kingdom of Hungary by St. Stephen in 1002 and governed by viceroys appointed by the king under the title of Voivode—has undergone manifold political changes as well as very painful vicissitudes.” (p. 134) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**HILTAU** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “The country in the vicinity of Hermannstadt is very beautiful, and the villages in many of their characteristics wholly unlike those of any other country in the world. A few miles distant is the village of Hiltau, also a “Saxon” settlement…” (p. 141) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Hiltau lies picturesquely embosomed in sheltering hills, whose slopes at this time of year are pink with the blossom of the peach.” (p. 141) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The village, as we approach it, forms a charming picture, the quaint stone houses with their curious roofs nestling round the old fortress-church, which stand on an eminence in the centre…” (p. 141)“…the church, a singular old building, whose benches were full of black-letter prayer-books, and the pulpit surrounded by drapery of Turkish manufacture.” (p. 144)“In addition to the fortified churches before mentioned, perched here and there on the spur of contiguous mountains or hills are smaller ones, originally designed as supplementary defences to the former ; one of which, erected between the years 1175 and 1223, exists at Michaelsburg, a short distance from Hiltau.” (p. 146) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “…the “Saxons,” no less than the Magyars, are a conservative people, adhering tenaciously to the customs of their forefathers and slow to relinquish any that have once been adopted, even when—as in this case— the necessity for their existence has long passed away.” (p. 144)“The people of these villages speak what is called Plalt Deutsch, a dialect so singular that we found it quite impossible to understand them. It is, however, the language they brought with them to this alien land, and which they have managed to preserve intact throughout nearly eight centuries of absence from their country, precisely the same dialect being spoken by the dwellers in the district of the Lower Rhine at the present day.” (p. 147) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “Within these fortresses the clergyman and schoolmaster invariably lived, and so accustomed were the people to these sieges that during the time they lasted there was no interruption whatever in the customary services of the church, and the children likewise attended school while their fathers fired upon the barbarian cavalry beneath.” (p. 142)“After leaving the church enclosure, the Pfarrer led us to the school, and showed us some specimens of free-hand drawing which would have done credit to any English seminary. To our surprise we also learnt that the higher branches of education were likewise taught, including botany and chemistry. Amongst the children we noticed many Wallachs, the Wallach peasantry liking of all things to send their children to the "Saxon " school, not that they appreciate the better education to be obtained there, but it gives them an opportunity of learning German, a language which they are quite as anxious to acquire as the Magyars to forget; one who can speak "High German" being regarded by the orthodox Wallach as a gentleman of distinction, and, in fact, quite a superior order of being.” (p. 145) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Exposed to the incursions of the Turk on one side and the Tartar on the other...” (p. 141)“In those terrible times a loud curfew, called “Turk’s bell,” rang daily at the hour of noon from the tower of every church throughout the land to summon the people not only in the towns and villages, but others engaged in the pursuits of husbandry in distant fields, to unite in prayer for protection from the Christian’s foe.” (p. 142)“To this day a Transylvanian mother is said to frighten her naughty chils into obedience by threats of the Tartar’s approach in the words—" Jhon jönnek a Tatárok!"” (p. 146) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “These Lutheran pastors are always ready to welcome the stranger…” (p. 144) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…men, women, and children, alike have gone off to dig, hoe, or gather into barns the fruits of the fertile soil; for the women here take as active a part as their husbands in the pursuits of agriculture.” (p. 146) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “…large straw hats are made which adorn the heads of the bonny “Saxon” lasses. At his place also the white frieze is manufactured of which the garments of both Saxon and Wallach men are composed, and which is exported in great quantities to Slavonia and Dalmatia.” (p. 141) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**HAMERSDORF** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Of all the "Saxon" settlements in Transylvania, the most interesting is perhaps Hamersdorf,” (p. 147)“It is here also that the singular costumes of the “Saxons” are seen in the greatest perfection.” (p. 148) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…situated a few miles from Hermannstadt.” (p. 147-148) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “The dwelling contained numerous rooms, all of which though carpetless were comfortably furnished…” (p. 150) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…the unmarried women wearing high black velvet hats, from which, reaching to the hem of their garments, countless ribbons of every hue were suspended, the heads of the young married women being covered with embroidered muslin veils.” (p. 148)“There surely never were people so hopelessly given over to the pomps and vanities of this wicked world as these "Saxon" maids and matrons. Their ornaments also are not only beautiful, but often of a very costly description, and consist of immense flat circular brooches, resembling breast shields, wrought in a species of filagree and inlaid with garnets, turquoises, pearls, and amethysts, their waists being encircled with belts of scarcely less value and richness of design, inlaid in like manner with precious stones, one and all specimens of an art now obsolete—heirlooms handed down to them by their ancestors…” (p. 148)“…an idyllic groom, dressed in a white leather jacket covered with embroidery, and a felt hat with a feather in it, who was talking to the idyllic Mädchen of the manse, a blue-eyed " Saxon" lass, attired in a short striped skirt of blue and red, violet bodice, and white embroidered chemisette covered with rows of coral beads.” (p. 151)The young women, already clothed in their long white garments, the sleeves and bodices of which were beautifully embroidered in stripes of red and orange, were first arrayed in blue petticoats and large white net overskirts handsomely worked in "tambour" stitch, after which, a beautiful girdle studded with turquoises and garnets was fastened round the buxom waist, and a small white net cap put upon the head of the young wife, a girl of seventeen years, whose long hair had been cut off on the day of her marriage in token of subjection to her husband. The cap was bound tightly round the head with a scarlet ribbon four yards in length, which, fastened at the back, hung almost to the heels of the wearer. And now began the real vanities, for over this scarlet band a dozen ribbons of similar length were laid, each varying in colour as well as pattern, the upper one of which consisted of brocade. A thin muslin veil embroidered with gold was now thrown over the head, and secured by large silver pins inlaid with precious stones; and lastly a crimson satin handkerchief edged with fringe was placed at the side, and made to hang down over the dress diagonally by one corner being tucked under the belt. (p. 153)“On each side of the chancel sit the unmarried girls […] whilst the young unmarried women take their places in the body of the church with their elders, one side of which is set apart for the men, and the other for the women.” (p. 154)“Here, as in France, marriages are those of convenance, and, if the Pfarrer spoke truly, they seldom turn our well. The suitor for a girl’s hand, if not actually chosen, is at any rate accepted or refused by her father, totally without reference to her own personal feelings in the matter.” (p. 155) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “…for in the uneducated Hungarian mind England and India are generally believed to be contiguous islands!” (p. 150)“On entering the cottage an unexpected scene awaited us. Two young girls, one single, the other married, were being dressed in all their finery for church; […] Dressing for church in Hamelsdorf is an operation that cannot be accomplished by the individual herself, and is one invariably performed by the old married women…” (p. 152) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**WALLACH VILLAGES** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “These Wallach villages are far less clean, but they are more picturesque, than those of the " Saxons."” (p. 161) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The Wallach churches are very singular, and are often painted on the outside from top to bottom with grotesque figures. Inside they are invariably dark and gloomy, the walls being painted in sombre colours interspersed with gold. The small lancet windows begrimed with dust admit but little light, for the Wallachs, unlike the Magyars, indulge in the " dim religious " to such an extent that their churches resemble Buddhist temples far more than edifices dedicated to the worship of Christ. The roofs are dome-shaped, and the naves, which are paved with black marble, empty. There are no seats of any kind, and the people during the service either stand or kneel.” (p. 161) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The Wallachs regard their "Saxon" neighbours as a "canny folk," prone to get rich too fast and sometimes by practices that are scarcely within the bounds of honesty; whilst the "Saxons" look down upon their Wallach brethren as idle, thriftless loons, possessing lax notions as to the respective merits of meum and tuum, and the exclusiveness of individual property.” (p. 160)“The two races are not easily distinguished by their dress, but we recognise them by a truer sign. The Wallachs as they pass us lift their hats, and in their soft and melodious tongue exclaim "Bune deminiace!" (good morning). A carriage passes us containing a Wallachian gentleman, who also takes his cigar from his lips and greets us with the word, "Applecaciune!" which also means "good morning," but a form of salutation used between equals, the former expression being invariably adopted by an inferior when addressing a superior. Even when lying down in their coats, the otherwise lazy Wallach, unless he happen to be fast asleep, will rise to perform this little act of civility, but the "Saxons" take no notice of us whatever, and go trudging on their way in dogged silence. Very pleasing is the courtesy of the Wallach, and we are careful to return it, upon which they lift their hats again and again and add something which we cannot understand.” (p. 171) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Instead of stone, the houses are almost entirely built of wood, and their gables are surmounted by a cross. […] each house has its own courtyard enclosed behind high wooden palings carved roughly but in beautiful designs, entered by a doorway covered with a small wooden roof.” (p. 161) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Like the “gentle Slovaks," they have their cow, their poultry and little plot of land which their women sow with seed and hoe and cultivate, whilst the men guide the plough, or more frequently stay at home and look after the children. The Wallach woman is a most industrious creature, and much maligned by her "Saxon" sister, and if she does not possess a great store of ready-made linen in her locker, and washes once a week, she has at any rate large rolls of unbleached home-spun on her shelves. In the autumn she begins spinning vigorously for the winter's weaving, after which she makes the material into garments for her numerous progeny.” (p. 162)“The orthodox Wallach […] believes in ghosts, vampires, and changelings, and spends much of his time in inventing charms against the machinations of the Devil. The belief in witchcraft also is still prevalent in Transylvania, and more than one old woman was pointed out to us even by the enlightened “Saxons” as being gifted with that art.” (p. 163)“Amongst other superstitions, the Wallachs entertain a strong objection to beginning anything either on Tuesday or Saturday; whilst the reverential awe in which they hold Friday…” (p. 163) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**CZOOD** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Less picturesque in itself than some others, but beautifully situated, is the Wallach village of Czood, which lies at the foot of mountains that enclose it on all sides.” (p. 164) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “In the centre of the village rises the metal cupola of the church…” (p. 164) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Wherever we go amongst the Wallachs, we are received with the utmost courtesy and kindness. They are adepts in the art of pleasing, and invariably meet us with a smile, addressing us in their corrupted Latin with such sweet, musical voices that they completely win our hearts. The men, too, doff their hats as we pass them on the road, and give us a word of greeting; but the less courteous "Saxons"—never.” (p. 164) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “…the wooden houses with their heavy carved palings and doorways.On first entering its cottages we were under the impression that they were shops for the sale of native manufacture, for the walls were covered, not only with rows of jugs and cups, but square pieces of striped drapery likewise.” (p. 164)“As is usually the case, the house formed the abode of several generations of the same family, and consisted of three apartments, the inner one being very prettily furnished, its tables covered with Oriental-looking cloths of home manufacture. Beneath the walls of the room were ranged benches with high backs, on which flowers were painted in a style that would have done for models of the so-called "high art" of the period.” (p. 165) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…the Wallach woman covers her walls with useless square patches of woollen fabric, woven by herself in divers colours and patterns.” (p. 164)“We had travelled already more than ten days in Transylvania without having yet seen a Wallach baby, these little mortals seeming to be as scarce here as Slovak ones are numerous; but on entering another cottage we found, lying fast asleep in a cradle swathed al bambino, a funny stiff little atom of humanity that one could no more have bent than if it had been an idol made of wood or stone, whilst near it stood its mother, a child herself of sixteen years, scrubbing away vigorously at the weekly wash.” (p. 165)“…black bread, honey, butter, fruit, white wine, and Borszék—a mineral water with which wine is usually partaken of in Transylvania.” (p. 166)“At this time 'of year we have many out-of-door pursuits," he continued, " but in the winter days, when there is little to be done in the fields and there is no sowing or planting or ingathering of grain, our women work busily at their looms.” (p. 167) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “…much of the money received by the "gudewife" on market days for her butter, poultry, and eggs being spent…” (p. 164) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ROTHER THURM PASS** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The Rother Thurm Pass, to which we are bound on this loveliest of summer mornings, lies in a beautiful valley twelve English miles from Hermannstadt.” (p. 173) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “The road, which follows the river, is excellent the whole way…” (p. 173) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Half-way through the gorge in the very centre of the stream, a solitary tower is seen, which at one time no doubt also defended the Pass.” (p. 174) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “In 1493 there was a terrible carnage in this peaceful pastoral valley, when its green hills echoed to the shrieks of the drowning and the slain for the Turks, expecting to meet with no resistance, marched fearlessly over the border and entered the Pass on their way to the capital. Their intended foray, however, was happily discovered, and, under the prompt measures taken by the Burgomeister of Hermannstadt, speedily suppressed.” (p. 173-174) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**BRASOV (KRONSTADT)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…lying as it does between mountains that separate Transylvania from Wallachia, its position is exceedingly picturesque, its walls and towers and bristling spires standing out against a background of green.” (p. 180) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “What curious old passages, staircases, and galleries are there, and strong buttresses, gateways, and towers which seem to be enclosing prison walls!” (p. 180-181)“In the old quarter no two houses are alike. There are high ones against which small "leans-to" are clinging like barnacles against a ship's side, whilst others seem to have thrown out bulbs and bulbous protuberances like miniature reproductions of themselves, and there is a hopeless and bewildering medley of masonry everywhere.” (p. 181) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Its population, which consists of about 50,000 souls, is, like that of many other parts of Hungary, "mixed," and the stranger, as he walks the streets, is jostled, not only by the canny "Saxon" and wily Szekler, the cunning Jew, and the polished Greek, but by the demure and smooth-faced Armenian, likewise the "Quaker of the East."” (p. 180) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “On many of the houses in these villages, painted in large German characters above the doors or windows, and sometimes stretching across the whole length of the house, are appropriate verses of Scripture…” (p. 181) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “As the great bell began to toll for Gottesdienst, the people pour out of the massive oak doorways of the houses as from old picture-frames, the women in their high, drum-shaped, black velvet hats, and the men in quaint leathern sleeveless jerkins and small clothes precisely like those worn in England in the 17th century.” (p. 181) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “a considerable trade being carried on between it and Moldavia and Wallachia in articles manufactured in the district, from which cause Kronstadt is frequently called the " Transylvanian Manchester."” (p. 180) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TERZBURG** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “The village of Terzburg, situated on the extreme confines of Transylvania, is of the most barbarous description, inhabited solely by herdsmen and their families, who graze their cattle on the mountains.” (p. 185) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…stands on the topmost ridge of an isolated rock commanding the pass into Wallachia…” (p. 185)“Although the day had been extremely hot and sultry the evening air was chill,” (p. 186)“Like the Northern Carpathians, those of the south also are characterised by dense forests and narrow gorges.” (p. 186) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “Our path, formed by the dry bed of a watercourse, was stony and difficult…” (p. 187-188) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The castle or fortress, which, with its many turrets and towers, is a mixture of the Byzantine and Gothic architecture,” (p. 185) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Towards noon, passing through a forest, a family of gipsies pounce out upon us unexpectedly, and follow our carriage, turning somersaults, hopping on one leg, and performing other gymnastic exercises, with the view to attract our attention whilst keeping pace with us, one and all looking so inhuman with their dark skin and matted hair that they might have been demons of the woods.” (p. 184) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “A soft bed of leaves with which the Wallachs had lined our hut rendered it a very dry and comfortable abode for the night.” (p. 192-193) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…some fish caught in a neighbouring stream, eggs, buffalo cream, and delicious honey were also provided forour repast…” (p. 192)“It is seldom these poor monks get anything better to eat than mamaliga, black-bread—which they make themselves—together with the roots, fruit, and wild honey which in summer they manage to find on the surrounding hills; their drink the milk of goats.” (p. 191) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TÁTRA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…in the Snowy Tatra, we find ourselves at the bottom of a valley terminating in a narrow gorge, the rocks of which assume all the appearance of cliffs.” (p. 188)“Shut in on all sides by lofty cliffs and pine-clad mountains which almost shut out the sky, they are indeed separated from the outer world;” (p. 189) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “These hermits belong to the Order of St. Basil and follow the rules of that fraternity, and it was very painful to witness the evident difficulty with which they accommodated their enfeebled and stiffened limbs to the various postures imposed by the Greek rite.” (p. 190) | Description of the Wallachian hermits |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Greeting us in Wallachian, he conducted us to a small door in a wall built to enclose the entrance to the cave, passing which we found ourselves standing in the gloomy recesses where, screened from the light of day, these poor hermits spend their lives.” (p. 188)“The cave, which is between sixty and seventy feet high and three hundred long, contains a small Greek church andtwo rows of buildings divided into cells,” (p. 189)“After leaving the church we were conducted to one of the cells in which a small oil-lamp was burning, but so feebly that it did little else than render its immediate surroundings dimly visible—a small brown and well-worn crucifix standing on a bracket against the wall, a few dark-coloured pictures of saints, the narrow pallet at the side, and a gourd and leathern bottle hanging from a nail being all the furniture it possessed.” (p. 190)“The hermits were very hospitable,” (p. 190) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “In the centre of the cavern a fire was burning on the ground, over which was an iron pot, suspended from a tripod, containing a kind of porridge made of Indian corn; whilst in a little three-legged earthen pot, here called a labos,which stood on the red-hot ashes, some edible fungus was being cooked.” (p. 190)“It is seldom these poor monks get anything better to eat than mamaliga, black-bread—which they make themselves—together with the roots, fruit, and wild honey which in summer they manage to find on the surrounding hills; their drink the milk of goats.” (p. 191) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**CLUJ NAPOCA (KOLOSZVÁR)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “…little Magyar capital of Transylvania…” (p. 194) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “KOLOSZVÁR, situated in the valley of the Szamos, and surrounded by hills on every side” (p. 194) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “If the four hoofs of every horse had each been a vigorously played castanet, and each paving stone a cracker, I doubt whether we could have made more noise. If the railway locomotives take their time in Hungary, the horses make up for it by the pace they take the traveller—at any rate on starting. As they gallop through the streets we startle the whole neighbourhood.” (p. 194) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “…contains 25,000 inhabitants. Although enclosed on all sides by a Wallach population, that of the town itself is principally Magyar, with the exception, however, of one portion of it, which contains a little colony of "Saxons."” (p. 194)“…the Magyars—bore down upon the country in 886, they found a people settled in an eastern corner of Transylvania calling themselves Szeklers, who not only spoke their own language, but possessed the same characteristics.” (p. 198) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “Koloszvar possesses the honour of having given birth to the great Matthias, "Matthias the Good" as he is called by the grateful Hungarians.” (p. 198) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “…the hotel at which we have put up is by far the worst we have encountered in our travels.” (p. 200) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Unlike the market at Hermannstadt, the space devoted to the purpose is filled with booths and covered stalls, whilst to the left is a gipsy's tent, close to which, squatting on the ground, are its owners, their simple wares of home manufacture displayed before them on a piece of matting. Bauerinnen, too, in scarlet top-boots, black skirts lined with yellow and looped up over scarlet petticoats, sit also by their wares, whilst Koloszvar Burger ladies, in black silk shawls worn cross-ways over the head, stand over them and haggle, as usual, for salads, flowers, vegetables, infantine chicken...” (p. 195)“Here and there boys are carrying coloured candles for sale, and two Hungarian peasants with long corkscrew curls are bargaining for a long string of garlic, for which they eventually pay five kreuzers — a cheap luxury! On the ground are little islands of Transylvanian pottery and classical-shaped bowls and pitchers, resembling a coarse kind of Majolica. There is a penny theatre, also, the aixdicnce of which is principally composed of men; and booths innumerable for the sale of ready-made clothes and vestments of Hiltau frieze beautifully embroidered in green and red. We pass one in which hang hundreds of embroidered waistcoats of the cut, colour, and material of the costume of each neighbouring village.” (p. 196)“There are booths, too, where "Kipfer" and delicious Hungarian bread are sold, and gilded sweetmeats; and stalls pervaded by a strong odour of turpentine, where repose piles of Szekler cheese, the flavour of turpentine being imparted to it by the bark of the pine-wood in which it is packed.” (p. 198) | Descriptions of the market day in Kolozsvár |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**DEBRECEN (DEBRECZIN)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Debreczin, the very centre of Hungary, and the most Magyar portion of all Magyarland, and the exclusive realm of the Magyar.” (p. 200)“…the very centre of the most exclusive and rigid Protestantism.” (p. 214)“The city contains between sixty and seventy thousand inhabitants, but, in driving through it unless he has been previously undeceived-the traveller willimagine it to be scarcely more than a large village.” (p. 214) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The districts surrounding Debreczin are much better wooded than in other parts of the Alfőld, there being large forests of robinia, the sandy nature of the soil favouring the production and growth of these graceful trees.” (p. 227) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “There have been great improvements, however, since we were last here, particularly in the paving of the streets. In the place of a mere plank which formerly kept the foot-passengers out of the sea of mud that constituted the road in rainy weather, there now exists a broad and even pavement in all the chief thoroughfares, a fact which does credit to the enterprise of the municipality, who must have accomplished the undertaking at immense cost, every stone having been brought at least a hundred miles.” (p. 214) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Like every other place on the Alfőld, where land is so abundant, the houses are nearly all built of one storey.” (p. 214)“Attached to the College is an immense church in the Renaissance style” (p. 217) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “They are a wild uncanny-looking people, very unlike the ordinary itinerant gipsy.” (p. 211)“The Magyars are passionately attached to their country —" Aldott Magyarorsag" (Blessed Hungary), as they call it, the half-educated looking upon the subjects of all other countries with the greatest pity and contempt.” (p. 218) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “We soon again reach the College, which is a large and very imposing structure, where two thousand students are educated. At present there are three hundred studying Theology, one hundred and fifty Law and Philosophy, upwards of one hundred in the Normal Department, and seven hundred in the so-called gymnasium; but we were not informed of the number who were studying as a necessary branch of education any of the modern or ancient languages!Besides the students who form the academical portion of the College, there are six hundred boys in the elementary school. Within the last three years two new wings have been added where three hundred of the togati (students) are lodged.” (p. 216-217)“The oldest part of the building is devoted to the Library, which contains many ancient and valuable manuscripts, together with two original copies of the tenets of the Hungarian Calvinistic faith.” (p. 218) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “There is also a smaller private chapel within the College, which is interesting as having been used by Kossuth for the assembling of his Diets in the memorable year of 1849, and in which he announced the independence of Hungary and the downfall of the Hapsburg Dynasty.” (p. 217)“Many of the hymns sung in these Calvinistic churches were composed by Bethlen Gabor, one of the governing princes of Transylvania, a firm adherent to the doctrine of Calvin, who flourished about 1620, and whose memory is much cherished by the Magyars.” (p. 222) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “The Professor was a very handsome and distinguished-looking man, dressed in the Hungarian costume, consisting of Hessian boots and braided attila.” (p. 216) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Having arrived at another mezőváros, we find a tolerable inn, and decide to anchor for the night.” (p. 208)“As in other provincial towns and villages on the Alfőld the cottages are here unpoetically neat and uniform, and one looks everywhere in vain for a bit of pictorial dilapidation. No starling ventures to burrow its nest in the warm thatch of a Hungarian cottage nor martin build beneath its eaves; the outer walls are pink as sea-shells, and the casements, painted bright green, with their flower-pots arranged in a row, look like those of Dutch toys.” (p. 210)“Like every other place on the Alfőld, where land is so abundant, the houses are nearly all built of one storey.” (p. 214) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “...and the shrieks of feathered bipeds announce the fact that paprika hendl is about to be prepared for our benefit. The cook, a lusty female in top-boots and white petticoat and black bodice...” (p. 208)"It is, however, a national dish to which, from the precipitate nature of its manufacture, we do not take kindly, and throw out a gentle hint to the landlady, through the medium of Andras, that some other kind would be more acceptable, whereupon one passing under the euphonious name of gulyás húz is presented to us—a kind of stew, also swimming in a sauce thickened with red pepper." (p. 209) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “Debreczin is the most commercial town in Hungary, a brisk trade being carried on not only in the manufacture of meerschaum pipes, but of bundas also, between two and three thousand of these splendid garments being exported annually.” (p. 218) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | "The peasants' horses appear dreadfully ill-used in this district; their downcast, abject look bearing testimony to years of oppression and wrong. How sad it was to see them dragging their heavy loads..." (p. 210) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: religion, the Magyar language | “In the estimation of the Debrecziner, there is only one true faith, which he calls the " Magyar vallás" and which he believes he alone of all others has preserved in its completeness. There may be other forms of religion by the observance of which men may scramble into heaven, but the one true and narrow road is that which was instituted by their apostle Calvin. In consequence of its being the headquarters of this faith, Debreczin is often spoken of as the; “Calvinistic Rome,"” (p. 219)“The Magyar, for oratorical purposes, is a most telling language, clear sounding, rich, and melodious. Though understanding little, I enjoyed listening to the fine enunciation of the preacher, whose manner was very earnest and impressive.” (p. 223) |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**TOKAJ (TOKAY)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “NOTHING can be more charming than the town of Tokay from a distance.” (p. 251)“…and Tokay, notwithstanding its appearance from a distance, is a delusion and a snare, a long and inexpressibly dirty town…” (p. 251) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Striking off the main road, we now pass through plantations of tobacco and buckwheat; the various shades of green as we look across the plains being exceedingly beautiful as well as refreshing to the eye. Yonder, in graceful outline, rise the hills, that of Tokay assuming the appearance of a cone.” (p. 232)“Lying snugly at the foot of the Hegyalia with its picturesque wooden roofs peeping above the forest of willows which here grow luxuriantly…” (p. 251)“Tokay is surrounded on one side by what appears to be a series of small lakes; they are, however, but the inundations of the Theiss, which here joins the Bodrog” (p. 251) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “At eleven o'clock a splendid pair of horses appeared at the door; the carriage, however, was an ordinary one of the country, with open sides, and but a refined and improved species of the genus Leiterwagen.” (p. 232) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “They are, indeed, a people so entirely separate and distinct that in whatever clime or quarter of the globe they may be met with, they are instantly recognised, for with them nearly forty centuries of association with civilised races have not succeeded in obliterating one single sign.” (p. 236)“Besides the ordinary population of Hungary, Tokay is inhabited by an ethnological medley composed of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews,” (p. 251) | Description of the Gypsies |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “…after darkness had set in we sat in the porch listening to music within, Őrzse being a brilliant musician, having studied for three years at the Conservatoire at Paris.” (p. 235)“The entrance of the great chief to Tokay—then called "the royal village"—was celebrated with great solemnity and pomp. A numerous company of women, going forth to welcome their hero and their king, formed themselves into long and regular files, and held aloft a canopy of thin white muslin veils for him to pass under, whilst a number of maidens marched before him, chanting hymns in the Scythian language.” (p. 253) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “There was a great barking of dogs in the great courtyard behind the house, and a general buzz of welcome, in which we could perceive that we also were included.” (p. 229)“A brief introduction soon made us feel perfectly at ease, and, as on similar occasions, our arrival created no more confusion than if we had been expected guests. Ascending the steps we entered the large, one-storied building, and were at once ushered into the drawing-room. A burst of joy and gladness followed our immediate entry, proceeding from the younger members of the family, who came trooping in to welcome their father. All kissed our hands, and then, without the slightest appearance of forwardness, endeavoured to satisfy their very natural curiosity as to who we were and whence we had come.” (p. 229)“They were pretty rooms with cool pink and white hangings, the floor covered with Indian matting; the open windows, which were shaded by Venetian blinds, looking out into a garden where there were vines and melons growing in wild luxuriance, and crowds of heartsease holding up their expressive little faces to the light and straggling flowers in sweet disorder, reminding one of Lothair and Lady Corisande's garden.” (p. 230)“Our host and hostess were most earnest in their efforts to induce us to prolong our visit to an indefinite period, and the time we had already spent in this delightful home had been so full of sunshine, that we would gladly have availed ourselves of their proffered hospitality had we been able.” (p. 235)“…town whose houses are little better than hovels.” (p. 251)“Although containing a population of five thousand souls, Tokay boasts of only one hotel—a straggling barrack-like building, with long, dark, cut-throat passages.” (p. 252) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The Hungarians, particularly those who live in the country, dine early and take supper at eight o'clock, but that meal is, however, quite synonymous with "dinner," and includes not only soup, but a variety of courses.” (p. 230)“We soon found that our host's family was not so numerous as we previously imagined. He had three children only, the eldest daughter, Orzse, a son at school in Pest, and Irma, the little girl who had spoken to us on our arrival. The others were nephews and nieces, who, with their governess, were merely on a visit.” (p. 231s)“As we make our appearance the children cluster round us and silently kiss our hands, a universal custom in Hungary, where children in greeting do not kiss the cheeks, even of their parents, but their hand, in token of deference and submission.” (p. 231)“…the only thing we could meet with on arrival here was halázz lé or "fisherman's soup," a dish consisting of various kinds of fish stewed together in a gravy, thickened with red pepper, a celebrated Szegedin dish,” (p. 252) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “The very finest of all the wines made in the districts of the Hegyalia is manufactured at Tokay itself, and at a small place named Mezes-Mále. The vineyards of these mountain slopes are said to cover an area of 68,000 acres, and produce annually from nine to twelve million gallons of the precious beverage; the most ready purchasers being merchants from North Germany and Scandinavia. During our visit, however, an American arrived and purchased 300 hogsheads.” (p. 234) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “I dare say we did the inhabitants of Tokay great injustice, for they were doubtless harmless enough, but we took care on retiring for the night to double-lock our door and look well to the window fastenings, for the whole place somehow had a brigand look.” (p. 256)“András […] recommends us to quit this elendes dorf (wretched village) as soon as we can.” (p. 257) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “Whilst here we were surprised to find how much our English literature is appreciated and read. On the table I noticed a Magyar translation of "Adam Bede," and other English authors, amongst whom, by the way, Bulwer is almost invariably the favourite with the Hungarians.” (p. 235)Leaving our room after a hasty toilet, and proceeding along the dingy passage, we see two dark objects ascending the stairs and "stopping the way." Tourists possibly; but no! they turn out to be the pet pigs of the establishment, no doubt on their way to the salle a manger, situated on the landing. They are, however, checked in their bold career, for on catching sight of us they turn round, and with much demonstration of annoyance, a look of injured innocence, and many a grunt and squeak, they hastily retrace their steps. Now, however much I may doat on a pig in its proper sphere, I do not quite like him as a domestic animal; but tastes differ, and the Hungarian pig, as we have already seen, is a much more civilised quadruped than his English brother.” (p. 257) |  |
| Others:  | “There are three kinds of Tokay so called, the most luscious and costly being *Essenz*, which is, however, seldom used except to give "bouquet" to other wines. It consists entirely of juice extracted without the agency of any external force, and simply pressed out by the weight of the fruit itself, and also from grapes that have been allowed to shrivel and dry upon the -stalk. *Ausbruch*—by which name the kind of Tokay best known is designated—is made by mixing the juice of ripe grapes, which have been pressed by the ordinary mechanical process, with a certain quantity of thick pulp, formed of the dried fruit. The third kind—*Mászlás*, being similar to the former, the only difference consisting in its possessing less of the flavour of the dried fruit, a smaller quantity of pulp having been added to the juice.” (p. 233-234) | Tokay wine |

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| Name of the city/region:**KASSA (KASHAU)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “KASHAU—the winter residence of many of the "Nobles" —is an exceedingly nice little city, and, after Pest, by far the most pleasant in Hungary.” (p. 237) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “It is in the hilly country, the Felfőld of Kashau, that are found the mines from which the precious opal is taken, a gem that is alleged to exist in no other part of the world, for the species called "Oriental" is in reality brought from these mines, which also contain jasper, agate, and chalcedony of great brilliancy.” (p. 239)“…our route takes us through a narrow gorge along which winds the Hernat, changing its fitful course from right to left and left to right continually. The mountains, scarcely less than 4000 feet in height, which enclose the gorge on either side, consist of rugged limestone, and the further we go, the more sublime the scenery becomes—mountain rising above mountain, and crag above crag, foaming torrents, and pyramids of rock jutting out here and there, over which the birch droops its slender and silvery stems.” (p. 241) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The houses are irregular and picturesque, and the cathedral, erected in 1300, is a splendid Gothic structure with five naves, and contains rich fret-work of great elegance and purity of style. The whole, however, is spoilt, in a great measure, by the gilded and gaudily painted altars, which, resting against the beautiful groups of pillars, greatly detract from the harmony and size of the building.” (p. 237)“As at Koloszvar, one of the first things that arrests the stranger as he walks along the streets of Kashau, and looks into the shop windows, is the conspicuous display of coffins of all shapes and sizes, some of very elaborate designs, the most common being a sarcophagus in white enamel, with gilt cornices, standing on lion's claws.” (p. 238) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “Close to the hotel at which we were staying, a large building was being erected, upon which prisoners were employed in such numbers that they swarmed about the scaffolding, and in 'and out of the windows and doorways, like a lot of busy ants. They were all young men, and it was painful to watch them working under the vigilant eyes of the guards who stood over them with their bayonets, and to notice how they toiled hour after hour without pausing for an instant—working on with a perpetual motion that made one weary and wretched to witness.” (p. 238-239) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ABOS** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “There had been no rain here, which had evidently been confined to the region of the Plains ;” (p. 241) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “On our returning to the Abos station to take the down train for Kashau, we found it crowded with emigrants on their way to America, via Hamburg; and as there was not sufficient room in the train to contain them, a delay was occasioned on account of more carriages having to be attached.” (p. 241-242) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The Hungarians are a warmhearted people, deeply attached to their kindred, and it was almost more than we could witness unmoved—the fine, stalwart young fellows sobbing on the necks of aged parents, and bidding adieus to wives, children, and sweethearts, whom they might never again behold on earth.” (p. 242) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “…entering some of the little cottages and making friends with their simple dwellers.” (p. 241) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “The peasantry in this locality eke out their livelihood by keeping bees, which they guard in little sheds, built high up the mountain slopes. The honey is delicious, perfectly clear, and much esteemed by people of other countries whither it is sent for sale.” (p. 241) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**RASNOV (ROSNEAU)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…a mining town situated on the river Sajó.” (p. 246) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “The roads were execrable the whole way,” (p. 246)“We had already passed over so many hundred miles of Hungarian roads, that we scarcely believed there could be anything in store for us of a worse nature than we had hitherto experienced.” (p. 246) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**AGGTELEK (AGTALEK)** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “…we are met by guides who accompany us to the caverns situated ashort distance above the village.” (p. 247) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “On entering, the Tanz-saal is the first great cavern we see, a vast hall where the peasants of the neighbourhood often resort on festivals, and dance by torch-light, arrayed in their pretty costumes.” (p. 247) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SCHEMNITZ** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “A NARROW mountain gorge with irregularly built houses on either side, and churches with red domes and shining cupolas, backed by wondrous mountains, introduce us to Schemnitz.” (p. 263) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Looking upwards, all is colour, motion, and a sea of heads, above which rise the high houses, with their overhanging roofs, and the black domes and cupolas of the Rath-haus and the beautiful old churches, with their lancet windows and porches, entered by long flights of steps.” (p. 273) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “There is a mining school at Schemnitz founded by Maria Theresa, where two hundred students receive a gratuitous and liberal education. The branches taught, besides metallurgy, mineralogy, and mining, being chemistry, mathematics, drawing, and surveying.” (p. 269) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “The castle dates from 1491, and the custodian entertained us with blood-curdling tales of Turkomans and Templars, and told us how that the Christians fought and the infidel marauders fled.” (p. 272) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “At length, reaching the hotel,' and passing under the archway, we are shown through a yard, up two flights of stone steps, across a balcony built against the steep side of the mountain, and commanding a near view of the shingled roofs of neighbouring houses with their respective cats, and are ushered into a large apartment,” (p. 263)“A wet evening sends us home to our dismal room, where in due time they bring us candles and a pair of snuffers—modern improvements in the manufacture of the former not having apparently extended to Schemnitz. In the feeble, glimmering light, the large room appears even more hobgobliny than ever, whilst the eyes of the ancient celebrities in the picture frames seem to grow larger and to revolve in their sockets as we look at them. To make matters worse, we are perpetually reducing ourselves to a state of darkness whenever it becomes necessary to snuff the candles—which it does about every five minutes— and we realise that, like the wearing of pattens, candle-snuffing is an art which, to be accomplished gracefully, must be acquired in early life.” (p. 271)“...the ghostly old wooden presses standing against the wall; the last night's crumbs lying still unswept upon the floor; and the marks of wine upon the tablecloth—how wretched it all is!The coffee is gritty and cold, the butter is flabby, and the rolls have a peculiar flavour of last night about them.” (p. 280) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “…we walk leisurely up the hill, where women are sitting surrounded by huge baskets of lilies of the valley and forget-me-nots; whilst other women are selling snow-white lambs, the little creatures, whose legs are tied together, panting piteously as they lie on their backs in baskets much too small to contain them.” (p. 263)“The students wear a uniform of dark green, turned up with red; the sleeves of their jackets curiously padded at the shoulders to protect the arms from being grazed by the walls of the mines. They also wear funny little leather aprons behind. Both their caps and jackets are ornamented with the mining insignia, a crossed hammer and pickaxe. In full dress, these academical students, the more advanced of whom are called “Practicants," wear black velvet aprons, gold epaulets, arid a sabre.” (p. 269)“Up these steeps women struggle and toil, with large, square, wooden pails or baskets attached to their backs, and carrying babies swathed in linen, like small white mummies.” (p. 237-238) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “This celebrated town, the capital of the mining districts, founded in 745, contains twenty thousand inhabitants. The town itself, together with the mountain on which it is built, is completely undermined, veins of the precious metal traversing it in all directions. In 1865 the quantity of gold raised from the Schemnitz mines was 650 lbs. in weight, and of silver, 13,000 lbs. The mines throughout the whole of Hungary that year produced no less than 5000 lbs. weight of the former, and about 63,000 lbs. of the latter.” (p. 265)“It is the weekly market. Forcing our way through sacks of scarlet pepper, stands of Slovak cheeses—which, moulded in cloths, look precisely like gigantic puddings—baskets running over with pink and white radishes, the classic garlic, and other commodities, we reach the opposite side of the road.” (p. 272) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The little lambs we saw yesterday have been kept alive for to-day—God knows how—and are lying in the same baskets, only panting more sadly, their heads thrown back and eyes half-open, the whites of which alone are visible. So cruel and piteous a sight makes our hearts ache, and we endeavour by much gesture, to induce their owners to change their constrained positions, and give them a little food.” (p. 272-273) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ALTSOHL** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “At Altsohl we find all the women in full costume, the day being evidently a festival of some sort. There is a great display of ravishing little top-boots in scarlet and yellow leather, and brilliant peltz rokel—short sheepskin jackets, worked not only in coloured silks, but in gold and silver thread. The men, too, are in their Sunday-best, with feathers and flowers in their hats, and smoking their holiday pipes.” (p. 282) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “At Altsohl station another painful scene awaits us. More emigrants are starting for " Amurica," that country whose streets are paved with gold. As usual, there are not enough carriages to convey them, and the agony of the men, women, and children who come to see the last of them is prolonged. At length the bell rings. Friends embrace each other passionately, and weep like children. The emigrants take their places, and the train moves slowly from the platform. The last look is given through the carriage windows. A thrilling cry of pain goes up from those left behind—it haunted us for many a long day after—and we whirl away, the very wheels as they rotate, seeming to echo the words of the Hungarian whom we met at Schemnitz : "They die by afence—they die by a fence !"” (p. 282) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**PEST** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “In the streets the traveller is jostled not only by Hungarians of each nationality, Magyars, Slovaks, Ruthenians, Szeklers, Wallachs, Croatians, Serbs, and Illyrians—a "mosaic of nations" which, constituting the inhabitants of the entire Austro-Hungarian dominions, numbers upwards of 150,000— but Germans, Poles, Muscovites, Bohemians, Frenchmen, Italians, Turks, Heretics, and Infidels. There are Jews and gipsies by the thousand, German Jews, Hungarian Jews in the costume of the Magyar-orság, Polish Jews, in black toga and corkscrew curls, from the province of Gallicia, Transylvanian Jews, in greasy brown cloth dressing-gown and sandalled feet, looking like dissipated Capuchin friars out for a holiday,” (p. 283)“There are Jews in the characters of money-lenders and sellers of bijouterie; gipsies in that of horse-dealers, cunning-looking men with longwhips ornamented with bows of many-coloured ribbons, and gourds hanging from their girdles; there are shepherds, too, splendid looking fellows with forms like those of Roman athletes; besides which are men in coarse gabardines directing games of chance, acrobats by the dozen, and the offscourings of the four winds of heaven.” (p. 286)“The Magyars, as a rule, evince great calmness in council. Their warm and impulsive natures, however, and susceptibility to excitement, render them victims to the most violent and rapid changes of temperament, and, even in the midst of the calmest deliberation, they not unfrequently manifest the wildest outbursts of feeling.” (p. 289)“There are a number of Polish refugees in this charming little capital, and it is easy to recognise them, their downcast but resigned look, more eloquent far than any spoken demonstration of sorrow, plainly indicating who and what they were.” (p. 296)“The Hungarians, too, with their singular pedigree, how different they are in themselves from the dwellers of all other cities in Europe! and what warm and kindly natures they possess!” (p. 302) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “The gallery surrounding the grand staircase by which the room and its antechambers are approached is adorned with fresco-paintings—very creditably executed by Hungarian artists—representing the history of thecivilisation of Hungary and, beginning with the entry of the Huns into the country, portraying the various epochs of history, and ending with the revolutionary period of 1848.” (p. 291)“The Hall of Assembly, though small, is a very handsomely decorated apartment. On the lowest tier stand the chairs of crimson and gold, where sit the Cardinals, whilst on the desks in front of the seats above we recognised the familiar names of Graf Festitics and Prince Windishgraitz, which, on those gentlemen paying a visit to England some years ago, were, as might have been anticipated, converted into the more intelligible, if not euphemistic ones, of "Count Fiddlesticks," and "Prince Windowscratch."” (p. 292) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Upon inquiring of the manager of the hotel, who occupied a gloomy little office glazed in at the top of the stairs, he satisfied our curiosity by informing us that it belonged to a lady residing in the north of Hungary, whose leg had been amputated in childhood in consequence of injuries sustained from grape-shot, at the commencement of the bombardment of the city in 1849, during the war between the Imperial troops and the Revolutionists—a struggle which resulted in the gallant Magyars making themselves masters of the Citadel of Buda, on whose ramparts, after a three-weeks' heavily-sustained combat on both sides, the Hungarian flag floated over the city.” (p. 297) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “On the occasion of our visit, the debate was rather a noisy one, and the President's bell was in frequent requisition, but the very instant Baron Sennyei rose to speak, the most perfect silence reigned, and the eyes of every Delegate in the House were steadily fixed upon him. He is a great politician and the present leader of the Conservative party, or what is called Mérsékett ellenzék (moderate adverse party), and is spoken of as the one who will, in all probability, be chosen President of the Council at the next election.” (p. 289)“After we had remained listening some time to the expressive utterances of Baron Sennyei, Herr Franz Pulszky—a man of considerable note, not only in his own country, but in many European circles—conducted us to the Upper House, situated over the National Museum, where sit the nobles.” (p. 291) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “We however, as may be remembered, had stayed at this small but well-ordered hotel once before, and, as old acquaintances, had no intention of being turned away.” (p. 285)“On reaching the hotel, we find ourselves unexpectedly plunged in the lap of luxury, a Hungarian gentleman having offered to exchange our little chamber au quatrieme all amongst the chimneys and the cats, for his own handsome and commodious room on the first floor, one of the thousand acts of kindness we received whilst travelling in this country.” (p. 288) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Women again—natives of Pest—wearing dark-blue kerchiefs so disposed as to conceal the whole face, with the exception of eyes, nose, and mouth, and who only need the addition of a yashmak to give them the appearance of veritable daughters of the Prophet.” (p. 284)“Received at the entrance hall by a number of lackeys, dressed in a handsome Hussar uniform of black and scarlet, we were at once shown to the visitors' gallery. Many of the members wore the black cloth attila, and embroidered waistcoat…” (p. 288) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “IT is Fair-day in the Hungarian capital, and the hotels are as full as they can cram. There is not an inch of space left anywhere.” (p. 283)“At these fairs, four of which take place annually, no fewer than twenty-eight thousand strangers pour into Pest.” (p. 283)“At this season there is a perpetual round of balls and entertainments, skating being the favourite occupation during the hours of day.” (p. 288) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): | “There is no city where there is greater amusement and gaiety than Pest…” (p. 288) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**ÓBUDA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | "O'Buda or Alt Ofen, the latter being the German appellation for this straggling town or village, which being literally interpreted means "Old Stove," a name given to it probably on account of the hot springs which since time immemorial have existed here, or else from there having formerly been numerous lime-kilns in the neighbourhood." (p. 301)“…it somehow had a strange and weird sort of fascination for us, such an odd old place as it is, so still, so silent, everything in it so arid and parched, that it looked as though it had been baking for centuries past in its own oven!” (p. 301)“Recent excavations bear witness to the fact that a city formerly stood here capable of containing two hundred thousand inhabitants, a number equalling the population of Buda and Pest together at the present time.” (p. 302) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “It was known to the Romans as Aquincum, and there exist in the vicinity many interesting Roman remains, amongst which is an aqueduct, one mile and a half long, whose pillars are still partially standing, together with a Roman amphitheatre larger than that of Pompeii, containing numerous Roman inscriptions, proving that a temple of Nemesis once existed in its immediate vicinity.” (p. 302) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**BUDA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “In the square at Buda there stands a cross erected in memory of General Henzi and his Croatian compatriots who, fighting on the side of the Imperialists, fell during that sanguinary conflict.” (p. 298)“In the quaint old square, fantastic shadows, thrown by the gabled houses, lay sharply defined upon the dusty ground. In the small square windows, burning red, gleamed here and there a solitary light, contrasting strangely with the silvery moonlight; whilst above, thepalpitating stars shone pale from out their purple deeps. and looked down upon the ruined amphitheatre with its rugged lines.” (p. 304-305) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**KAISERBAD** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “The neighbourhood of the Kaiserbad is not only interesting as containing one of the old Turkish baths, but also on account of the belief held by Hungarian archaeologists that it was originally founded by the Romans.” (p. 303) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “OF all the pleasure resorts in the neighbourhood of Pest, none is so great a favourite as the Kaiserbad, on account of its mineral springs,” (p. 303) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Above the gardens is a small octangular building surmounted- by a cupola, the tomb of Sheikh Gül Baba, a Mussulman Saint, who died nearly two hundred years ago, and whose resting place is protected from Christian desecration by a special clause in the Treaty of Karlowitz of 1699.” (p. 303-304) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “The neighbourhood of the Kaiserbad is not only interesting as containing one of the old Turkish baths, but also on account of the belief held by Hungarian archaeologists that it was originally founded by the Romans.” (p. 303) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**RAITZENSTADT** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “It was from this well-chosen spot, which commands both sides of the Danube, that Görgei, the military leader of the insurrectionary party, with his forty thousand troops and battery of artillery from Kömorn shelled the fortress of Buda, then in the hands of the Imperialists, and succeeded after a prolonged siege of twenty-one days in hoisting on its ramparts the standard of Hungarian liberty.” (p. 306) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Beaching a small warehouse, we entered it for shelter.” (p. 311) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**FŰRED** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The monastery is situated on the spur of a mountain which forms one of the chain enclosing the Hungarian plains to the west, and beneath which lie the forests of Bakony, of unenviable notoriety as the hiding place of Hungarian brigands.” (p. 319) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “…the monastery of Sacer Mons Pannonx, the chief monastic institution of the country, dedicated to St. Martin, and erected, so it is said, on the precise spot on which the dwelling of the parents of St. Martin stood.” (p. 319) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “The present monastery is the third which has been erected on this site, the first having been destroyed by the Pagans, the secret warfare that had been going on between Christianity andPaganism during the reign of King Andras I., having come to an open rebellion in that of King Béla. The second was demolished by the Turks; whilst the one now standing is interesting as having been built by the Abbot Urias who made himself so conspicuous in the "Holy War."” (p. 320) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  | “…an important-looking personage comes stalking along, followed by a dog. His figure, pompous and comfortable, is enveloped in a long cloak lined with some beautiful fur resembling sable, which sways backwards and forwards, with the regularity of a pendulum. He is evidently a person of distinction, the polgár mester (mayor) probably or biro of Dorf-Fűred, a village not far distant.” (p. 318) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “We had secured rooms some weeks previously in the same hotel, or rather boarding-house, for strictly speaking there are no hotels here; but for which it is not likely we should have found accommodation, for the little place is evidently as full as it can cram.” (p. 314)“The service at the hotel was charged for on the bill, and I need scarcely say paid for also; but who could resist giving a douceur to the bright-eyed chamber-maid who kissed our hands when she brought our white coffee every morning, and who happens to be brushing away an imaginary cobweb just outside our bedroom door as we make our exit, and looking up so sweetly, wishes us a pleasant journey…” (p. 320) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**AGRAM** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “…the little Croatian capital…” (p. 323)“This clean, bright little city contains between eighteen and twenty thousand inhabitants,” (p. 325)“Verily there is no prettier sight in the universe than Agram on a Sunday morning” (p. 329) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The summer nights are delightful in Agram itself, and resemble those at Venice. The air is balmy, the sky soft and tender, and the great stars, flashing out of the purple sky, scintillate with the changeful splendour of the ruby, the topaz, and the emerald.” (p. 324)“...consists of an upper and lower town. The former is built on the side of a rocky hill, so steep that the houses in the narrow streets, which rise abruptly tier above tier and are approached by long flights of zig-zag steps...” (p. 326)“Beyond the foreground of picturesque house-tops, the Save, creating a shimmering pathway across the plains, is seen winding its way towards the Bosnian Mountains, whose outlines are softly pencilled on the sky.” (p. 326)“The country round Agram is very picturesque. A little beyond the city lies the peaceful valley of St. Xavier, together with that of Tuskanac, with their fragments of feudal castles, backed by a lofty hill crowned with pines.” (p. 331) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Reaching the outskirts of the little city, the most important place on the Save, our way takes us through the long street that, leads to the Jellachich Platz, so called from a Ban of that name, who once ruled the province as Viceroy.” (p. 324)“Making our way upwards, and passing the quarter of the "great unwashed," we at length reach broad, clean streets and lofty houses, and come to the Palace of the Ban, the various public offices, the Academy of Law, and the Museum. On another hill, separated by a narrow sandy gorge, and surrounded by fortifications and high battlemented walls, stand the Cathedral and Palace of the Archbishop. Exposed for centuries to the incursions of the Turks, many of the churches of Croatia, like those of Transylvania, were strongly fortified.” (p. 326) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Like the Magyars, the Croatians are very jealous of German influence, and the publication of books and papers in that language is in every way discouraged.” (p. 325) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “No fewer than nine periodicals are published in this thriving little capital, whilst a Literary Society has recently been formed for the purpose of circulating books, journals, and pamphlets throughout the Slav provinces, to further which clubs and reading rooms have been established in almost every village.” (p. 325)“…and come to the Palace of the Ban, the various public offices, the Academy of Law, and the Museum.” (p. 326S) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “It is now, however, occupied by the canaille of Agram, and this quarter may be said to rival ancient Cologne in its variety of perfumes that are not found in either Messrs.” (p. 326) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The women are attired in short white skirts, stiffly starched, and fluted to the waist, over which a long straight calico frontal is worn, trimmed with broad horizontal stripes of scarlet braid, laid on in a gradation of widths, the white full bodice, embroidered at the throat, being covered with innumerable rows of coral beads. Over this is generally worn a small white jacket of white kid, bordered with the black lamb's woolbefore mentioned, a beautiful fleece resembling that known in England under the rather vague term of "Astracan." The jacket in question is made so as to leave the front of the bodice exposed to view with its wealth of coral beads, and is not only one mass of the richest embroidery in various coloured silks, but small pieces of silver foil in the shape of stars are also added, which glisten in the sunshine. In addition to all, the fronts of this costly article of attire called a ''cabanitza " are adorned all over with scarlet tassels. The girls wear a scarlet kerchief round the head, but the married women a very imposing and effective head-dress, which in some respects resembles the square white taglia worn by the Neapolitan women, but much larger, consisting of a large square of muslin or calico, trimmed either with lace and scarlet braid supported on two curiously shaped pieces of wood called "horns," round which the back hair is coiled.” (p. 328)“The Croatian men also figure largely in embroidery. Their brown or black cloth tunics are handsomely worked in scarlet; whilst, slung over the shoulder by a cord of the same colour, is a large square bag, designated a "torba," which, hanging at the side, is completely covered with little scarlet tassels an inch and a half long.” (p. 328-329) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SISSEK** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Sissek—a miserable place with wide unpaved streets—contains many objects of interest to the archaeologist.” (p. 332)“Sissek, though possessing a population of little more than 1200, contains, at this time of year, when the harvest is being gathered in, almost as many thousand.” (p. 332) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The village of Old Sissek, which adjoins it, contains numerous remains of pillars and ancient buildings of Roman origin, together with a Roman causeway of massive masonry by which it is approached.” (p. 332) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Close to us, with their long chibouks standing by their sides, are two Turks, or Osmanlis as they prefer being called, for the term Turk is one of ridicule, signifying "rustic." Beside them sit a trioof young Servian ladies, dressed in black velvet jackets with large hanging sleeves richly embroidered in silver. Standing near the galley are a group of Albanians, warlike, magnificent-looking men armed to the teeth, with square shoulders and limbs like athletes. There are also men whose erect carriage, resembling that of the Serbs, and frank open brows, proclaim them to belong to Montenegro, that brave and independent little nation…” (p. 333-334)“On the forecastle is a mass of human life quite Eastern in its aspect: bright intelligent little Turks full of life and animation; heavy Bulgarians with downcast eyes and beetling brows, who, sitting apart, hold communication with no one; Armenians, Illyrians, Bosnians, Croatians, Hungarians, and uncivilized looking men from the villages lower down the Save.” (p. 334) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “"That little urchin," said he, looking down kindly upon him, "is a Minnesinger or guslar as they call them in Croatia; the Yougo- Slavs dedicate from their infancy to the Muses all male children who are born blind. As soon as they are old enough to handle anything, a small mandoline is given them, which they are taught to play, after which they are taken every day into the woods, where they are left till evening to commune in their little hearts with nature. In due time they become poets, or at any rate rhapsodists, singing of the things they never saw, and, when grown up, are sent forth to earn then livelihood, like the troubadours of old, by singing from place to place and asking alms by the wayside.” (p. 334-335) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Their dress is a white tunic encircled by a shawl at the waist, blue trousers tied in at the knee, and a small round cap with a crimson crown adorned with gilt ornaments, the latter worn as a symbol of their national freedom.” (p. 334) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “Being the centre of the corn trade, […] After being unloaded the corn is conveyed by train to its destination, a great deal finding its way to the English market.” (p. 332-333) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “Excited by the strains of music that followed the kolo, the little guslar took up his tiny instrument—a mere toy—and began singing some more ballads, which won for him no end of kreuzers and applause.” (p. 338) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**HUNGARY AND THE HUNGARIAN KINGDOM** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “…its towns and villages, which are designated in exactly the opposite way to those in other parts of Europe. The towns (mezővárosok) contain an exclusively agricultural population; whereas, the villages (falluk) are very large, and often possess many thousand inhabitants, an example of which may be given in Oroshaza, "a village" in the neighbourhood of the Theiss, which contains no fewer than 13,000 souls.” (p. 208) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “We have had the privilege of knowing many, and our impression has always been that a travelled, well-born, and well-educated Hungarian is one of the most polished and perfect gentlemen in the world.” (p. 228) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “In the Hungarian kingdom there are three universities, one at Buda-Pest, one at Koloszvár, and one at Agram, the capital of Croatia. There are also schools of Law and Jurisprudence at Pressburg, Kashau, and Grosswardein, besides the Collegii of Debreczin, Eperies, Baab, and others; that of Debreczin being exclusively Protestant and Calvinistic.” (p. 217) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “It is a singular fact that, notwithstanding the superabundance of land and the thinness of the population, the Hungarians are every day leaving their country in vast numbers. There surely must be something radically wrong in the system of a Government which does not offer inducements to the labouring classes under these circumstances to remain in their own country.” (p. 242) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |
| Name of the city/region:**BOSNIA** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The population of Bosnia is small, scarcely amounting to one million, of whom thirty-five thousand are Jews, and twelve thousand gipsies, the former being descendants of refugees from Italy and Spain. The remaining inhabitants are divided between Mahomedans and Christians, a Slav people, the original inhabitants of the country, who speak a Slav dialect, containing a large admixture of Turkish words.” (p. 341) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “…we have reached Bosnia —"Golden Bosnia," as it is familiarly called—whose efforts, together with those of Herzegovina, to obtain emancipation from Mahomedan oppression and misrule, called forth the sympathies of Europe, and elicited the diplomatic action of the great Powers on her behalf.” (p. 340)“The shores of this river are especially interesting in a historical point of view. It was on the conquest of Bosnia by the Osmanlis, who at that time spread themselves over the whole district of the Save, that the Military Frontier was established, or rather systematically organised, by Ferdinand of Austria.” (p. 340) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “We pass numerous villages, the houses of which, built on stakes, are all gables, balconies, and palisades.” (p. 342) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “What a splendid country Bosnia is, with its luxuriant vegetation and fertile soil. Hundreds of miles of it have never as yet been turned by either spade or plough. Nothing is wanting to render it a happy and prosperous country but colonists to bring its rich virgin soil under cultivation.” (p. 341) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

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| Name of the city/region:**SCHABATZ** |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “We have passed Schabatz with its hospital and gymnasium, for since this brave little race of Slavs have achieved their independence, they are imitating the civilised West in many of its national institutions.” (p. 346) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example):  |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |