KPI Database Model

Name of the traveler and title of travelogue:

Julia Clara Byrne: Picture of Hungarian Life

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Pressburg** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Pressburg, Hung. Poszony, is a dull, inactive-looking town, and has that depressed aspect which, whether in cities or in individuals, rarely fails to betray fallen greatness.” (p. 15)  “The quay is decidedly the least languid quarter of the lifeless old town, but it tells of no great commercial prosperity.” (p. 15) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “We had some difficulty in finding the ignoble, narrow and tortuous street which leads up to the first plateau; but although the road is steep, and by no means pleasant, we though ourselves amply compensated for our labour, whether by the beautiful view disclosed at every resting-place, or by the knowledge we gained of the nature and extent of the ruins themselves.” (p. 17) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “One cause of the cold ungenial aspect of the town is the employment of the wooden “tiles” so much used in Tirol, for roofing, and which, by the by, continue to be employed, although known to be cause of much destruction when a fire occurs.” (p. 19) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Here as everywhere, the characteristics of the Jewish nationality are fully maintained and immediately recognized – untidy streets, dingy little shops, second-hand wares, flashily-dressed women, at one gaudy and slovenly, living outside their houses and wearing that depressed expression peculiar to the Oriental races, but often combined with features to which it imparts a certain beauty.” (p. 18 – 19) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “Pressburg possesses two theatres, neither in very flourishing condition.” (p.20)  “It appears that Pressburg can boast the possession of one of the finest libraries in Hungary” (p. 23) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “It is called the Teufel’s Gemalde’and the legend attached to it, in asserting its mysterious origin, hints that it is to that we must attribute the freshness of the colouring, which has remained bright and clear, notwithstanding the period which has elapse since it was executed. Legend of the Picture.” (p. 23) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “Having secured our rooms in an old, rambling and not very prepossessing hotel, called the “National Hof,” or “Nemzeti Fogada”, which happened to be the nearest to the landing-place […]” (p. 15 – 16) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “[…] there is apparently considerable intercourse between Jews and Christians, at least in a commercial point of view.” (p. 19) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The people, as a rule, seem active and industrious; yet there is a sad amount of apparent poverty in the ragged and barefoot mendicant population by which one is beset.” (p. 19) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “There is, nevertheless, a cachet about the street architecture and general construction of the place, essentially foreign to an English eye, though it fails to supply that picturesque antiquity so often met with in the primitive towns of the Continent; and we must endorse the assertion that Pressburg carries with it few, if any, essentially Hungarian characteristics; so that the visitor sees little to remind him that he has crossed the Austrian boundry.” (p. 19. – 20.) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Tyrnau** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Tyrnau is a walled town of some importance, and stands in the midst of fertile plain on the river Tyrnawa.” (p.27) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “There is a much used tram-train communication between Pressburg and Tyrnau performing its trajet twice a day.” (p. 27) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Tyrnau boasts a fine specimen of the mediaeval architecture of Hungary, in one of those rare and beautiful chirches of that period, few of which have escaped the barbarity of the Turks.” (p. 27) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “As its population is mixed, it is provided with places of worship of several denominations: a synagogue, a Protestant church, a Greek church, and eight or nine Catholic churches, with and Ursuline convent.” (p.27) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “It boasts some well-built streets and fine edifices, among which are its lyceum and gymnasium, an infirmary and convalescent hospital, a military school, and a lunatic asylum.” (p. 27) |  |
| 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 employs many hands in its factories of broadcloth and linen, and has an increasing trade in wood and wines.” (p. 27) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Gönyö** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “ […]and as for Gönyö, no spot more dreary, dirty or miserable could be imagined. It consists of low, thinly scattered, one-storied huts, with thatched roofs and plaster walls.” (p. 34) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “From Pressburg to Gönyö, the point of junction of the Danube and Raaber arm – which afterwards divides, at Raab, into three streams, respectively called the larger and smaller Raab, and the Leitha – the banks are extremely flat, and by no means picturesque […]” (p. 34) |  |
| 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: | “The steward now left us to our meal, having first supplied us with some very dark and very dry bread, and a bottle of very sour wine, which was certainly not Tokay.” (p. 40) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “We had got a pretty tolerable breakfast on board the steamer, and therefore needed not to throw ourselves on the tender mercies of the wretched Gönyöites, who appeared so starved that it was doubtful whether the deserted little village contained so much as a loaf of bread for its own consumption.” (p.35)  “We could not imagine that there could be any reliance on the officials we were likely to find in such a hovel, and almost began to recall some of the warnings given us at Vienna about the deceptions that would be practiced upon us, and the ambushes into which we should infallibly be betrayed.” (p. 35) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Raab** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Raab (Hung. Nagy-Gyor) is happy in its site.” (p. 44) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “It stands at the confluence of the Raab and the Rabnitz, in the midst of a large extent of plain, and offers every facility whether for defence or commerce. The town itself is, so to speak, surrounded by another town, from which it is separated by a glacis.” (p. 44) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “On reaching the hotel, we perceived that the carriage had just arrived, and a very comfortable carriage it was: open, and holding four inside, with one seat beside the driver.” (p. 53)  “We had arrived by boat: we now took our departure by train. This therefore was our first experience of a Hungarian railway, and the impression was decidedly favourable.” (pg. 91) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “Raab is a well-built town, the houses being almost entirely of stone.” (p. 45)  “We visited one or two churches, and entered the Cathedral, where a few worshippers were kneeling scattered about, but it is not a particularly fine building. Near this stands the Archbishop’s Palace, already mentioned; a really imposing edifice, castellated in form, and solidly built of stone, surrounded by a garden, and pleasantly situated on the banks of the Leitha.” (p. 49)  “Another important-looking building e pointed out to us was the Carmelite Convent, formerly the residence of the Governor of the Province.” (p. 49) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The urbanity, and intelligent alacrity of all those we met here, and their readiness to help and serve a foreigner, struck us very forcibly.” (p. 43)  „...but once among Hungarians – and the more we saw of the m the more were we pleased with them.” (p. 44)  „The Hungarian peasantry are characterized by a fine chivalrous spirit, and a feeling of fraternity prevails amont them, rarely met with among those who are bound by the tie of nationality only.” (p. 44)  „The lower orders here are even more respectful in their manner than in Austira, and not only address you, after the manner of the latter, as „Your Graciousness,” declaring at every moment that they „Kiss your hands,” but they suit the action to the world, and it is impossible to escape from this practical salutation, not only on the part of beggars and market-people, but also domestic servants, and even shopkeeprs.” (p. 45)  „With their generosity and large-heartedness, be it remembered, they combine the most refined civilization and the most engaging manners. Every Hungarian, no matter of that station, is by birth a gentleman.” (p. 47)  “…but the Hungarians are a most tolerant people, and so liberal in their ideas as well as their feelings, that they never dispute about religious opinions, or harbour either ill-feeling or contempt against those whose convictions differ from their own.” (p. 50)  “As a race, the Hungarians are strikingly handsome people.” (p. 53)  “We cannot, however, overlook one objectionable habit, common to the whole nation, which they carry to an excess scarcely known out of Spain – that of incessantly smoking.” (p. 53)  “In riding, driving, and racing, the Magyar has not his equal. It is no figure of speech to say that he looks as if he were a part of his horse: he bestrides him with and easy grace which comes by nature, and which no teaching could ever impart.” (pg. 79)  “They are the “Zigeuners”, a nomad tribe akin to the Gitanos of Spain, the Bayaderes of Portugal, the Egyptians and Bohemians of central Europe, as they are indiscriminately called, and the Gipsies of England. As in other countries, the Zigeuners of Hungary have their own laws, their own religious belief – or disbelief – their own customs and habits, their own language, and, pre-eminently, their own music.” (p. 82)  “The whole fraternity carried in their countenances – indeed on their whole persons – the stamp of their race. Their complexions were dark and swarthy, their hair, eyebrows, and beards, of a jetty black; they were none of them tall, but supple and well proportioned, and all had a more of less intelligent expression.” (pg. 84)  “The Zigeuner-volk constitute an important element in the social condition of the Hungarian people, and are regarded in the light of a national institution, without the cooperation of which their popular festivities, public and private, their christenings, betrothals, and marriages, their anniversaries and family gatherings, would be devoid of spirit or interest. The musical faculties with which these people are born seem almost to amount to a supplementary sense, Theoretically speaking they know not one note of music; but their ear catches and their mind retains any air they may hear, and the possess the power of reproducing it on any of their own simple instruments with wonderful accuracy.” (pg. 88 – 87)  “It is very remarkable that the zigeuners seem to belong to all countries, and yet maintain their own distinctive peculiarities from generation to generation, so rigidly that there is no tracing in them any similarity to any of the races among which they live. They are of wonderfully hardy constitution, and will face the extremest cold and the extremest heat, without any of the artificial preservatives which, with all other people, become necessities of nature.” (pg. 89)  “The zigeuner is reckless as a child, and wild as a beast of prey. He knows no care for the morrow, and is always in need and squalid poverty. Though eager for a meal when he can get it, he will go without food uncomplainingly; but tobacco is to him a necessity, and this he must have. He is, however, content with the vilest sort, and if he cannot obtain any to smoke, he rolls up what he can procure into a ball, and keeps it in his mouth. The newly-born zigeuner child is from the first hour of its birth plunged into the nearest spring, no matter what season, and, after three weeks, it travels, tied to its mother’s back or borne on her head, whether through piercing cold or torrid heat. For the first year or two it wears no clothes, grows up without instruction and without religion, generally in a state of considerable moral degradation, and if educated at all, only in the art of plundering to the best advantage.” (pg. 89)  “In examining the character of the gipsy-people, we shall see that there is a considerable amount of simplicity in their nature.” (pg. 90)  “In the horse-trade the zigeuners do not bear the best reputation. They possess the art of patching up old or diseased horses, and of giving them, by means of drugs and other treatment, a youthful and healthy appearance calculates to deceive even a knowing connoisseur; and by the time that, after paying for his horse a price commensurate with this flattering but temporary condition, he discovers the trick, and finds that he has only purchased an old hack made ‘beautiful for ever’, the cunning vendors are far away.” (pg. 90) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “The Bishop’s Palace and diocesan seminary are substantial-looking , and, together with the Gymnasium, Public schools, Academy, and Monasteries, give a distinctive character to the place.” (p. 45)  “There are in Raab two poor-houses, but, as we were told, no Government or parochial schools for the poor.” (p. 50)  „The population is much mixed as to religion, and as it consists of Catholics, Protestant, and Jews, there is a Synagogue, a Roman Chatholic Church, and a Lutheran and Calvinist Meeting House.” (p. 50)  “The Lutherans, as before stated, have a large church here, and within the enclosure which contains it are boys’ and girls’ schools, where about one hundred and fifty of each sex are received. They appeared tough and wild, and the schools did not strike us as being particularly well organized.” (p. 80) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “It was originally built by the Romans, and its position betrays the sagacity of that people.” (p. 44) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “Her Eiszdorfer’s wife was a handsome woman, considerably younger than her husband; nevertheless they made a fine couple.” (p. 81) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “There were several tables, some for three or four and some for larger numbers. Ours was a small square table, and awaited us in on corner of the room: nevertheless, on our entrance, the company, consisting chiefly of Hungarian officers, rose as we passed them, and bowed politely, but unobtrusively.” (p. 48) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The agreed upon, we strolled back through the marketplace, where the beauty of the fruit arrested out attention; and a prepossessing looking woman having petitioned us to patronized her wares, we found she spoke a very comprehensible German.” (p. 51)  “In this description of provision, there can be no greater contrast than between Spain and Hungary, for while the commonest household bread provided in the barracks and workhouses of the Peninsula is of the finest and most delicate texture, and white almost as snow, the bread of Hungary, in common use, is of the roughest, coarsest, darkest description, made in enormous loaves, and apparently eaten at any date after the first sees the light. Each vendor has beside him or her a number of these circular loaves, standing edgeways, and one against the other, like millstones; the purchaser buying occasionally a whole one, but more often asking for so many pounds, which are weighted off the loaf, a steel-yard being generally employed in the transaction. As nearly as we could calculate, the price seemed to be two pence the pound. The fancy-bread provided in the bettermost shops, and in the hotels, is of the first-rate quality, and more delicate than either the French or English fancy-bread; more in fact, like the German rolls.” (p.52)  “He wore a broad-brimmed, and somewhat pointed, felt hat, a braided frock-coat, with silver buttons, a straight black cloth waistcoat, tight pantaloons, and Hessian boots, and, as he was of a tall commanding figure, looked remarkably gentlemanly.” (p. 53)  “On our inquiring whether Hungarian ladies wore any national costume, he bade her fetch her winter cloak – a most magnificent garment of black silk-velvet, half covered with a broad trimming of fur, and lined throughout with the same. She told us the price of such a cloak was 150 guldens, but then it lasted a lifetime. It seems it is the pride of the Hungarian women to possess on of these cloaks, and they often spend the most fabulous sums in the purchase.” (pg. 81- 82)  “Content to wear rags when they can obtain no better covering, they are yet childishly fond of finery, and delight in decking themselves with the gaudiest colours. An old military uniform or a braided coat possesses an indescribable charm for them, and they will wear any amount of glass beads. The musical zigeuners generally appear in peasant costume, but some will don, especially if they can purchase it cheaply second-hands, the rich dress-costume of the Magyar, or the ordinary modern dress of the upper classes, a graceful and picturesque attire.” (pg. 90) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “It was market-day in Raab: not merely the market-day of vegetable, fruit, and poultry-vendors: not simply the import-day of butchers’ meat, eggs and butter; but a grain and cattle market, and moreover, a great horse fair.” (pg. 78)  “There are several important manufactures carried on at Raab, among which that of tobacco is one of the principal. The cutlery made there, including sword blades, has a high reputation. Wine is also manufactured here, for exportation as well as for home consumption, and raw silk is among the articles produced in the vicinity.” (pg. 91) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “We had withdrawn to our rooms, and were preparing for rest, supposing from the stillness of the streets that all Raab was slumbering, when we were startled by an outburst of melodious sounds, which came floating through the open windows like a magical and mysterious spell, for we could none of us recognize the instrument to which we were listening. The melody was singularly wild and melancholy, and the executant must have been unusually gifted.” (p. 76)  “The whole performance was perfectly extemporaneous, and the melody had that peculiar flow which stamps at once its national character. Though we were by no means familiar with Hungarian music, we fancied we should have recognized it for that, anywhere.” (pg. 83 – 84) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “Whether there is a really greater and more abject poverty in Hungary than in Austria is it difficult to say, but certainly it is far more visible here than there. As we stood talking to this poor woman, we could not help noticing the entrance of a church close by grouped round with beggars, plying their mendicant trade, just as they may be seen at the church doors of the Peninsula.” (p. 51 – 52)  “Madame spoke little or no German: in fact, so potent is the national feeling of Hungarians, that it is rare to find, even among women who have had the best education, any knowledge of the German language.” (p. 81) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “It is difficult for an Englishman bred in the sophisticated atmosphere of modern civilization – conventionally so-called – to accustom himself to this primitive, but, to him, novel state of society. Necessarily suspicious of all whom he does not know, he will hardly address in a public carriage or assembly, much less invite to his house and welcome to his hearth, a man who, however gentlemanly he may appear, has not been “properly introduced” to him. We do not blame him: in a country like our own, it could not be otherwise; but when we see a condition of things so preferable, actually existing contemporaneously with our own hard, reserved, suspicious customs, we cannot help envying the almost Arcadian lives of this simple, honest, free-hearted and noble people.” (p. 47)  “We were nevertheless much struck with the difference between this scene and that which may be witnessed in London and elsewhere at a gathering of this nature. The coarseness and brutality, not to day depravity, supposed universally to disgrace the genus horse-dealer, are altogether absent from the Hungarian horse-fair, so that even when engaged in a pursuit which, strange as it may be, is wont as a rule to demoralize those who follow it, the Hungarian, a bright example, contrives not to forget himself, and remains true to the traditions of his character.” (pg. 79 – 80) |  |
| Others: | “At Raab, perhaps for the first time, we felt that we really were in a new and strange country: there was no forgetting it. Although German is here the language of commerce it is never spoken willingly, and only as it were to oblige the stranger, and to condescend to his inability to understand the only recognized tongue of the Magyar.” (p. 43)  “It is difficult to believe that so simple an instrument could be capable of producing a tone at once so sweet and so powerful, or that it should admit of such rapid, varied and expressive execution. It is called the “Czimbalom.”” (pg. 83) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **St. Martinsberg** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “He showed us, in a distance, the well-wooded and romantic Bakony forest, covering a large tract of land, estimated at about 60 miles in length, and from 15 to 25 in breadth.” (p. 56) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The monastery contains within its walls an extensive seminary, and the church, which has a fine dome forming the centre of the whole pile, imparts to it an important appearance.” (p. 65) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “It is astonishing to see what numbers of Jews have settled themselves in Austria and Hungary. Even at the small village of St. Martinsberg, where ten years ago there was not one, now thrives a population of 200, who appear to fatten on the simplicity of the unsophisticated natives.” (p. 75 – 76) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “He seemed proud of his library – the third in importance in Hungary – containing 80,000 volumes, sacred and profane, together with a valuable collections of MSS.” (p. 65)  “In an adjoining gallery, called the Museum, is an elaborate collection of coins, or rather simulacra of coins, but wonderfully well executed, in plaster, and either bronzed, silvered or gilt, as the case requires. The Museum likewise contains a most interesting series of geological specimens found in the neighbourhood, and also of many varieties of woods, neatly cut in the shape of books, and described on the labels on their backs.” (p. 66) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: |  |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “Elspet was a first-rate manager. She was a pretty, lively little woman, apparently between twenty-five and thirty; young enough, in comparison with her husband, to feel that she was his pet, and the little air of conscious spoiling this imparted to her bearing was by no means unbecoming.” (p. 74) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “We therefore determined to dine at the little inn, where our horses would have to be put up; but on driving into the yard, the place looked so rough and unpromising that we began to question whether that measure could possibly be adopted.” (p. 60) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “On our way, we met considerable herd of the woolly pigs we had seen before. It appears that the meat of these beasts is excellent eating, and as for the fur, they are shorn at regular intervals, and the produce serves to stuff inferior furniture, to stiffen mortar, and in fact, meets all purposes for which cow-hair is used in other countries.” (p. 54)  “The farmers, to encourage their labourers – men and women – in getting through their work, are in the habit, on the day on which the harvest ought to terminate, of treating the young men and maidens to a dance under the trees, with a rustic orchestra, and a supper to which all sit down together.” (p. 55)  “We may mention here that a vast number of the lower class of Hungarians follow the occupation of herdsmen, and that the swine-herd, the goat-herd, the shepherd, the cow-herd, and the horse-herd are altogether distinctive in character, capacity and costume. In these several callings, however, the peasants of Hungary are quite at home, and a bucolic taste seems altogether natural to them.” (p. 57)  “Horned cattle are abundant in this part of the country, but one does not often see fine cows. They are generally large and bony, but are said to yield good butter, though the milk we saw looked very poor.” (p. 58)  “Land is therefore partitioned into equal portions among sons, but daughters receive their share in and equivalent sum of money; if there are no sons, the parents seek to obtain husbands for their daughters, who then inherit the lands as if they were sons.” (p. 59) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “Notwithstanding this, the land is well and carefully cultivated; and although there are large tracts of barren country, considerable patches of forest, and sandy wastes, the amount brought under cultivation is in proportion to population, and their wants – such as they are – appear to be adequately provided for.” (p. 55) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “We passed some abject-looking little hamlets, thinly peopled by weather-beater peasants, half-clad children, and women field-labourers, whose dwelling-places betoken the poverty of their resources. They are mostly ill-constructed mud or plaster cottages, of one storey, rarely with the addition of a grenier, and the door opening into the living – sometimes the only – room, the interior of which gives no idea of comfort as we understand the term.” (p. 55)  “One could not but wonder, in looking at him, what manner of life he could have led in this small, obscure, almost uncivilized village.” (p. 71) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: | “The glimpse we had of this little Hungarian home, where we had been so kindly received, had been eminently interesting, and the episode in its master’s previous life had revealed a touch of nature which at once broke through differences of creed, climate, nation, and language, and seemed to bring us singularly near.” (p. 75) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Komorn** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “At Komorn, the Danube is joined by the Waag, whose valley is one of the most picturesque and beautiful in Europe.” (p. 94) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “We ought to add that the carriages are not only padded and quilted, but handsomely lined throughout with crimson leather. Beneath the feet are sheepskin rugs.” (p. 92) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “It is, however, only fair to add that, fond as he is of his pipe, a Hungarian is so delicate where the laws of hospitality are concerned, that the slightest intimation on the part of a stranger that he is annoyed by it, whether on his own account or that of the ladies of his party, is quite sufficient to put a stop to it.” (p. 91 – 92) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “In 1848-9 the Austrian army made desperate but futile efforts to gain possession of the fortress of Komorn, but the Hungarians, under Klapka, resisted bravely and successfully, and the fortress continued to maintain its reputation.” (p. 94)  “Legend of the castle of Hrisco.” (p. 95 – 101)  “Legend of the Spring of Pestheny” (p. 102 – 103) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Dotis** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Dotis is curiously contrived town, being partly on the hill and partly on the brink of the lake.” (p. 104) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “It is between the two portions of the town, that survive the remains of the old ruined castle, once a palace, and the residence of the King Matthias Corvinus. It is a highly picturesque and interesting spot, and is frequented for its thermal springs.” (p. 104) |  |
| 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): | “These vineyards are owned by the Zichy, Esterhazy, and Széchenyi families, and cover a large extent of country.” (p. 104) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Gran** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “We were delighted with the place: there was a charm of primitiveness about it which made it very attractive, and the scattered streets and dwellings show it to have been of great extent, while the whole character of the spot is peculiar to itself.” (p. 108) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Nature has done much for it, and the Porphyry mountains, between which the Danube flows at this point, are a continuation of the range which forms the beautiful valley of the Gran river.” (p. 108) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “It was a beautiful afternoon, and the approach to Gran delighted us: the view of the city being greatly enhanced by the outline of the domes cathedral, the finest modern building in Hungary, and recalling the form of St. Peter’s at Rome.” (p. 106)  “Below, the eye follows the architectural lines of the handsome buildings which stand but a little way back from the bank, and mask the foot of the hill, consisting of the residences of the suffragan-bishop, canons, and seminarists, the Archive and Record Office, the library, and the palace now appropriated to the use of the Prince-Primate of all Hungary, whose archiepiscopal see is Gran.” (p. 106 – 107)  “The ground is remarkable for its inequalities, and the rise to the summit of the hill, on which stand the Cathedral and the extensive remains of crumbling walls which surrounding it, extremely steep” (p. 111)  “In order therefore to take advantage of the intervening time, we walked to the other part of the town to see a small church, which we were assured was built on the model of the Pantheon at Rome.” (p. 118) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): |  |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “The library of Gran is another surviving evidence of the quondam importance of the place, and we saw it under favourable circumstances – swept and garnished, and enlivened with boxes of flowers on the landing and up the handsome marble staircase, in honour of the coming conclave. It contains amongst its 60,000 vols. many valuable “incunables,” and other literary curiosities, a fine collection of illuminates MSS., and also of early engravings and etchings.” (p. 114 – 115) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Gran – in Hungarian, Esztregon, in Latin Strigonium – plays an important part in the history of Hungary, and has been scene of stirring and memorable events. It was the birthplace of St. Stephen, and there was he baptized; at Gran it was that he first girded on the famous sword which still exists among the regalia, and is and object of veneration to the whole nation; and here also was he dubbed a knight and crowned a sovereign. For a long time Gran was the residence of the Court, though it subsequently yielded to the sway of the Mongols. Later, however, it recovered its importance, and became the see of the Prince Archbishop and Primate of Hungary, after having been from 1543 to 1683 in the power of the Turks, during which time Pressburg was chosen as the temporary abode f the Prelate” (p. 107) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “We now felt no doubt that it was no other than the Primate himself from whom we had received this mute welcome…” (p. 110)  “As we pursued our way, we perceived at a distance the good Primate in affable conversation with a poor cripple he had met; he looked on him with a benign air, and the poor man’s face brightened beneath his smile.” (p. 111)  “It drew up at a small door leading into the sacristry, and the “heyduk” having let down the steps, a Bishop, wearing a pastoral cross on a broad green watered ribbon, and his cassock edged with violet, alighted and entered the church. This was the Bishop of Raab, one of the Primate’s guests, who had just arrived.” (p. 112)  “The Secretary immediately retired, and the Prince Primate, assuring us of a cordial welcome, placed us, and sat down himself. His figure is commanding, and he looked eminently ecclesiastical in his long cassock edged with violet; his forehead is nearly bald, his features delicate, the whole contour being remarkably refined and intellectual, while the expression was full of benignity.” (p. 121) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “It was not without some difficulty we found our way to the principal inn – it can hardly be called an hotel – which stood in a large enclosure, partly planted and partly filled up with a bath-house and other out – buildings. It was a irregular, old-fashioned house, but its aspect rather pleased us, and so did the faced of the host and hostess. The cuisine and the beds were perhaps above the average, and the baths excellent; but we could not help experiencing a dislike to the extremely dirty floor of the dining-room.” (p. 108 – 109) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “He wore a black cloth cassock, and a round hat, fitting closely to the shape of the head, but with a rather broad brim, and round it was a gold cord, which was tied behind, and hung down with two small gold acorns at the ends.” (p. 109 – 110) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “In the evening there came a zigeuner band into the hotel, and played for some little time in the public room, and afterwards we were regaled with some vocal choruses by a musical society, who held their practicing parties twice a week in a large room belonging to the hotel. There were among them some really fine voices, and they executed some of their national melodies, in parts, iv very good style” (p. 110 – 111) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Szob** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Szobb is an important station, whether for river or rail-traffic; it is well situated, and sheltered by a forest of chestnut-trees.” (p. 128) |  |
| 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: |  |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Maroth** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “On the opposite bank lies Maroth, a lovely spot nestling in a delightful valley; its buildings clustered together with picturesque effect: among them we distinguish a Catholic and a Protestant Church, a large inn, the Court-house, and a handsome villa.” (p. 128) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The mountains which enclose it are beautifully undulating in outline, the most striking being those known as the Dobokold and the Sashegy, near Maroth, merging into the Keserus and Prepost, which from a background to the little town of Dömös, while on the opposite bank we see the Zebegenyi.” (p. 129) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The inhabitants are all Magyars.” (p. 128 – 129) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “At Maroth was formerly the Dobozyburg, or Schloss of the house of Dobozy. A dramatic incident, which occurred in this family in 1526, is recorded by the presence of three trees, planted on the spot where it is said to have taken place. It appears that on the occasion of an invasion by the Turks, Dobozy, who was just married to a young and beautiful wife, taken by surprise, and fearing lest she should fall into the hands of those barbarians, threw himself on a horse, placing his bride before him, and set off at full speed, but had not proceeded far before the beast stumbled and fell, breaking his leg, so that their further flight was rendered hopeless.” (p. 129) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Dömös** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “At Dömös we pass the ruins of the of an ancient feudal castle, perched on Mount Arpas; and here may also be seen a fine church, built on the ruins of a celebrated monastery.” (p. 129) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Waitzen** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “It is built with much regularity, and possesses some striking building. Besides the Cathedral, there are three Catholic churches, an American, and a native Protestant chapel.” (p. 136)  “Waitzen contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is a Bishop’s see: its Cathedral, is said to be built on the model of S. Peter’s at Rome, and is considered, after that of Gran, the finest in Hungary.” (p. 136)  “The Palace is a moderate-sized mansion, and rather simple and comfortable than rich or magnificent.” (p. 140)  “The house is built on the best modern principles of hot-air warming, ventilation, and drainage, and is scrupulously clean; the windows are large and unbarred, the grounds airy and cheerful, the food liberal, the hours-moderate.” (p. 149)  “We could not help being struck with some of the street-architecture of Waitzen, and were so much amused with the quaint frontage of a butcher’s shop, that we could not resist taking a sketch of it.” (p. 151) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “The crimes for which imprisonment is inflicted are robbery, horse-stealing – the crime most prevalent in Hungary – manslaughter, and murder.” (p. 150) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “There are at Waitzen two town-houses, a college, a gymnasium and library, a seminary, and a Bishop’s palace, with its gardens. There are also several public institutions – an admirable deaf and dumb school, two normal schools, and Orphan asylum, the large and massive prison, and an extensive convent.” (p. 136) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “For a period of 143 years it remained more or less under Turkish domination, during which time the Cathedral was turned into a Mosque, the Dominican Monastery into a Bath-house, and other scared buildings were desecrated, until Archduke Charles of Lothringia drove the Moslems out of Hungary; but Waitzen had become a heap of rubbish, surrounded by a few miserable huts. As if Fate were resolved to pursue it under every aspect, pestilence and conflagration attacked the newly built city which rose out of these ruins; but the paternal solicitude of the Bishop Wigazzi mitigated these evils, and under his fostering care it became once more a flourishing spot, adorned with churches and imposing edifices.” (p. 136 – 137) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “The “Goldene Hirsch”may have been the best inn in Waitzen, but it would not have been though much of in any other town, consequently the company was not exactly aristocratic: still it was respectable.” (p. 148) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “So we turned into the dining-room and asked the waiter what he could give us. The choice was not extensive, and the hackneyed dish of “Wiener Schnitzel” – Hung. “Borju szelet” – seemed about the most promising item on the carte, so we bade him bring it, with a bottle of Vöszlai, as quickly as the circumstances would admit, and were wondering how we could turn the interval to account, when two or three other persons entered and seated themselves at different tabled.” (p. 146) |  |
| 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: | “Furs and skins from an important article of commerce all over Hungary, and many skins of great beauty, which have not yet been introduces into England, are in ordinary use here. Doubtless, their furs are prepared in first-rate style, and with consummate knowledge of the article they are handling – a fur dress seems to be expected to last a lifetime – and they certainly have a very supple and beautiful appearance, but we could not discover that they cost less than furs in England. ” (p. 141) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Pesth** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Pesth must be a bleak city, and the streets are almost as draughty and chilling as those of Genoa.” (p. 210) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “Pesth now contains upwards of 6000 houses and 160,000 inhabitants. It stands 215 feet above the level of the Black Sea, on a sandy and occasionally marshy moor, surrounded by more or less elevated plains, and supposed to have been long since the bed of a dried up inland sea.” (p. 158) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “Pesth being a city of some extent, conveyance by omnibus must have become almost a necessity with the inhabitants.” (p. 207)  “We took, one day, an omnibus journey to the Stadtwaldchen, to see the Pest Zoological Gardens, - Hung. “A Pesti Állatkertben Jelenleg Élő Állatok Névjegyzéke,”- and as it happened we had the vehicle to ourselves: it was a very cold drive, the omnibus being an open one.” (p. 214)  “There was a public omnibus – an open one! – which started from its office at the proper hour, and to that, we had – reluctantly, or not – to go on foot; so like the day itself, thoroughly sulky, half asleep and half awake, thither we dragged ourselves, and only say the first streaks of dawn redden the sky as we crossed the bridge on our way to the Buda side, whence the train started, and from which point we were to take a regretful leave of the Danube.” (pg. 240) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The Leopold-Stadt forms the northernmost division, and is built with great regularity. The new market-place is a fine structure, and is surrounded by handsome buildings, but the most striking edifice in this quarter is the Neuge-baude, a massive pile comprising military magazines and artillery barracks.” (p. 159)  “Some of the most interesting days we spent in Pesth were passed in the Museum, a handsome, well-apointed, stone building of great extent, in the Corinthian style, standing in a well laid-out garden, enclosed withing a massive iron railing.” (p. 188) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “We had not been many hours in Pesth before we had occasion to learn, by agreeable experiences, that urbanity and consideration for strangers, which seems a part of the Hungarian nature, is practiced no less amiably and readily in the busy and matter-of-fact life of its capital, than among the simpler, and less-occupied, denizens of the provinces.” (p. 165)  „The number of Jews residing in Pesth exceeds that of any other city of Hungary. They wear a distincitve dress here as in Vienna, i.e. they are readily distinguishable by their long beards, and long straight-cut coats. They have several fine synagogues; and one, quite newly built, is a very costly building.” (p. 187 – 188)  „In Hungary good speakers are by no means rare, and eloquence is rather the rule than the exception.” (p. 189)  „So powerful is the feeling of patriotism in Hungary, that hardly any of the rising generation can be persuaded to speak, read, or in any way recognize the German language.” (p. 212)  „The Magyars – like other people – have their own notions of business, and their own ways of doing things; and at that hour no conveyance was to be had that would carry us from our door to the station.” (pg. 239- 240) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “The Theatre was burnt down in 1847, and the Redoute was seriously damaged during the revolution of 1849. It is, however, now completely restored, and although the idea of using it as a theatre has been abandoned, it offers a larger and smaller Redoute-saal, divided by a spacious vestibule, and a large coffee-room, dining-room, billiard-room and ‘bier-halle’. It also contains a hall for flowers-shows, and down one side is a promenade with trees: the whole being decorated with considerable taste and at great cost.” (p. 159 – 160)  “One of our first visits at Pesth was the National Academy – one of the most glorious monuments of the patriotism of modern Hungary.” (p. 180)  “The library presents a very handsome interior, and is admirably arranged. It contains nearly 70,000 volumes, of which 30,000 were the gift of Count Teleky, whose bust occupied a justly conspicouos place at one extremely, opposite that of Count Istevan Szecheny.” (p. 186)  “The Library attached to the Museum at Pesth is a handsome building, and its contents are admirably classified and arranged. It contains upwards of 200,000 volumes, some of which are rare, and among them are a considerable number of “incunables.” It possessed, among other curiosities, the first book ever printed in Hungary.” (p. 205)  “The University at Pesth we could not see: the students, 1000 in number, being away for vacation, the painters and cleaners had taken possession of the place, and even the library was not to be visited.” (p. 210)  “There is a Restauration on the premises, and a great deal of pleasure-ground, provided by the owner with arbours, swings, &c., and supplied with shooting galleries and games, bands of music and dancing places, which attract crowds of visitors during the summer months. The admission fee is very small.” (p. 215) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Its origin may be dated from the 13th century; though many assign it a precious existence as the Transacineum of the ancients, and others affirm it to have flourished 900 years ago under Duke Arpad, the princely ancestor of the Magyars. (…) At that time, Pesth numbered scarcely 13,000 inhabitants, but it has now increased to 160,000, and commerce, which was carried on with considerable timidity, has begun rapidly and vigorously to augment.” (p. 156 - 157)  “Legend of the “Stock-im-Eisen””. (p. 167 – 180)  “The Legend of the Monk of Plattnitz.” (pg. 192 – 205) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “Of this institution the learned and highly respected esteemed Professor Ronay is secretary, having a suite of rooms withing the building, and one object we had in view was to make acquaintance of this remarkable man.” (p. 180)  “Professor Ronay is the author of several excellent educational works, and shewed us some grammars and other books, which he had compiled for the use of this pupils while earning his living as a teacher.” (p. 185)  “We often spent a pleasant and instructive hour with Professor Ronay, who one evening proposed to introduce us to Dr. Corvacs and his family, they being among the few people just now in Pesth. The Doctor is a very clever man, and has recently invented a very ingenious machine for probing wounds, which we had seen at the Paris Exhibition.” (p. 210) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “We found the hotels tolerably full; and after trying at one or two said to be the “best”, we were glad to find room at the “Jagerhorn”, a very fine and extensive establishment in a convenient central situation. It is built on a somewhat Oriental plan, round a large paved patio, or court, and is six stories high.” (p. 154) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Let the hungry traveller, however, beware how he orders his meal at the Redoute, or indeed almost anywhere, after the national dinner-hour, or before the national supper-hour. Between these two epochs of the Restaurateur’s day he will find nothing ready by a distinct and separate operation; so that he is doomed to wait, wasting moments often precious, and the interval is so protracted that he is tempted to take the dawdling Kellner by the beard, and ask him how many inches he means to let it grow between the order and its execution.” (p. 160)  “From the nature of the groups that surrounded us, we judged that, in Pesth; family-life must be organized rather as in England than as in France, and that domestic sociality was order of the day.” (p. 161)  We were greatly amused by the primitive custom, adhered to by the shopkeepers in Pesth and other Hungarian towns, of exhibiting on a shutter outside their shops a pictorial representation of every article contained within, so that it is no at all unusual to find that they literally sell nothing but what is so described.” (pg. 207 – 208)  “Being curious to see how pauper life is conducted in Pesth, we took a walk one day to the Workhouse, which we found on the outskirts of the city. It is a large, well-appointed house, standing withing a roomy “Park”- everything is a Park here – and kept wonderfully clean. It holds three hundred men and women, who are of course on separate sides of the house, and it supported by a rate on the parish; but none are admitted who cannot prove their destitution.” (p. 208)  “He wore a black velvet smoking cap, with gold band and tassel, and his head, with his fine grey beard and moustache, offered a model for a painter.” (p. 208)  “The meal of which we partook at Dr. Corvacs’ was characteristic of the customs of the nation. It corresponded exactly with what in Yorkshire is called a “high rea,” except that – in place of the cold meats, fowls, or pies which appear on table in that ‘land o’ cakes’ – little recherche “hors d’aeuvres” were handed round, and certainly proved Mademoiselle to the a first-rate cordon bleu.” (p. 212) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “There are also in Pesth manufactories of silk and cotton stuffs. The fur and skin trade is a specialite of the country, and very rich and handsome articles are produced in this costly material. Calf-leather and kid are of first-rate quality, and a large quantity of the former must be employed in the manufacture of the high Hessian boots, some reaching half-way up the leg and others to the knee, worn here by all classes – wondrously cheap they are, too, according to our notions of chaussure. Gloves are, of course, an important manufacture in Pesth, and are perhaps the best that can be obtained anywhere.” (p. 163) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): | “The luxury of some of the shops and marts of fashion, and the brilliance of the fancy goods, may be said to rival those of Paris, and the price asked for imported articles is extremely high.” (p. 162) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The extreme uncleanliness of the floor, rivalling any we had seen in Spain, almost deterred us from remaining…” (p. 160)  “The extremes of poverty and luxury are more apparent in Hungary than in Germany…” (p. 162) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: | “Cloths, flannels, and all woollen manufactures are extremely dear, through indigenous to the country, and made on the spot, where labour is certainly cheaper than either in France or England. The articles are, however, of first-rate quality.” (p. 210)  “She understands making all kind of pastry and preserves, and even the curing of bacon, and you must not think this is anything extraordinary – no Hungarian mother would consider that she had done her duty by her daughter if she had not thoroughly grounded her in all the knowledge she is likely to require as mistress of a family. We heartily admired this sensible mode of training, and secretly wished that English mothers entertained similar ideas on the subject; but could not help thinking that such training, useful as it is, must have interfered with the perfection which might have been attained by such a girl in the more elevated branches of her education. Any such doubts, however, were completely removed when, at her mother’s desire, Illona opened the piano and played with her some national duetts, without notes, and with the most consummate taste and feeling.” (p. 211 – 212)  “The garden contains, also, many interesting botanical specimens, and some rare trees, many of them altogether new to an English eye.” (p. 215) |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Buda** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “It has fine open squares and monuments, and its streets are, for the most part, handsome, being built with great regularity.” (p. 224)  “Buda is a most primitive town; especially considering its size and its importance.” (p. 225) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The present palace is a grand and imposing, though comparatively modern edifice, and some idea of its aspect may be conveyed in the information that its length is nearly 600 feet, and its height in proportion, while with its two massive side wings it embraces the spacious Burg-platz.” (pg. 225)  “Buda contains some handsome churches and public building, and also several family mansions, or rather palaces of the nobility; among others those of the Zichy and Teleky families.” (p. 230) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “There are numerous Zigeuner bands about, both in Pesth and Buda, but none have met here are comparable to the one we heard at Raab. It is by no means unusual to find them performing late at night in the cafes and Bierhalles.” (p. 233) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): | “Among many imposing edifices are the Vicerory’s Palace, the Arsenal, the Garrison, the Church, the Town-hall, the Government offices, the Houses of Assembly, the University, and the residences of public servants, civil and military. There are also several showy churches, thirteen in number, Catholic and Protestant.” (p. 224)  “There are also many charitable institutions, such as hospitals, infirmaries, and orphan-asylums, with a lazaretto, and a refuge for sailors.” (p. 224) |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Buda is said to derive its name from Buda, the brother of Attila, who made it his residence, and did much towards its improvement. (p. 223) |  |
| 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: | “Concerts of all descriptions are a favourable entertainment in Pesth, and are always well attended.” (p. 233) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “We were told that the chief commerce of Buda is in the fine wines produced by the adjacent provinces, sometimes reaching from five to six million gallons a year; but it has also some manufactories of silk, velvets, woollen and linen stuffs and tobacco.” (p. 224) |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “We went to the National Opera-House, where we had hoped to have heard some native music, but found the piece was to be the Sonnambula, with Hungarian libretto.” (pg. 231)  “The performance began at six and lasted two hours, the orchestra being excellent. We sat in the orchestra-stalls, for which we paid 80 kr. each.” (pg. 233) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Gödöllö** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The Scholss-chapel is built in the Grecian style, but with four domes, and is dedicated to St. John Nepomucene – a favourite saint in this part of the world, where his statue appears on almost every bridge.” (p. 235)  “There is a fine riding-school attached to the building, and the park is one of the most extensive in Hungary.” (p. 235) |  |
| 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 the life-time of the lamented Graf, although he never obtained, or perhaps wished for, the reputation of a Peabody, he had himself built upwards of a hundred new houses for the poorer population, and had erected on his land a commodious and well arranged lodging-house, or inn, for travellers of the poorer class.” (p. 235) |  |
| 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): | “The village is improving and increasing yearly in extent.” (p. 235) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Mohacs** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “There is an excursion well worth making, to Mohacs – a spot rich in historical memories no less than in wild and beautiful scenery.” (p. 236) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The swamps of this portion of the banks of the Danube are still undrained, and at Kalotscha, lying between Mohacs and Pesth, they are so extensive that, at night, the croaking the frogs may be heard at a considerable distance, to the utter perplexity of those who are unaware that myriads of these amphibiae inhabit this congenial territory.” (p. 237) |  |
| 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: | “In 1687, another desperate encounter, however, took place on the same spot, which turned the balance against the infidel power, and retrieved the fortunes of war. The Magyars, triumphantly victorious, rigidly reclaimed their due, and as if in compensation for the two and twenty thousand men they had lost in the first memorable conflict of Mohacs, they left twenty thousand Moslem corpses scattered over the plain, while they themselves lost scarcely six hundred men.” (p. 238) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Sciofok** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “It was worth looking at; for such a ‘carriage’, with a view to travelling in it, we had certainly, none of us, ever encountered. It was an oblong cart, about six feet long and three feet six wide, very much the worse for wear; it had four wheels, and the sides were made of rough wooden bars, sloping outwards. Springs of course were out of question; but it was evidently intended occasionally to serve for the transport of bipeds like ourselves, for two cuniform wicker baskets, which exactly fitted into it, and were stuffes with clean hay, formed four seats, having a space in the middle for the knees of the travellers. It was drawn by two stout horses, and the driver sat on the “box”, whip in hand, impatient to start.” (p. 252-253) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The cottage architecture was very peculiar; the houses being, as we have said, mostly, if not altogether, of one storey, plastered and whitewashed, and all, or nearly all, built with a cloister in front of them. In this outer wall, between which and the wall of the house ran a bricked passage, scrupulously white-washed, were openings of the same size as the windows, and opposite them. In some cases these orifices were open to the ground, in others they corresponded in length with the windows: some were arched and sone rectangular.” (p. 246)  “The effect of this style of building is altogether peculiar to Hungary, and is often highly picturesque, as the form affords an occasion for very beautiful cast-shadosw.” (p. 246)  “The coup d’aeil on entering the venerable little church was striking in the extreme. It appeared to be nothing more than the chancel of some ancient Gothic church, the rest of which, at some remote period, had either been destroyed or had fallen into decay, the remainder having been patched up to serve the purpose of the whole. It had been frequently clumsily repaired, the walls were thickly coated with whitewash, and all the wood-work was riddled by the ravaged of worms, which no paint had ever driven away.” (p. 248-249) |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “This was a great day with the Jews, who it appears are almost as numerous as the Christians in this little place, and these cakes, which were of a peculiar compound, known only to themselves, were made on the previous day the Jews, and sent in to be baked, as no Jew could do any work on that day.” (p. 247) |  |
| 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): | “So to the “capital inn” we turned our steps, rather doubtful as to what this Venetian gentleman’s ideas might be on the subject. It would have required a conjuror to detect which of the small, low, one-storeyed cottages, mingled with barns and threshing-floors, stables and cow-sheds, could possibly be an inn of any sort, and it was only by continually repeating the word “fogada”, with a note of interrogation after it, that we succeeded, after a walk of about three-quarters of a mile, in discovering the object of our research.” (p. 245) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “One cottage down a broad lane attracted our attention, from the circumstance that we saw a number of people entering with raw loaves in trays carried on their heads, and others coming out with similar trays of fine brown, crusty-looking, cakes, of a shape and texture unknown to us; we therefore turned aside to ascertain what was going forward.” (p. 247)  “As we proceeded, we could not but be struck by the concourse of the village-folk pursuing the direction of the church, the bells of which were now calling the faithful within its fold. The costume of that sequestered population was a decided novelty to us; and the air with which some of the young beaux of Sciofok wore their Sunday finery was ”as good as a play” to see. Solomon in all his glory was surely never arrayed like on of these… lilies of the field, as they might not inaptly be styled, for white is the prevailing colour of their raiment, and their long, ample, starched linen trousers, with white fringes covering the ankle – their white shirts, with large loose sleeves, only covered by an embroidered, dark blue, sleeveless jacket, open in the front, and scarcely reaching the waist behind – made them look like so many white spots in the landscape. Beneath these wide pantaloons they wear the high Hungarian boots; and when not in full dress, or when their trousers have seen a few days wear, they stuff them into the boots, and then appear as if attired in a Dutchman’s knickerbockers. The hat is sometimes of straw, but occasionally of felt: often broad in the brim, and narrowed towards the top of the crown – often cylindrical and altogether brimless. Around it they wear a wreath of artificial roses; or a bunch of bright coloured flowers, a single feather, or a plume of several, at the side, with a gay ribbon and floating streamers. It is worthy of remark that variety in attire seems to prevail less among the fair than the “un-fair” sex. The girls, if they wear gay colours, are at all events inexpensively habited as to material, and there is an entire absence of those gold and silver trinkets with which, throughout the rest of Europe, it is the wont of peasant-women to deck their persons. The only ornament they wear in their hair is a piece of bright-coloured ribbon, plaited into the single tail into which it is gathered, and which hangs straight down their backs (exactly as we remarked it at St. Sebastian), with a large bow an streamers at the end.” (p. 247 - 248)  “It was curious to see his Hungarian boots beneath his cassock, and not less strange was the appearance of the ancient sacristan, who wore them likewise, though covered by a long coat, as he carried round a dark blue bag terminating in a little bell, at the end of a stick, to collect the alms of the people.” (p. 249) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “There is not a tenement in Sciofok that in any way suggests the idea of a shop: and if any trade is carried on between the inhabitants, it must be in the most primitive way.” (pg. 246) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: | “This desolate collection of scattered dwellings, a curious old church and presbytery, a village-green, and a duck-pond, were the distinguishing features of the hamlet of Sciofok.” (pg. 245 – 246)  Human nature is wonderfully similar under all circumsatnces; and there was an amusing amount of small vanity, small courting, small rivalry, and small coquetting at the worm-eaten old church-door of that abscure village of Sciofok, at the conclusion of the matutinal devotion.” (p. 249 – 250)  „...and took leave of us with the established Hungarian salute, kissing our hands both in word and deed.” (p. 254) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Szantód** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “…very pretty village, much more important-looking than Sciofok.” (p. 255) |  |
| Geographical environment: | “At length we reached Szantod, beautifully situated on the banks of the Balaton-lake…” (p. 255) |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “We passed on to the landing-stage, and seated ourselves beside the still water, to the bank of which a barge was moored, and on its edge, and within it, lounged another small party of gypsy folk. A dark-eyes child – a wonderful type of the tribe, and who might have walked out of one of Gustave Dore’s pictures – came up to us to beg. The formless drapery – which took a white hue beside the nutbrown tint of her shoulders, arms, and ankles – was gathered round her slim and supple waist by a cord, and fell in those simple, graceful folds which scarcely seems as if they could be realized when we see them on paper.” (p. 258) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Tihany** | | |
| 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: | “Legend of the Platten-see.” (p. 274 – 275) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “We had hardly glanced round, when the door was opened by the attendant we had seen before, and the Abbot entered. He was of imposing presence and commanding figure, though not above the middle height. His age might be about sixty-five; and his countenance wore an expression of extreme benevolence, which shewed itself in a pleasant smile, as he extended his hand and bade us welcome. He wore a black cassock, round his neck was suspended, by a broad gold chain, a remarkably handsome, jewelled, antique pastoral cross, and on his hand he wore a fine sapphire ring, set round with brilliants. |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “So we picked our way through the cow-house, for it was nothing else – and alas! not in the least like a Dutch cow-house – and found that it opened immediately into the room she meant to give us, containing two bedsteads, for which there was not too much space. (…) The whole thing was however so unpromising – so repulsive – so impossible – that with the best will in the world it seemed out of the question to attempt it; so we thanked the good people for their intention, but told them we had made up our minds to go to the Abbey, and began to regret that we had made this new delay, as it was now quite dark.” (p. 261) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The Doctor wore a black velvet coat, and the high Hungarian boots, and had a pleasant gentlemanly address.” (p. 265)  “The repast was simple, but well ordered; consisting of soup, two kinds of meat – one being the flesh of a water-fowl indigenous to the lake, and resembling wild duck – with vegetables and fruit from the monastic garden. There was wine on the table, but though our good hosts pressed it upon us, they took only water themselves.” (p. 265)  “The good people of Tihany, and the gipsy folk who come among them, have peopled the lake, its shores, and the mountains which bound them, with fairies and genii, and it is difficult to say whether they believe the supernatural being who have haunted their neighbourhood to be things of the past or of the present. Among these poetical personages the have their “Lady of the Lake,” and there is little doubt that, in their undefined imaginings of the presence, it is difficult to detach their own times from those which gave birth to these fancies.” (p. 267)  “The men were chiefly shepherds or goatherds, cowherds or horseherds (for the care of sheep, swine, cattle &c., is the principal occupation here), and they were habited in the turban-shaped hat and curious white flannel great-coat, thick and ample, and embroidered with patterns cut out in scarlet cloth, constituting the ordinary habit of these “pastors”.” (p. 271) |  |
| 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: | “An hour’s walk over this romantic hill in the tranquil eventide, and which we enjoyed immensely, brought us to the truly primitive little village, in the centre of which stands the venerable Abbey of Tihany – the presiding genius of the place.” (p. 259-260) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Füred** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “At length we reached Füred, a lovely spot, exquisitely situated, and advisedly chosen as a place of resort for holiday seekers.” (p. 279) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “As the road was irregular and rugged – in fact, there was no “road” in the case – our movements were to be pedestrian, and a wild and beautiful walk it was, for everything was new to us, and – being on foot – we were not at liberty to turn aside and examine whatever arrested our attention and excited our curiosity.” (p. 292) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): |  |  |
| Social and ethnic descriptions (the people. Nationalities: Romanians, Hungarians, Gypsies, Saxons, Szeklers…): | “Near us on the bread, turfy bank, crouched as before a group of gipsies, waiting, like ourselves, to cross. The aspect of these dusky-limbed children of the wilderness, cowering beneath their tents around the flickering blaze of their bivouac-fire, was extremely picturesque, and contributed to give a wild poetry to the scene, altogether in accordance with the nature of the spot.” (p. 304) |  |
| Education and cultural life (museums, theatres, libraries, institutions, casinos, etc.): |  |  |
| Local history (as presented in the journal) and legends: | “Legend of the Cave” (p. 295-304) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): | “Arrived at Füred, we drove to the house of Mr. Teasdale, an English resident there – now naturalized, and married to a Hungarian wife.” (p. 285)  “His wife was a gentle, charming roman, with a clear, sensible head, possessing all the useful accomplishments considered necessary in Hungary for the mistress of a house, united with a ladylike manner and much native grace, and appeared to be devotedly attached to her husband. We observed that, as the servants received an order from her, or spoke to her, they kissed her hand.” (p. 290) |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): |  |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “The bathing season at Füred is a gay time for this otherwise tranquil spot, and when it commences, the whole place is astir.” (p. 279)  „The soup, which resembled oyster soup, but differed from any we had before tasted, was followed by some of the famous “fogacs” from the lake, and only to be found in its semi-salt or brackish waters. This is a species of trout, the meat of which is white; and, as it is considered a great delicacy, it constitutes a means of living for many of the inhabitants of the little villages bordering the lake. A variety of excellent dishes – veritable chef d’aeuvres in the culinary art – succeeded each other in the way of meat, poultry, and vegetable, and then came a sweet entrée, which completely puzzled us. This had been prepared by Madame herself, and did credit to her skill.” (p. 287)  “At dinner Mr. Teasdale produced several kinds of wine of his own vinting, and drew for us some genuine Tokay.” (p. 287) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “It was a pleasant, genial evening we passed at out good friend’s house, and our slumbers that night were favoured by a delightful combination of Hungarian and English comforts.” (p. 292) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): | “As for baths, there is every variety, from lake-water to champagne, including mineral-baths – hot and cold – steam-baths, milk-baths, and whey-baths.” (p. 282) |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: | “Beside the lake-baths – which bring hither numbers of the Magyar aristocracy, to enjoy the late summer and early autumn months – Füred has mineral springs, which not only form an excuse for would-be valetudinarians to trifle away a few idle weeks, but are really pleasant to the taste, and may equally be drunk by people who acknowledge themselves to be in health. In fact, in Füred, the waters from the mineral spring supply the table, and are always served with wine, as soda-water is in other places.” (p. 279) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Szlonos** | | |
| 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): | “It was a pretty little, chalet-like, building, thatched, and embowered in creepers, and there was a cosiness about it which, after our long, dreary, exhausting walk, was very welcome.” (p.306) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “Fish, meat and poultry, he confessed his larder was guiltless of; there were potatoes in the garden if we could wait while he dug them up, or he could kill a chicken, but if we objected to these preparations he could offer us nothing but bread, cheese, and milk.” (p. 306) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: |  |  |
| Social events and entertainment (leisure time): | “No sooner, however, had the performers struck up than we recognized Bellini’s Suoni la tromba, and moreover discovered that they possessed unusually fine voices, and must have learned how to use them; in fact, instead of being, as we expected, a bore, the duett proved a real enjoyment, and we were the first to applaud and encore it.” (p. 307)  “We were puzzled to guess what was going to take place, when we saw him turn his old wooden arm-chair round, with his back towards us, and then, seizing and umbrella, he stood it between his knees. He then improvised a conversation between a village schoolmaster and his infant pupil, representing the former as teaching the catechism, and calling on the child to repeat the answers after him – the latter making the most ludicrous blunders – till at last it got a box on the ear and set up a squall, with which the lesson terminated: the master driving it into the corner, where it continued to sob and remonstrate. This was really one of the cleverest tricks imaginable, and the change of voice so excellent, that more than once we rose to see if there were not really a child instead of an umbrella before him. It was the very perfection of ventriloquism, and sent us all into roars of laughter; but even this was thrown into the shade by his next feat – the imitation of the czimbalom, as played by the Zigeuners. Even with our eyes open, at the same table, and knowing he had nothing before him beneath the two bits of stick with which he imitated, on the table, the action of striking the instrument, it was almost impossible to believe that he could be producing that peculiar, vibrating, metallic sound, and executing those rapid crescendo passages, with his unaided voice. (p. 308) |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): | “The station, however, was one thing, and a halting-place another, for when we reached it we found there was no waiting-room in which we could pass the next few hours; and though the officials were very civil, they told us we should not be comfortable there, as the waiting-room was a very rough place at best, and would not be opened till nearly time for the train.” (p.305) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Kanisza** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: | “The bit of road between Szantód and Kanisza is remarkable for the beauty of its scenery, and the bright night and early dawn revealed to us a beautiful mountain chain of volcanic peaks, rising one above the other, as we left the Balaton-lake behind us.” (p. 309) |  |
| 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): |  |  |
| Positive remarks on the city (progress, development): |  |  |
| Negative remarks on the city (backwardness): |  |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Kesthely** | | |
| 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.): | “At Kesthely, at the southern extremity of the Balaton-lake, is an extensive agricultural institution or college, called, as we were told, the Georgicon, and established there by Grad Georg Festericsz. Keszthely is a flourishing little town, and owes its prosperity in a great measure to this institution.” (p. 310) |  |
| 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: | “In this part of the country all the peasants appear to wear the shepherd costume already mentioned, and probably the majority of them are shepherds or goat-herds. The women have a Neapolitan aspect, doubtless owing to the white kerchiefs they wear, folded flat on the top of their heads and falling down the back, in a style altogether similar to that of the peasants of Southern Italy.” (p. 310-311) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Bükh** | | |
| 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: |  |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “At Bükh we passed a large sugar-refinery; indeed this is an important branch of trade in Hungary, and immense tracts of land are devoted to the cultivation of beet-root” (p. 320) |  |
| 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Szinckendorf** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Szinckendorf is a characteristic Hungarian village, which we reached at about two o’clock made our way to the inn, a very picturesque old building, with a large farm-yard in front of it.” (p. 320)  “The village is prettily situated, and the streets have a quaint and most peculiar character, the principal one being long, straggling, and irregular.” (p. 321) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: | “As to pavement, there is none, but the foot-path is raised about a foot above the road – a small rapid brook dividing the one from the other – and at irregular intervals are some fine old poplars.” (p. 321) |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The houses, for the most part, stand back from the road; but in front of each is a walled court-yard, entered by a door, so that only the upper part of the dwelling is visible from the road. Others are built close to the foot-path – so close, that it is impossible to walk along the road without seeing all that is passing withing. Most of the houses are very small, and consist of on storey, with a grenier over it.” (p. 321) |  |
| 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): | “This place is singularly devoid of what we should call the necessaries of existence. Such shops as it has are wretchedly provided, and civilization seems to be in a most backward state.” (p. 321) |  |
| Cultural shocks, similarities/differences between English/American and local cultures: |  |  |
| Others: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Oedenburg** | | |
| 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 people at Oedenburg are of mixed religious denominations, but the number of Catholics predominates.” (p. 328)  “The population is almost equally divided, consisting of Austrians and Hungarians, the jealous feeling between whom is most obvious.” (p. 328) |  |
| 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): | “It was a large, rambling place, with galleried corridor and cheerless chambers, but we were thankful to turn in any where, and were not a little surprised, at this hour, to perceive that at the a café opposite there was a dance, the musicians being evidently Zigeuners.” (p. 328) |  |
| Customs and habits (clothes, food, superstitions, etc.). Family life, daily life: | “It is an interesting old town, but the corn and cattle market – where extensive transactions are carried on – is the most primitive quarter. It has a quaint old suburb called “Vor-der-thor”, near which stands the belfry tower. Both here and in the town itself are numerous factories, which supply plenty of occupation for mechanics, while agricultural labour is in great demand in the neighbourhood, Oedenburg Country being one of the most industriously cultivated in Hungary.” (p. 328-329)  “The vineyards which abound in the vicinity produce important supplies of wine, which find a mart in Oedenburg; and honey and bees’-was are brought into the market in large quantities from villages around.” (p. 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: |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Eisenstadt** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: |  |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The palace of Eisenstadt, about eleven miles to the north of the town of Oedenburg, was built by Prince Paul Esterhazy, of Galantha, Palatine of the Kingdom of Hungary, in the year 1683. The design was quadrangular, of the right regal aspect; having at the corners four massive towers, of which that looking towards the town contained four bells of different sizes, and the corresponding one, a single bell of 157 cwts.” (p. 332) |  |
| 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: | “Eisenstadt has a Ghetto of its own, where we find a synagogue – adequate to the needs of the denizens of the two streets it comprises – a cemetery, and two gates.” (p. 336) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Kroisbach** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “The scenery is beautifully undulating, both far and near, and the diligent cultivation carried on makes a most smiling picture. It was one of the prettiest and most diversified walks imaginable.” (p. 337) |  |
| 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: | “The Legend of the Fairy Hulamka.” (p. 344-359) |  |
| Local personalities (portraits of aristocrats, for example): |  |  |
| Accommodation (hotels, inns, private houses, issues of hospitality): | “The old woman was right enough. The village inn truly was a village inn, and … “it was nothing more.” It presented, however, an uncommonly picturesque interior, with its red-tiled floor, its deal dresser, latticed window, and crazy old rush-seated chairs.” (p. 343) |  |
| 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: | “This large breed of dogs is very common in Hungary: almost every hotel has one, and they are frequently seen at shop-doors, and also in public places where there in an entrance to guard.” (p. 362) |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name of the city/region:  **Weiner-Neustadt** | | |
| Topics: | Quotes: | Your observations: |
| General view of the city/region: | “Next morning we were en route for Weiner-Neustadt, a most interesting old town, which deserves a more distinctive nomenclature. It has a population of some 13,000 inhabitants, and is a fine, picturesque, and antiquated place, with broad streets and characteristic architecture.” (p. 362) |  |
| Geographical environment: |  |  |
| Routes/roads and means of transportation: |  |  |
| Buildings (architecture) and places (sights): | “The town is fortifies, being flanked with towers and surrounded by a moat. The fine old square tower, enclosed within a wall and ditch, still remains, and within it a beautiful miniature Gothic chapel, the windows of which are very fine. The streets round about the market-place – a most lively spot – have primitive arcades in front of their shops. The old church, a mediaeval structure, extremely venerable and picturesque, is full of interesting historical remains, and well repays examination.” (p. 363) |  |
| 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 suffered severely from a fire which occurred there nearly forty years ago, and which destroyed some of the handsomest edifices in the place. Among these were the townhall, and the manufactory of fire-arms.” (p. 363)  “Legend of the “Spinnerin-am-Kreuz”” (p. 365-372) |  |
| 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: | “It employs 800 men, and a curious sight it is at twelve o’clock each day to see them all turn out of dine. Their frugal repast is brought to them by wife, sister, mother, or daughter, as the case may be; and as there is no shelter against the sun or rain, they must needs sit down, like the multitude of old, on the grass, for many of them “come from afar.” They profit by this opportunity to enjoy the society and conversation of their female relative, who thus minister to them.” (p. 364-365) |  |
| Commercial and economic situation: | “At a little distance out of the town is a large iron-foundry, for the manufacture of machinery. It employs 800 men, and a curious sight it is at twelve o’clock each day to see them all turn out of dine.”  “There are other factories besides this, and a large quantity of silk, velvet, and ribbons, is made here. There is also a paper-mill, a porcelain manufactory, and a sugar-refinery.” (p. 365) |  |
| 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: |  |  |