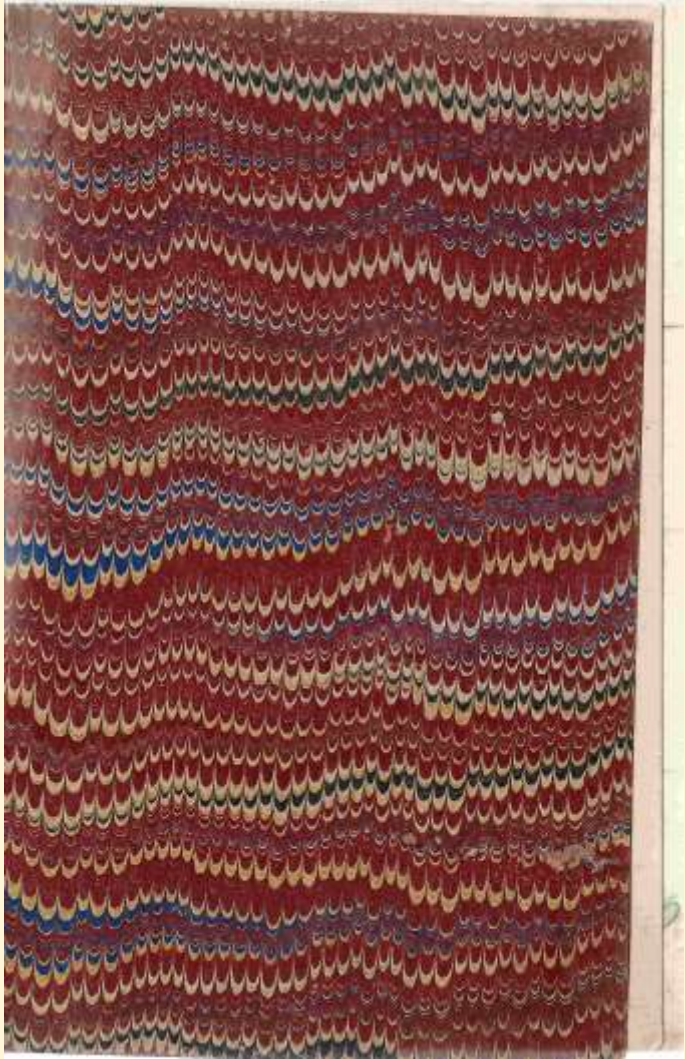


1875







G
17
+ 26
<u>43</u>
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+ 72
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177

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<u>99</u>
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<u>162</u>
85
<u>247</u>
95
<u>342</u>
112
<u>454</u>
135
<u>589</u>
165

Thomas Paine,  
Gladstone,

6  
1856.

16  
22

Sailed by Chimbouze on  
17 May, 1886 for Plymouth.  
Steamer left Sargol Bay at  
8 p.m. passengers aboard  
a good deal of  
sickness, head wind all night —

May 18. Head wind all day, &  
lot of sickness; vessel rolling  
and tossing a bit. —

May 19. Head wind all day, sea  
breaking over vessel at odd times.  
& passengers having a little  
doubt. —

May 20. Head wind, passed a  
steamer at 8 p.m. one of the P&O  
boats, "Paramatta"



May 21. Head wind. sighted  
a sailing vessel at 3 p.m. long  
way off; most passengers got  
over sea sick here; sighted the  
coast of Western Australia at 4  
p.m. & passed a light house shortly  
later; the passengers were entertained  
by a little singing in the evening by  
the blind evangelist Mr. Houston,  
which was appreciated very much.

May 22. Passed Cape Lewis this  
morning, the last of the Australian  
coast we shall see for some time.

May 24. Concert in the evening.

May 26. Got into the tropics  
after 8 days traveling, expect  
to have it very hot shortly.



May 28. Passed steamer two o'clock  
last night "Sotata". Light rain today.  
Passed a sailing vessel at 11  
o'clock, fully rigged with sails; it  
was a very nice sight.

May 29. Heavy rain with a  
strong breeze; vessel rolled very  
much at times; expect to sight Diego  
Garcia on Monday.

June 1 sighted Diego Garcia at  
half past seven, & the vessel  
was pulled up at half past 8  
to receive the part of the mail  
at the said island; we stayed  
there for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours, the darkness  
was in the mean time, very  
heavy in Pelling Corral; they  
seem to be very cute in

dealing, never letting any  
crowd go on deck till they  
had received the money  
for it. If they are able to  
talk like a book, they  
took good care not to  
show their feet specimens  
first, keeping the best till  
last under cover, I should  
think that they made quite  
5 £ before we left. When  
they would succeed in getting  
a piece, they would give  
the passengers a good  
opportunity of seeing a  
fine cage of white teeth  
like all dark skinned race  
people seem to have.

We sighted land again  
at four o'clock; islands

belonging to the same groups,  
the coconuts on these islands  
are very pretty; they say  
that there abound in coconut  
trees,

There is a coconut  
oil factory on the island;  
we did <sup>not</sup> have the pleasure  
of having a chance to go a  
shore, I should very much  
liked to have gone ashore  
for an hour or two; they say  
there are about 500 inhabitants  
on the island including the  
darkies.

June 5 Heavy rain last night  
commenced to rain at 1 am  
& continued till 11 o'clock  
which has cooled ~~the~~ the  
air very much, The

dealing, never letting any  
crowd go on deck till they  
had received the money  
for it. If they are able to  
talk like a book, they  
took good care not to  
show their best specimens  
first, keeping the best till  
last under cover. I should  
think that they made quite  
5 £ before we left. When  
they would succeed in selling  
a piece, they would give  
the passenger a good  
opportunity of seeing a  
fine case of white teeth,  
like all dark skinned race  
people seem to have.

We sighted land again  
at four o'clock; islands

belonging to the same groups,  
the scenery on these islands  
are very pretty; they say  
that there abound in cocconut  
trees,

There is a coconut  
oil factory on the island;  
we did <sup>not</sup> have the pleasure  
of having a chance to go a  
shore, Bahould very much  
liked to have gone ashore  
for an hour or two; they say  
there are about 500 inhabitants  
on the island including the  
darkies.

June 3 Heavy rain last night  
commenced to rain at 1 am  
& continued till 11 o'clock  
which has cooled ~~the~~ the  
air very much, The

weather was very sultry  
& hot yesterday. We  
expect to cross the line to  
night. Passed a steamer  
this evening at 6 p.m. it was  
supposed that she was  
steaming for the Cape of Good  
Hope, we did not see much  
of her, she being too far off.  
Monday

June 7. Lots of the passengers  
are on the sick list today.  
The steamer is pitching a great  
deal at times; yesterday she  
used to ship water at times  
& a few of us were to get  
pretty well drenched.

Tuesday  
June 8. Sighted Cape  
Good Hope early this

morning, & we have been in  
sight of the African coast  
nearly all day; it is a very  
ruff coast line, & has a very  
mountainous appearance, some  
places showing small sandy  
flats; about 9 a.m. we saw  
three houses on the beach,  
they look like weather board  
places; it has been rather  
warm today, & I should judge  
by the appearance of the coast  
of Africa, & the barrenness  
of the mountains, that they  
had very little rain there  
through the year, & I should  
think it was a very hot  
place, there was no timber  
visible around this part of  
the coast; the mountains



looked very ragged, seems  
to be composed of sand stone,  
white & grey sand stone,

The Carrone ran a  
shore here once accidentally,  
& was stuck fast in the  
sand for 5 or 6 hours,

We passed a steamer  
at 4 p.m. a great way off.  
The Captain stopped the  
steamer three times last  
night to sound the sea

Wednesday

July 9. We signaled to the  
Aden Light House this  
afternoon at 5 p.m. the  
coast line here is very rough  
& mountainous as well as the  
African coast line that we  
sighted yesterday, ~~it is~~

it is situated in Asia, its  
British territory; there are  
British troops stationed here  
& the place is strongly  
fortified; the city Aden has  
a population of 30,000; the  
industries of the place are  
coconut plantations, orchard  
farming &c; it is a great  
place for steamer trading  
between the Australian  
colonies to avoid at the end  
is brought there from England  
for the purpose. The

hills around here look very  
barren & rocky; they look  
very black & broken.

We passed one of the P&O  
boats this evening it was not  
a great way off, I was a

very pretty sight. We have  
had a nice cool breeze all  
day, which has been very  
agreeable to every one on  
board, every body hopes  
that it will continue  
through the red sea, which  
we expect to enter tonight.

Thursday

July 10 We passed through the  
straights about 10 pm last  
night, land was invisible  
this morning, but we sighted  
the coast of Africa at 8 am  
which looked very barren &  
usual & mountainous; at  
half past nine we passed  
two reefs, one was reached  
about eighteen months ago,  
called the Cape of

Cropanaries, Passed  
three steamers today; I sighted  
a great number of fishwives,  
which protruded very much  
above the water; there were  
twelve in one place; which  
I'm informed goes under the  
name of the twelve Apostles  
a little one, which stands  
a little distance from the  
rest, is called Judas.

Friday

June 11 Passed 3 steamers last  
night; & one at noon today.

Saturday

June 12. Passed 3 steamers today;  
at eleven o'clock p.m. our steamer  
caught fire in front, they were  
an hour or more in getting it out.  
I'm informed that it is a common

occurrence for steamer to  
catch you here; it was worth  
that caught first. We passed  
2 little islands today at 10 p.m.  
called the Brothers, they are in the  
Red sea; there is a light house on  
one.

Monday

June 14 We arrived at Suway this  
morning between 7 & 8; it was a  
very pretty sight to see all the  
little boats about & a good many  
large steamers; the dashes in the  
boats had all sorts of fancy goods  
for sale, besides tobacco, eggs,  
fruit &c &c.

And not the  
pleasure of going to shore, we  
only stayed a little over and  
back; we had one amusing  
incident whilst staying there,

one of the boats drew up a long  
side of the steamer, & anchored  
right under one of the water spouts  
of the vessel, & the occupants of  
the boat had just uncovered  
the goods when the water began  
to run from the steam engine,  
& splashed all over their goods &  
made one of the blacks as wet as  
a drowned rat, the occurrence  
gave us rather a little amusement.  
The natives here, are very cute in  
their dealing, it seems that all the  
natives in these regions have a  
very sharp stile of selling.

The Grey seal is not very large  
but looks very pretty at a distance  
but they say it is a very dirty ship to  
get into. There were 16 ships  
came through the Grey yesterday.

The country around Suez is ~~is~~  
very barren, it is nothing but  
clean white sand as far as ever  
any one can see, little sand  
hills & plains

Wednesday

July 16. We arrived at Port Said  
yesterday, between 192 pm we  
were a day & half coming through the  
Canal, we called for the Canal  
early on Monday morning, & did  
not get far before the steamer  
in front of us got stuck, so that we  
had to lie up for two hours, &  
then she got stuck again, when  
she got off the second time she  
drew a one side & left us taking  
the lead, there were 12 steamers  
going through the canal at the  
same time as what we were,



of there would we went through on  
the Sunday. The country  
on each side of the Canal is  
nothing but a white sandy waste  
as far as ever the eye can see,  
a more miserable country any  
one couldnt cast an eye on,  
no vegetation of any sort what  
ever, with the exception where  
the fresh water canal is that  
supplies the stations along the  
Lucas Canal by iron pipes for  
distribution, it is brought from  
the Nile; on the fresh water  
canal, on each side of the  
bank the rushes stand quite  
7 or 8 feet high & very thick,  
along this canal we saw a  
few cattle knocking about,  
& I suspect they live on the

rustle, they must do, for there  
is nothing else for them except  
the Egyptian, <sup>called</sup> differs from  
any other I am able to eat  
sand, but I'm afraid they are  
not.

There are nine  
stations along the Suez  
Canal & they are all supplied  
with fresh water from the  
hill. Some of them have  
very nice little gardens  
around them, through having the  
fresh water lead on. The  
houses are built with wattle  
~~and~~ <sup>and</sup> some weather proof  
covered with burned clay  
made in the shape of slates.  
The occupants are general  
French & Arab farmers.

The Suez Canal is 45 yds wide  
& 20 ft deep, it passes through  
a few lakes, called the bitter  
lakes, the company are  
talking about making the canal  
wider so that steamers might  
pass each other in the Canal  
without pulling up at the stations.  
The steamers are always taken  
up the canal by a pilot, & the  
pilots are mostly Frenchmen.  
The Canal was constructed by  
French French Capital, but is  
bad at first it did not pay  
& is now mostly owned by  
English Capitalist & is paying  
well, the French doesn't like  
it very well, but they say if  
France was to try to take possession  
of it now that it would bring a

great war; the banks along  
the canal are very high in places,  
I was carried out by Arabs on  
their backs for sixpence per day,  
the Arabs, or what I saw of them,  
& what was a good many, they  
are big well made men, strong  
limbs & body, & we saw some  
of the Arab navill working  
along the canal & they were  
going into properly, they were  
carrying sand away from the  
banks of the Canal with a tram  
line, they were using very  
large shovels, they were using  
them very fast, the tram trucks  
were drawn along the line by mules.  
The Arabs are very poor hands  
at improving a place, they never  
go in for improving a place,

they leave the country remain  
the same as they find it, not  
trying in the least to improve;  
the only improvements that are  
done a long the Canal is done  
by the English & French,  
along the banks of the Canal  
we saw several wharves made of  
reeds, the Arabs called them  
My My. The young Arabs would  
pull the vessel y<sup>e</sup> miles calling  
out baghee, some as naked as  
they were born.

We left Port Said about 6 pm.  
we went ashore of port Said to the  
docks I have saw, of the Arabs  
will try to get at you in every  
way, asking about three times the  
price for their goods as what they  
are worth, the buildings of the

town are mostly of a temporary structure, & every thing in the place is upside down, there are no made foot paths nor roads, every thing in its natural state. The

women cover their faces up to their forehead which seems a very comical style. There were ~~four~~ men of

war in port, one French, one Italian, one Turkey, & one English.

England always keep a man of war in port here, if the vessel ~~that~~ stationed here is wanted

hence or else where, they always send another to take its place before she leaves, so that there is always an English man of war in the port. We saw the

gardens, it was pretty & was about the only pretty thing

there; there were a plenty of  
donkeys there, & the donkeys  
driven nearly past the lines out  
of a yellow to side one of them  
for sinience; on the commical  
water tank that the Arabs use  
for carrying water, & that is a  
donkey ~~skin~~ <sup>skin</sup> carved up together,  
the town is supplied with  
fresh water from the Nile.  
this town has a gall works  
& is lit up in the evening by  
gas. The Arab boys ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> run  
all over the town after a yellow  
for the purpose of trying to clean  
your boots, & if any one doesn't  
keep walking on they will  
clean the right or wrong, as  
soon as ever you stop you will  
find the blocking brush on your



boats. Saw the same cemetery  
which is built around by a stone  
wall about a foot high. Then the  
inclosure is filled up level to the  
top of the wall with sand, we  
weren't allowed to go into the  
cemetery ground, there were a great  
number of graves. X We saw  
several places of worship, two  
Mohammed churches, they were  
holding services at these places  
while we were there, they had a  
gay way of worship, some  
nealing, some standing, some  
lying down, I think some  
were sleeping; we did <sup>not</sup> go into these  
church, they wouldn't allow us to  
go in unless we took our hats off,  
which <sup>we</sup> didn't care about doing  
for fear that we might have

to hunt a long time for them  
after we came out & then not  
find them, those worshippers  
hold service every day, the  
preacher goes into the tower of the  
church by night & talks with  
their god & then tells the people  
ever day what he says, they are  
worshippers of idols. Saw a  
Choenaher, saddler, & the bakers,  
in fact all the trade people  
carry on their trade in the streets,  
& we went to their market which  
is a proper runnway of a place  
the wares on the stalls are  
perched up on the table or counter  
in the middle of the goods that  
they have for sale, & the stretch  
in this place is something  
awfull; I don't wonder but the

populace in these parts  
of by the thousand when they  
get any fever or disease of  
any kind among them, for the  
stomach in nearly any part of  
this town is something frightful,  
any one is nearly obliged to keep  
his pocket handkerchief to his  
nose, as if I was <sup>not</sup> able to  
stand a good strong smell I  
quite shew it would make  
me sick. This port is the  
chief place for steamers sailing  
at, that trade between England  
& Australia, & they coal quicker  
here than any where on the line;  
the Arabs make an awful  
mess when at their works, we  
stayed in port 3 hours, & they  
put nearly 800 tons of coal

on board; the ship was properly  
smothered in coal dust when  
we came ashore. We had

to anchor one night in the  
Suez Canal, we stopped at a  
place called Istawaïla, some  
of the passengers went ashore  
there, they say it was a very  
pretty place. The Khedive of  
Egypt has a large summer  
residence built in this town  
which looked very nice from  
the vessel.

Thursday

June 17, we passed the island  
of Crete this morning which  
looked very picturesque  
with its snowy white top. The  
weather in the Mediterranean  
is nice & cool and agreeable.

to ever one, we have passed  
4 vessels since we left  
Port Said.

Saturday

June 19 Arrived at Naples 3 p.m.  
this afternoon, we did not go ashore  
as the time allowed was not long  
enough, it being only two hours,  
we are surprised that they stay  
there 8 or 9 hours on their way  
out to Australia, as we intend  
to go ashore when we return to  
our native land. Nothing  
I was struck with very much?  
that was to see how little  
shipping there was done in the  
port, there was <sup>not</sup> above a dozen  
vessels in port, not a quarter  
up to Port Adelaide in the  
blackest time of the year.

Before the anchor was dropped,  
boats were seen coming in all  
directions with stores for sale,  
& the first thing that we were  
greeted with was "money"

Gentlemen, money gentlemen,  
they had oranges, cherries, plums  
&c for sale, but their prices  
were rather high; & there were  
stores of all descriptions there  
for sale, & the Italians are  
regular Jews to deal with,  
for they will ask 3 or 4 times  
as much for their goods as what  
they are worth to take for them,  
if a person offers them one  
third what they ask for them,  
they will soon say, send down  
the money.

Half an hour before we left, I saw

a boat going around the vessel  
picking up the pieces of bread  
that was thrown over board  
by the cooks, which shows that  
these people leaves nothing for  
to waste, which shows that  
they must be in a very poor  
state, starving so people say.  
The town looks very pretty  
from a distance, a few of the  
passengers went ashore, & they  
say there are some very  
pretty sights to be seen, & some  
parts of the town being very  
dirty, & the streets very narrow.  
The buildings are 6 or 8 stories  
high. Mount Lucia had  
been in a state of eruption  
3 or 4 days before we arrived  
& the smoke was going out of



It then just like as if there was  
a large lone hill burning; in  
the evening we could see the  
flame of fire going out of the  
mount at times, which was a  
very pretty sight. Italy is very  
mountainous & the Italians have  
cultivated the mountains to the  
very top, the country looks very  
pretty, because the country is laid  
out into fruit gardens all the  
way along the coast, & hillsides  
being lined with houses.  
Save to Italian men of war in  
the port, & they have another  
building in the port; this town  
as been in existence for a long  
time, it was in existence when  
our Ravenna was on earth.  
As you can imagine what



an old ancient place it would  
be, the town looks to be all  
over the place, very much  
scattered; Rome the capital  
is four hundred miles from  
here,

Passengers by the  
steamer can go over land to  
England from here if they  
choose by rail, which will  
cost 12 pounds, & will arrive  
in England within four days,  
by steamer it will take 8 days.

From the vessel we could see  
the soldiers barracks, the Kings  
Palace & several other prominent  
buildings.

The tide in  
this port doesn't rise nor  
fall one inch in 24 hours, so  
you can guess what a nasty  
smell there is around this port,

because the drainage of the town comes to the sea, the water around the port looks quite dirty, it has a lead looking colour, & disease in this town is very frequent, which is no wonder as the drainage runs around the port, & the report is that the drainage works are in every bad state.

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Orakes Island  
Mount Edsons Park  
Caukron Bay.  
Hortown Street starting  
place for Yampdown

Mr Cassel used to be  
Constable on the Hoc

Brovason Pier

Harkum a boat man

Saltashke Bridge  
where the English fleet is to  
be seen

Foundations Stone of  
the break water in

Plymouth harbour was  
laid in 1812

Malletts Hotel  
Ivy Bridge

Kings Arms  
Ivy Bridge

~~1850~~    37  
5577    700

6700

5<sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub>

5-5-5

John Dixon Esq  
Formerly of Highland House,  
Ivy Bridge who departed this  
life on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April 1828  
Aged 70 years

Alas, to

Mary Dixon - Widow of the above  
who, full of faith, & prepared  
for eternity, died on the  
12 Dec 1855. - Aged 82 years.

Alas, to

Emma Fomeril Dixon,  
Their second Daughter, who  
died on the 17<sup>th</sup> Dec, 1858.  
Aged 52 years

— Also, to —  
Sophie Dixon, — Their  
Eldrest Daughter, who died on the  
27<sup>th</sup> Dec., 1855.  
Aged 56 Years.

— Also, to —  
Noel Jeffrey Dixon, — Son  
of the above, who died on  
the 25<sup>th</sup> Nov., 1871.  
Aged 70 Years



# Devonshire.

## Plymouth.

There are some very pretty sights around this town, but the streets are very irregular & crooked, can't see no distance for crooks & curves. The business in the town seems to be carried on in a very strange & comical way, especially the Hotels & boarding houses, they never know what charges to make, or rather they won't give a price, a fellow can stay for a week or so, so long as he only looks to be a mark good enough & then when you want to shift you will get a bill that will open any ones eyes, from 15<sup>s</sup> to 1<sup>l</sup>.

per day. The people of the town seem to be very gay, its a rare thing to see a man with out a walking stick and even more than one half of the little boys have a cane carrying,

~~That is~~ The people that is considered to be the poor in England that is what I've seen in this town are really dressed well, for it is hard work to tell the rich from the poor, that is on a holiday or Sunday, of course in the week day when they are at their work there is a difference in the dress. I've seen a very few boys running about bare footed, in Australia they always say, that in England ~~that~~ there's more boys

merely about with out folks  
than with them, but what I  
seen as far, the numbers as  
strucked very much for there  
are very few bare footed  
boys going about, & the people  
on an average are dressed very  
respectable.

The Hoe in  
Plymouth is a very pretty place  
& the pier sets it off grandly.

on the Hoe, the monument of  
Sir Francis Drake is erected  
& the old Eddicow Light House  
is put up on the Hoe as a land  
mark & at Eddicow there is a  
new light house erected which  
is 20 miles from Plymouth.

From Plymouth we  
took train for Frybridge a  
little country town about 12

smokes out, it is on the same  
shere; there is some very nice  
country between these two places,  
they harvesting seem to be in full  
swing, & some of the harvesters  
are slow old bladders, & there  
they stack as a rule an any  
thing but nicely built, I've  
only seen one nice built stack  
since we landed, & that have  
seen a good many about in  
one place and another.

Friday 16 July 1886

Today we visited the Breakwater,  
it is a magnificent piece of  
masonry work, the stones are  
very large, most of them being  
tons in weight, & every stone is  
cut to fit in its place. There is  
a good built behind it, about

the middle, its a very strongly  
constructed piece of work,  
in fact Plymouth is very strongly  
fortified all round.

In the afternoon we had  
a steam up the river Tamar by  
the steamer Albert, we went as  
far as Weir Head it was a  
very pleasant trip. we passed  
under the Saltash bridge, it  
is very high, the largest of vessels  
are able to sail under it. we  
passed a lot of the English men  
of war vessels between Saltash  
bridge & Devonport, some of  
them <sup>were</sup> very large, especially the  
Black Prince & C, in fact they  
were all very ugly looking  
customers, when they are all  
in action the noise must be

something awfull; The  
scenery along the river was  
very pretty, there are several  
mines along the river, a few  
of them are working. The  
steam up the river is worth  
any ones while, in fact any one  
visiting England in the summer  
should not miss this scenery

### London

We arrived in London on Monday  
19<sup>th</sup> July 1886, stayed a couple of  
days at Ashtons temperance hotel,  
then we removed to Putney where  
we intend staying whilst in the  
great city.

Thursday 29 July 1886

Today Father & I went down to  
Hert to see a steam plough at

work, our opinion of it was that  
it did its work fairly well; it  
required two or horse power  
engines to work the plough, one  
engine at each end of the field.  
The plough turns the ground  
one way, the ground does  
not require to be stretched  
out in lands. & the way of  
ploughing is a great saving on  
horses shoulders.

Friday, 20 July 1886

Today we were at the market  
it was a splendid turn out,  
& we were through Lawton  
arcade it was got up very  
well, but ~~does~~ does not come  
up to Adelaide Arcade. & thence  
we proceeded to the St  
Pauls Cathedral, it is



a magnificent building, the  
decoration in side is something  
wonderful & it is a tremendous  
large building; From here  
we went to the Kennington Oval  
to see the Australians &  
Surrey cricketers playing, the  
Surrey men were giving the  
Australians a good game, two  
batsmen in all day making  
146 & 156 respectively; the  
Surreys had lost three wickets  
at the close of the day for  
427 runs.

Tuesday 3 Aug, 1886  
Today we visited Windsor  
Castle, it is a magnificent  
building; we went through the Castle  
the scenery was something grand  
especially in the State Apartments.



was in St George Chappell & The  
Albert Memorial Chapel both  
Churches are within the walls of  
Windsor & are finished off in very  
rich style. In the state apartments  
the chairs are of Gold & there are  
splendid pictures lining the  
walls. From the Castle  
we hired a trap & rode up the  
long walk, which is three miles  
long at the extremity of which  
the monument of George 3<sup>rd</sup> stands  
on a little rise & erected by  
George 4<sup>th</sup>; George the third as  
we had rained pointing toward  
Croydon his birth place; thence  
we proceeded through the Windsor  
park which is a splendid  
scenery, in the park we passed  
a flock of Deers, the driver told me

that there were 500 deer on the  
park, they looked very well,  
I saw a plenty of rabbits about  
as well; the Park is thoroughly  
planted with trees & shrubbery  
which is kept up in splendid order  
& style, in the park we saw the  
largest grape vine in the world,  
it is grown in a hot house, it is  
called the Queens vine, it yields  
half a ton of grapes yearly, it is  
86 years old, was planted in the  
year 1700, its butt measured 3 feet  
round & its branches extend out  
to 100 ft long & 20 feet wide, from  
thence we rode on through the  
park till we got to the Virginia  
water, thence we walked along the  
Virginia lakes till we got to the  
Wheat-shear hotel, on our way we

passed some Ad ruins erected  
by George III which are 2000  
years old, then we proceeded  
to the Virginia station & thence  
to Putney where we are staying  
thus ending a pleasant days  
outing.

---

Lusitania left Gravesend on  
15 Oct, 1886 homeward bound for  
Adelaide. Took us two days to  
get to Plymouth, left Plymouth  
about 10 a m on Sunday morning  
the 17 Oct, mileage 291.

Thursday Oct 21. Passed the range  
Sierra Nevada situated in  
Spain, a long stretch of high  
mountains. Slopes very picturesque.

This evening our engine got out  
of order the pistons got red hot  
& the steamer had to be stopped;  
it was several hours before we got  
started again.

24 Oct Sunday, arrived at Naples at  
5 am. Took the pleasure of going  
ashore we were allowed 6 hours  
on land, & in the evening time we

visited the King's palace which  
is got up in magnificent style; it  
shows by its gaudy style that money  
was not spared in decorating it.  
From there we proceeded to the Roman  
Cathedral & its immensely  
decorated tower, & then we saw  
the Jesuit Church its a very old  
building & has a great number of  
images. Then we went to  
museam its a splendid place  
& contains a great number of  
specimens from the buried City  
Pompeii.

Monday 25<sup>th</sup> Oct, we passed  
through the Straits of Messina  
this morning & the sights on  
the coast of Italy & the islands of  
Sicily was magnificent.

# Pseudaria Paris

Oct 18 313

19 315

20 313

21 323

22 241

23 289

24 228 noon to 5 am

25 239 4 pm to noon

26 308

27 309

28 257 noon to 8 am

29 68 8 pm to 5:30 pm

30 245 7 pm to noon

31 297

Nov 1 308

2 311

3 158 noon to 1-30 am

Allen 4 224 5 pm to noon

Cape Cod  
Ruthven

Nov. 5 275

6 310

7 326

8 331

9 296

10 293

11 273

12 286

13 278

14 256

15 279

16 304

17 308

18 313

19 312

20 310 Cape Secaucun

Albany 21 180 nm to 5 a m

22 232 7 p m to noon

23 305

24 313

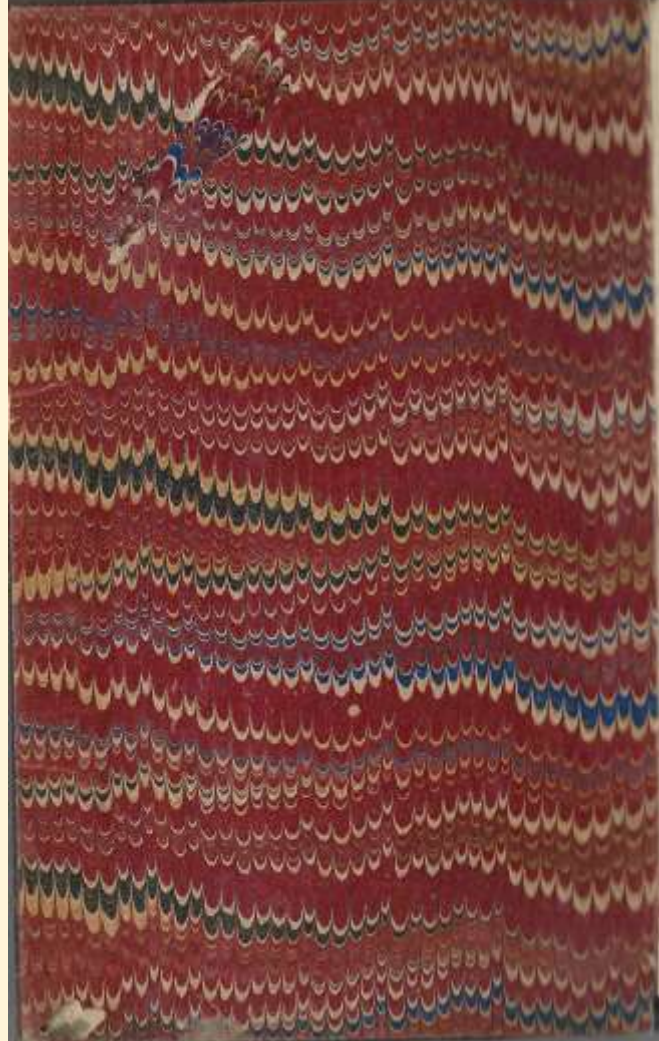
58 27  
2 20  
57 5 1  
21 3 5  
1 8 4

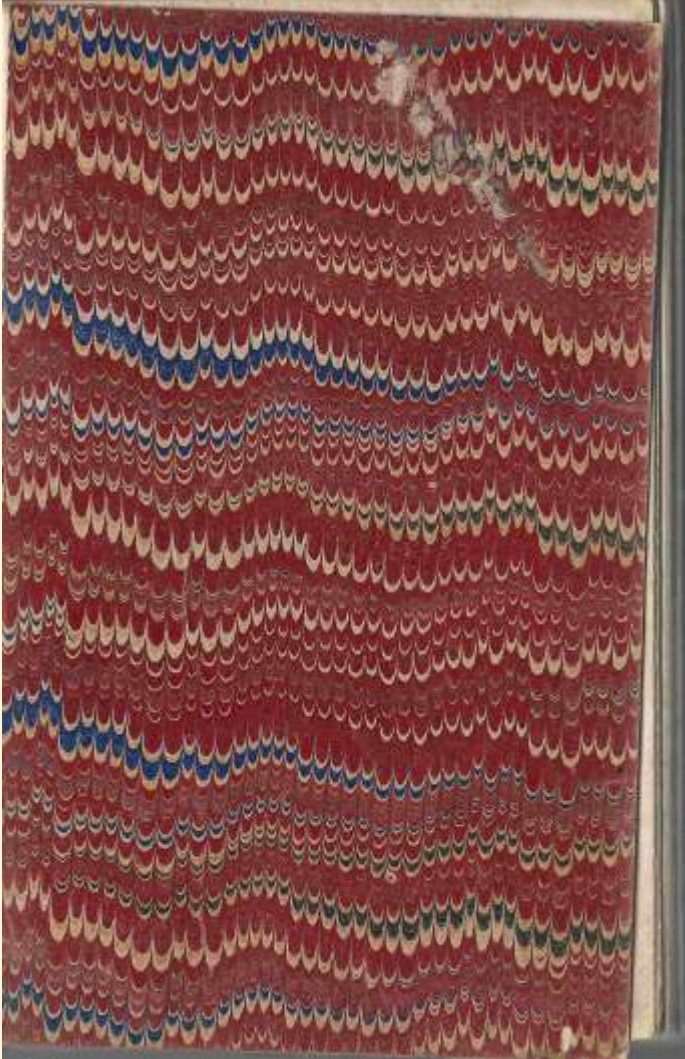
25 169 mm



**This was the last page written in the notebook.  
Thomas then turned the notebook over and wrote  
other notes in the back. These pages follow.**

100





Chumbrays outward  
bound from Adelaide <sup>N</sup>  
to London, 17 May 1846

Distances run every 24 hours

May 18 =	158	2344
" 19 =	235	<u>2478</u>
" 20 =	265	4822
" 21 =	280	<u>1035</u>
" 22 =	254	5857
" 23 =	281	<u>1381</u>
" 24 =	286	7038
" 25 =	300	<u>7468</u>
" 26 =	285	
" 27 =	298	
" 28 =	294	
" 29 =	294	
" 30 =	303	
" 31 =	288	
June 1 =	253	
" 2 =	263	
" 3 =	258	
" 4 =	<u>227</u>	
" 5 =	245	
" 6 =	261	
" 7 =	252	
" 8 =	<u>277</u>	

(5857)

June 9 = 280  
 - 10 = 254  
 - 11 = 286  
 - 12 = 276  
 - 13 = 285  
 - 14 =  
 - 15 =  
 - 16 = 213  
 - 17 = 292  
 - 18 = 267  
 - 19 = 303 + 27 up to 2 o'clocks  
 - 20 = 178  
 - 21 = 288  
 - 22 = 294  
 - 23 = 297  
 - 24 = 285  
 - 25 = 277  
 - 26 = 284

285  
 185  
 52  
 1147  
 502  
 116  
 1129  
 112

Arrived at Plymouth  
 on Saturday night June  
 26<sup>th</sup> 1886. Between 11 &  
 12 p.m.

100	280	60
100	16	53
<u>10000</u>	<u>2890</u>	<u>5500</u>
180	5500	5
5 $\frac{2}{3}$	7	165 00
<u>900</u>	<u>25109760</u>	<u>1100</u>
60		1760
<u>960</u>		<u>1760</u>
880		
80		

$125100 (13\frac{1}{8})$   
 $\frac{1760}{5500}$   
 $\frac{5280}{5280}$   
 $\frac{1760}{1760}$

$1249$   
 $249$

$11249$   
 $512$



New Zealand Woods

Crown pine is the  
best obtainable for durability  
so long as it is not exposed to  
the weather.

For colouring White Paint  
Umber liquid

Medicine for Gravel  
Boil green parakey roots  
& all, not to be used only  
when required; the liquid  
to be drunk according to the  
state of disease

Floraline



Braesaid to Plymouth	296
Plymouth to Naples	2009
Naples to Port Said	1112
Port Said to Suez	93
Suez to Aden	1310
Aden to Adelaide	6158

C/o Hannah Holdsworth  
 21 Roscow St  
 Roundy Road  
 Leeds  
 Yorkshire

Mr Charles Holdsworth  
 Stone mason  
 Hunters Hill  
 Sydney N. S. W.

For Asthma & Difficult  
Breathing

Datura Tatula

Plant

Grown & prepared for  
Smoking, Etc., Etc. only  
by Sarby & Morse.

Mr Weedon

Watford

15

60

165 780 (2-2-8

30

2

2-2-9

100

220

220

220

224

2920

2920

Suskeard.  
Penrynance  
Yours,

Places where  
change of course  
has changed

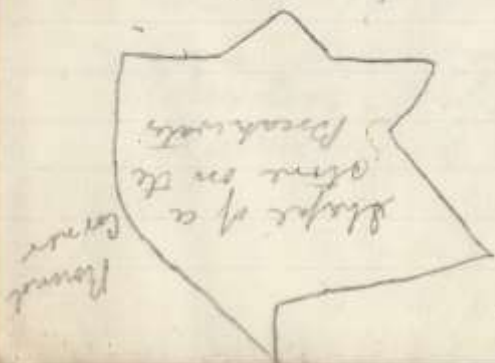
Dr C. A. Hingston  
Sussex Terrace  
Plymouth.

J. H. Brunel  
Engineer Deltash Bridge

---

Breakwater

Width 50 yds at 15 yds wide on top



Dr Wells tramcar  
Walk up round the Yig Nyag  
Black Boy tramcar to the  
Draw Bridge.

---

Monument of Wellington  
Erected June 18-1844  
in front of the Royal Exchange

---

Petone Station to Cannon St.

Go up Lombard Street for  
Lincoln Street, from here  
can get to Gravesend.

---

Dr Colling  
Dentist  
Gipsey Hill

Putney Circle train to Mark  
Lane, standing you near  
the tower of London.

Mr Patterson  
Dentist (No 91)

Fleet Street  
close to Budget circus.

John May  
Fairbanks  
maker of steam engines

Leicester Arcade

---

Mr Burgoyne = Wine Merchant  
London

Mr Leach dealer in wine  
Putney,

---

The Albert Memorial Clippings

Carryota

name of tree growing in hot-  
house of New gardens, native of  
Peru & Induccas.

Arundts. Westminst' field  
Corne & Co. Manchester Ld  
Evenc & Hornill  
Stanford St. Bl. Linn

Gold raised in Austria  
upto 1845 216 000 000 £

Mamett Alley

63 King William St  
London. (Clerk)

## Books

Elementary Practical Physiology  
(By ~~W. & J. P.~~  
(By M. Foster & J. W. Bayley.)

Self-Instructor in Phrenology  
(By G. S. & E. H. Fowler)

- (1) Building Construction
- (2) Drawing for Bricklayers
- (3) " " Cabinet Makers
- (4) " " Carpenters & Joiners
- (5) " " Machinists
- (6) " " Metal Plate Workers
- (7) " " Stone masons
- (8) " " Model Drawing
- (9) Practical Perspective  
(all by Ellis A. Davidson)

Physiognomy by J.C. Lavater

Physiology of Mind  
(by Henry Brunsley)

Dr Jessop  
Park Square  
Leeds.

Dr Weelhouse  
Hillery Place  
Leeds

Blackman Lane  
Camp Road  
Meanwood Street

4	96
<u>24</u> + 100	52
75	
5 15	

V



# Grass Seeds

Poasted Dogtail	5 lbs @	1/6
Rough Cockfoot	10 lbs @	1/
Yellow oat Grass	5 lbs @	5/
Tall Fescue	1 lb @	1/6
Hard Fescue	2 1/2 lbs @	1/0
Red Fescue	10 lbs @	1/0
Smooth stalked Meadow	10 lbs @	1/0
Dickson's Ray or long green meadow Grass	5 lbs @	1/6
Pinkfoot Trefoil	1 lb @	2/6
Yarrow or Milfoil	3 lbs @	6/

Clayton & Shuttleworth  
 Engineers & C.,  
 Lincaster  
England

7-6	Rape	1 Bushel
10-0	Stromand head cabbage	6 lb @
1-5-0	Petra Late Red Trifolium	6 lbs.
1-4	One Cut Cow Grass	6 lbs
12-0	White Turnips	2 lb
8-4	Suttons Champion purple top	2 lb
10-0	" Early Drum head	2 lb
7-6	Mangel	2 lb.
4-6		
14-0		
<hr/>		
5-7-0		

W. Skell.  
 Putney, Dentist

---

Aveling & Porter,  
 Engineers &c.  
 Rochester  
 Kent,

Foder

Panther seed takes 3  
months to grow, sow  
October or November, sow  
20 lbs to the acre, will  
stand frost.

P.  
Liddicott's

Temperance Hotel  
& Adelaide Road Plymouth  
a comfortable home for  
visitors - moderate charges

Foder grass

Buffalo grass

Millet - a tropical plant  
sow in Oct & Nov

Mr C Hicks  
Benowa Farm  
South Port  
near Brisbane  
Queensland.

Trees from Brazil

Schinus

Ailanthus . C. Indies

Koelreuteria . China

Ficus . C. India

Clinia C. G. Hope

Stemgulia S Australia

Phoenix Africa

Arancoria C. Australia

Cupressus Nepal

Yucca Virginia

Frencela Australia

Jubaca Chili

Paulownia Japan

Acacia	From Africa
Dammara	New Zealand
Pinus (givee planty blade)	(Italy)
Stenocarpus	E. Australia
Cryptocarpus	S. America
Coryllis (handful of Horn)	E. Australia
Quercus	S. Europe
Sarcocolla	Australia
Tacodium	Florida
Cupressus	Mexico
Eugenia	E. Australia
Coryllis	Australia
Catalpa	N. America
Sarya	" "
Eucalyptus	E. Australia
Angophora	E. Australia
Callitriche (shrub - Horn)	E. Australia

A. H. Dackett

73 Rundle Street

# Sheep Dip

Thomas's Carbolyzed  
Sheep-Dipping Specific

Which is used largely in  
Victoria by the principal flockowners  
with the greatest success"  
Agents

Harris, Scarfe & Co  
(Send for pamphlet, post free)

Abernethy Prior March 16<sup>th</sup>?  
Ab. W. G. Prior May 26<sup>th</sup> (1890)  
Ab. W. H. Prior July 9<sup>th</sup>  
Ab. T. H. Flood July 25<sup>th</sup>  
William G. Prior October 1<sup>st</sup>. <sup>192</sup>~~1926~~  
Ab. H. Sinclair October 16<sup>th</sup>  
Ab. H. Sinclair April 3<sup>rd</sup>