

CAMPBELL DONALD

1751-1804.

Dict. of National
Biography

1795.

The book enjoyed much popularity - ✓

New edition in 1796 - same year an abridged
version was published in 8vo. with the title

'Narrative of Discoveries' - London. 1796.

New edition 1797.

7th ed 1798,

8th with notes 1808.

Gentleman's Magazine 1804.

London 1798.
2^d edition.

P. 2. Journey to S. Indies - circumstances -

War in India had interrupted remittance of his property -
stuck to affairs of his father - death of 2 children.

May 1781

Marzate - Gen. Luckart - Ostend. - Brussels.

P. 13. Bologna - Church bells - "Never in his life had he
heard such an infernal clatter - never before had he seen
anything so gloomy and melancholy - - - - -"

P. 18. To give his opinion "as an Eng- man" on the beer
in the convent of Carmelites at Augsburg - -
never tasted anything to equal it.

P. 23 "Fear not," said he; "the beer of this convent
never hurts the intellect." - -
"Remember, my child! as long as you live, remember

the bosom of the laurels; & in the innumerable
souls that certainly await you if you are to live long
the words you have heard from old friend
Augustine will afford you comfort.

P. 24 C. left the father a seal ring with a
device in hair.

P. 27 - Effect of Tyrod on C - "I felt my
heart overwhelmed with transport - - - - - etc."

The poet's description of the geni in the mountain.

The Emperor Maximilian - the chamber - the beautiful
young man - peasant.

P. 38-9 "I trust the day of desecration & indelicacy is far
removed from us, that will exhibit a British mother
arranging a plan of accommodation for her son, &
bargaining for a young virgin to commit to his embraces -
as they do in Venice - not as a wife, but as a
concubine."

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P. 40. - Attempt to sail to Latachea - disappointed
owing to a young lady being passenger, who was
daughter to the owner of the vessel, & the old
gentleman did not approve of an En. officer
being of the party with his daughter.

P. 43. Had to leave for Alexandria without his servant.

P. 43-44 " At the time, when I set out upon
my journey overland to India, I was
(though married & the father of children) very
young, & naturally of a sanguine constitution:;
my attachment to the fair sex was no way
diminished by a military education, & a
warmth of temper, an ardent sensibility of mind,
and a frank unsuspecting disposition, left me
but too often to regret the facility with
which I yielded to the charms of women - - -

P. 44. But the regret for each error was wilfully
smothered in vain determinations of amendment. —
& the promised amendment again broken in upon
by some new error. Thus it was, till repeated errors
& circumstances of weight strengthened my reason,
& gave it in some greater degree that dominion
it should have over my actions?

P. 45. — Young M^r. led in Zante — persuaded her
to go to Iota — with shame & sorrow I
confess I never shall ever cease to regret — that
this éclaircissement communicated the first
ray of substantial pleasure to my heart
that it had felt since I left London.

Anguish at parting from her. — Moral saw —

P. 47. Plague raging all over Egypt — prevented from
going to Grand Cairo.

P. 49. Hired a boat from Plescentini to Cyprus -
 - also on epidemic fever.

P. 50. Hired another boat, & proceeded for
 Salichia.

Fortune now favoured him; for, just as
 he arrived at Salichia, a caravan
 was preparing. The consul of the Turkish
 company at Cyprus received him with great
 politeness & hospitality - gave him a letter
 to the resident at Salichia, & by his
 instruction & assistance, after a very short
 stay, Capt. Campbell set out on his way
 to Aleppo with the caravan.
 - 10 days on the road -

P. 51. As the great public caravan had departed
from Aleppo before his arrival, & the expense
of forming a private one for his use was too
great, as he was travelling on his own
account, & had no dispatches to authorize
or enforce his departure, & being shewn out in
the expense, he was restrained to remain
at Aleppo till some eligible mode of
travelling occurred ---

P. 53. A distant view of Aleppo fills the
mind with expectations of great splendor and
magnificence. ----- but, on entering the town,
all those expected beauties vanish, and leave
nothing in the streets to meet the eye, but a dismal
succession of high stone walls, gloomy as the recesses
of a convent or state prison.

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P. 54. The next bldgs. of a public kind to the mosques that deserve to be particularly mentioned, are the caravanseras, structures which may rank, tho' not in splendour of appearance, at least in true value, with any to be found in the world.

P. 54. The roofs --- but the Franks, who live contiguous to each other, & who, from their disagreeable circumstances with regard to the Turks, are under the necessity of keeping up a friendly & harmonious intercourse together, have doors of communication, which are attended with these fortunate & pleasing advantages, that they can make a large circuit without descending into the streets, & can visit each other during the plague, without running the risk of catching the infection by going among the natives below.

--- these wilds being infested with Arabs, who make a profession of pillage, and rob in most formidable bodies, some almost as large as small armies. -- never attempted without the permission of the prince in whose dominions it is to be formed, & of those also whose dominions it is to pass expressed in writing. ---

Each caravan has four principal officers: the first, the caravanbachi, or head of the caravan, the second, the capt. of the march, the third, the capt. of the stop or rest, & the fourth, the capt. of the distribution.

A fifth officer of the caravan is the pay-master or treasurer, who has under him a great many clerks & scribes, appointed to keep accurate journals of all the material incidents that occur upon the route.

 --- Another kind of officers are the mathematicians,

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without whom no caravan will presume to set out. There are commonly 3 of these attached to a caravan of large size, & they perform the offices of guide - master & aides-de-camp, leading the troops when the caravan is attacked, & assigning the quarters where the caravan is appointed to encamp. - - -

P.60 There are no less than 5 distinct sorts of caravans - -

The proportion observed in the heavy caravans is as follows: when there are five hundred elephants, they add a thousand dromedaries, & 2 thousand horses at the least, & then the escort is composed of 4 thousand men on horseback - - -

Every elephant is mounted by what they call a "nich"; that is to say, a young bull of 9-10 yrs. old, - - -

P.61 The day of the caravan setting out, being once fixed, is never altered or postponed, so that no disappointment can possibly ensue to any.

P. 62. The precautions are necessary to prevent the caravan
from introducing that dreadful distemper called the plague -
-- Arrive near a town, inhabitants of town & the people of
the caravan held a solemn conference concerning the state of their
health - - -

The fatigues, hardships, hazards so great that they
certainly wld. never be undertaken, if the amazing profits
did not, in some measure, counterbalance them.

- The merchant must submit - - - -

under a climate almost sufficiently hot to reduce him
to a tinder - - - subtle tricks practiced by the herd
of vagabonds who follow the caravans - for preventing
which, the merchants have a variety of well contrived locks,
that can only be opened by those who know the knack
of them.

63 - In some tracks of caravans there are dangers, & terrible
ones, against which no human foresight or power can
provide, & beneath wh. whole caravans sink, and are never
after heard of.

- Sandy deserts - where a blade of grass never grew,
not a drop of water never ran:

- P. 64. Dangers of a south wind -
- P. 65. - Before the St. Saviour - the 3rd. carewans,
from Europe, from Asia Minor, from Arabia, routes -
- P. 69 - After deserting Mecca - "Some of our readers
will probably not be displeased by returning from this
long digression."
- P. 69 - Time at Aleppo - much politeness & hospitality from
the European gentry resident there -- that was it
not for "that within", I should have been
happy enough.
- P. 71. " Mrs - they were affected with great indignation
at her dress, occasional derangement of her veil, & above all,
at the shameless & unpardonable wicked circumstance of a
woman walking so openly & familiarly in the company
of men.
- P. 72. - Turkish street brawl. --- not a single blow is

actually struck; but they compensate for the want of
bodily power by the exercise of the tongue, denouncing
vengeance yst. each other, threatening instant demolition,
lavishing every bitter reproach, every filthy epithet - &
every horrible imprecation that they can think of - - -

P. 74 The orator in the coffee shop

75 " he whom you took to be a madman, is one of the most
celebrated composers & tellers of stories in all Asia -
& only wants the art of printing, to be perhaps as eminent
in reputation for making books; as Marмонтel or Madame
D'Ancis.

P. 76 - - just as he gets to a most interesting part of
the story - - he purposely breaks off to make
them eager for the rest - -

P. 78 The women - " But you will recollect, Madames, that in
Turkey criticism is the honest spontaneous issue of the heart
& with us is a trade

P. 82. The puppet show - one man only spoke for all the personages of the drama. - shadows -

The dialogue & incident evidently appeared, even to me, to be executed with a degree of the vis comica far superior to any I ever saw in a thing of the kind in Europe -

P. 84. Kara-ghuse - raised a general roar of obstreperous mirth even from the Turks, with his whimsical action, of which I must say that, tho' nonsensical, tho' indecent, & sometimes even disgusting, it was on the whole the most finished composition of low ribaldry and fun that I ever beheld.

P. 86. The freedom of speech of M. Kara-ghuse had from time to time created a gt. deal of uneasiness, not only to private offending individuals, but to the magistracy itself - that no offenders, however intrenched behind power, or ensconced in rank, could escape him - that Bashans, Cadis, nay the Janissaries themselves,

were often made the spot of his fury; that he was not more restrained in the effusions of sobriety, which he uttered, than in his rapture; that he was always well received & applauded, men considered as a bold teller of the truth, who with little mischief does a great deal of good, & often rouses the lethargic public mind to a sense of public dangers & injuries.

- 192 Capt. Campbell & the wife of his host -
94. Received a polite message from the Port. Consul -
Mr - had informed him of a conspiracy having been meditated agst. his peace & honour, between his wife & the by. gentlemen whom he had entertained in his house -
96. " a young creature barely 18 years of age, consigned by the wickedness of avaricious parents to the embraces of a man of 65

P. 101. - after a conference with the Consul, was introduced to the Captain, who was informed that he was a Tester, & one of the best men of that description who are employed by the Turkish state in carrying dispatches from court to the various Viceroys & Pashas, - that they were men on whose fidelity the utmost reliance could be had, & that this man, who had an excellent character, had agreed to take him to B'dad, provided he wd. submit to the disguise of a Tester.

P. 101 - The agreement between them - entirely submitted to the discretion of the Consul - who settled it thus: - The Tester was to deliver the bag. safe at B'dad: to supply him & his servant, who acted as interpreter, with an ample sufficiency of provisions & horses on the road; to exchange his horse for him as often as he pleased, & to go at such rate, whether faster or slower, as he thought proper; for this he was to receive one hundred pounds; & the Capt. further promised, as an encouragement,

that if he acted to his satisfaction, he would, on their arrival at B'bad. add a dowry of 20 pounds.

.. in several places the Capt. was to pass for his slave.

P. 102. Description of the Tartars -

P. 103 - the Consul desired him to comfort himself with the reflection, that when he arrived at his journey's end, he wd. have to boast, that he went to India by a route never travelled by any European before.

P. 104 Tartars " while the st. men whose business they are employed in, make them feel the weight of authority, & treat them with the st. contempt; hence they become habitually servile to their superiors, & by natural consequence insolent & over-bearing to their inferiors, as those who, being in their power, they conceive to be so."

P. 106. 5th or 6th day after Alppo reached Doochik - having passed over an extent of country of between 3 or 4 hundred miles.

P. 108. Let the reader figure to himself - my Tester guide who was an admirable actor, sitting a cross-legged in state at his dinner, devouring excellent fruits, choice puddings, & delicious fruit in as great pomp as a Bashaw, & in order to keep up the semblance of authority over me, to favour my disguise, bending to me, who sat at humble distance, a part of his provisions -

I doubt whether Garrick himself could have outdone him.

P. 109 - As we advanced 3. void & E. void in our way from Diarlek towards Bogdad - disposition of the people grew more & more brutal.

Frequently advised me against indulging in laughter.

P. 121 - notion that a man was as much a piece of property.

P. 122 The young women in sacks -

The unfortunate women - carried for 50 miles - suspended of in some way of sleeping till his return, when I supposed they were to be carried back in sacks astride upon horses, all the way to Aleppo, there to be sold to the highest bidder.

Sept. the 7th.

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