

My  
Trip Abroad



Mrs. O. May Gardner  
Stilly, N.C.

July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1927.



*B o n  
V o y a g e !*



Fidelity and Deposit Company  
BALTIMORE



Patented Nov. 4, 1914, by  
Kings & Tooker Co.  
No. 4,182,227



# MY TRIP ABROAD





INTERNATL. NAV. CO.  
AMERICAN RED STAR



ATLANTIC  
TRANSPORT

FRENCH



NORTH  
GERMAN  
LLOYD



CUNARD LINE



HAMBURG-  
AMERICAN  
EXPRESS

(REGULAR SERVICE  
ON THE BLACK-ROCKETS)



SCANDINAVIAN  
AMERICAN



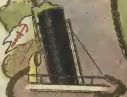
BRISTOL



WHITE STAR



NETHERLANDS



ANCHOR



WILSON

FUNNELS  
AND  
HOUSE FLAGS  
OF PRINCIPAL  
ATLANTIC  
LINES





# FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS



BRITISH & AFRICAN  
STEAM NAV. CO.  
LIVERPOOL



AUSTRIAN  
LLOYD LINE  
TRIESTE



NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA  
ROMA



DEUTSCHE  
OST-AFRIKA LINIE  
HAMBURG



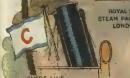
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.  
MONTREAL



ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET CO.  
LONDON



OCEAN S.S. CO.  
(SAVANNAH LINE)  
NEW YORK



CLYDE LINE  
NEW YORK



NEW YORK & PORTO RICO S.S. CO.  
NEW YORK



QUEBEC S.S. CO.  
QUEBEC



NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO. CO.  
LONDON



ATLANTIC & SOUTH AMERICAN S.S. CO.  
LONDON



NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL S.S. CO.  
(HARD LINE) NEW YORK



HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE  
HAMBURG

# FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS



PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

TOKYO KAISEN-KAISHA  
TOKIO

PORTLAND & ASTORIA S.S. CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

ALASKA PACIFIC NAV. CO.  
SEATTLE

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

ORIENT - PACIFIC LINE  
LONDON  
PACIFIC STEAM NAV. CO.  
LIVERPOOL

GREAT  
NORTHERN S.S. CO.  
SEATTLE

W. COAST & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

GLOBE NAVIGATION CO.  
SEATTLE

PUGET SOUND NAV. CO., &  
ALASKA S.S. CO., - SEATTLE

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

NISSON YUSEN KAISHA  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)  
TOKIO - LONDON

NORTH PACIFIC S.S. CO.  
EUREKA, CAL.

CALIFORNIA & OREGON CO. T.S. CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

# FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

ALLAN LINE  
GLASGOW

LAMPART & HOLT  
LIME, LIVERPOOL

DEELAND STEAMSHIP  
FLUSHING - LONDON - BREITENBURG

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION CO  
LONDON

COMPAGNIE DES  
MAGASINIERES MARITIMES  
PARIS - MARSEILLES

HITSU BISHI CO.  
TOKIO

IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST  
INDIA MAIL SERVICE CO

OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA  
OSAKA, JAPAN

HITSU BISHI CO.  
TOKIO - LONDON

DOMINION LINE  
LIVERPOOL

PRINCE LINE  
NEW CASTLE

WIDBY LINE  
LIVERPOOL

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAV. CO.,  
LONDON

UNION CASTLE LINE  
LONDON



# PILOT FLAGS

A  
ALSO "COOL SIGNAL" &  
"WINDING SIGNAL"

Q  
ALSO  
QUADRANT

U.S. UNION JACK

U.S. REVENUE

U.S. YACHT ENSIGN

BELGIUM

BRAZIL

GREECE

DENMARK

FRANCE

JAPAN

ITALY

SPAIN

AUSTRO-HUNGARY

NETHERLANDS

RUSSIA

GERMANY

PORTUGAL

GREAT BRITAIN

P  
ALSO  
PILOT FLAG

INTERNATIONAL

SIGNAL CODE

Z



NATIONAL

FRENCH

BRITISH

DUTCH

UNITED STATES

GERMAN

SPANISH

BELGIAN

ITALIAN

GREEK

PORTUGUESE

RUSSIAN

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

NORWEGIAN

SWEDISH

MEXICAN

JAPANESE

DANISH

VENEZUELAN

CHINESE

TURKISH & EGYPTIAN

F L A G S

# NATIONAL



LIBERIA



BRAZIL



CUBA



ROMANIA



KOREA



PERU



PARAGUAY



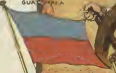
COLOMBIA



GUATEMALA



HONDURAS



HAITI



CHILE



COSTA



NICARAGUA



CONGO



PERSIA



ECUADOR



SIAM



ARGENTINA



SAN SALVADOR



URUGUAY

# FLAGS

# MY TRIP ABROAD



NEW YORK



## FORETELLING THE WEATHER WITH AN ANEROID BAROMETER.

### A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

### A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

### A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

## DISTANCES AT WHICH OBJECTS ARE VISIBLE AT SEA AT VARYING ELEVATIONS

ELEVATION FEET	MILES VISIBLE	ELEVATION FEET	MILES VISIBLE
1.....	1.31	50.....	9.35
5.....	2.06	75.....	11.07
10.....	4.18	100.....	14.23
20.....	5.92	500.....	20.68
40.....	8.27	1,000.....	33.41





# LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

## FROM GREENWICH

	D	M	S		H. M.	S.
Aden .....	12	46	40	N.	2	59 55.8 E.
Athens.....	37	54	21	N.	1	34 54.9 E.
Berlin.....	52	30	17	N.	0	53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard.....	32	19	24	N.	4	19 18.3 W.
Bombay .....	18	53	45	N.	4	51 15.7 E.
Boston State House.....	42	21	28	N.	4	44 15.3 W.
Calcutta .....	23	33	25	N.	5	53 30.7 E.
Canton .....	23	6	35	N.	7	33 46.3 E.
Cherbourg .....	49	34	54	N.	0	6 32.5 W.
Constantinople.....	41	0	10	N.	1	56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen .....	55	41	13	N.	0	50 18.8 E.
Dublin .....	53	24	13	N.	0	25 21.1 W.
Florence .....	43	46	4	N.	0	45 1.5 E.
Glasgow .....	55	52	43	N.	0	17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar.....	36	6	30	N.	0	21 23.3 W.
Greenwich.....	51	28	38	N.	0	0 0.0 —
Halifax .....	44	39	38	N.	4	14 21.1 W.
Hamburg .....	53	30	7	N.	0	39 53.8 E.
Havana .....	23	9	21	N.	5	29 26.0 W.
Hong Kong .....	22	18	12	N.	7	36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Light) .....	21	17	55	N.	10	31 28.0 W.
Key West Light .....	24	32	58	N.	5	27 12.3 W.
Kingston .....	17	57	41	N.	5	7 10.7 W.
Lishon .....	38	42	31	N.	0	36 47.7 W.
Liverpool.....	53	24	5	N.	0	12 17.3 W.
Madrid.....	40	24	30	N.	0	14 45.4 W.
Manila Light .....	14	35	25	N.	8	3 50.0 E.
Marseilles .....	43	18	18	N.	0	21 34.6 E.
Melbourne.....	37	49	53	S.	9	39 54.1 E.
New Orleans (Mint).....	29	57	46	N.	6	0 1.9 W.
Paris.....	48	50	12	N.	0	9 20.9 E.
Pensacola Light.....	30	20	47	N.	5	49 14.1 W.
Philadelphia.....	39	57	7	N.	5	0 38.5 W.
Portland, Me.....	43	39	28	N.	4	41 1.3 W.
Quebec .....	46	47	59	N.	4	44 52.6 W.
Rome.....	41	53	54	N.	0	49 55.6 E.
Sandy Hook Light .....	40	27	40	N.	4	56 0.6 W.
San Francisco.....	37	47	23	N.	8	9 42.8 W.
Shanghai.....	31	14	42	N.	8	5 55.7 E.
St. John's.....	47	34	2	N.	3	30 43.6 W.
St. Petersburg.....	59	56	30	N.	2	1 13.5 E.
Stockholm .....	59	20	33	N.	1	12 14.0 E.
Sydney .....	33	51	41	S.	10	4 49.5 E.
Tokio .....	35	39	17	N.	9	18 58.0 E.
Venice .....	45	26	10	N.	0	49 22.1 E.
Vienna.....	48	13	55	N.	1	5 21.5 E.
Yokohama.....	35	30	24	N.	9	18 35.9 E.

## VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS

The coins of Silver Standard countries are valued by their pure silver contents at the average market price of silver for three months preceding January 1st, 1907.

COUNTRY	STANDARD	UNIT	Value in U. S. Gold
Argent. R.....	Gold	Peso .....	\$0.965
Austria-H.....	Gold	Crown .....	.803
Belgium.....	Gold	Franc .....	.193
Bolivia.....	Silver	Boliviano.....	.510
Brazil.....	Gold	Milreis .....	.546
Canada.....	Gold	Dollar .....	1.00
Chil.....	Gold	Peso .....	.365
China .....	Silver	Tael .....	.703
		Shanghai	.850
		Haikwan	
		(Customs)	
Colombia .....	Gold	Dollar. . . . .	1.00
Costa Rica.....	Gold	Colon .....	.465
Denmark .....	Gold	Crown .....	.268
Ecuador.....	Gold	Sucre .....	.487
Egypt.....	Gold	Pound (100 piasters).....	4.943
Finland .....	Gold	Mark .....	.193
France.....	Gold	Franc .....	.191
German Emp.....	Gold	Mark .....	.238
Gr. Britain.....	Gold	Pound Sterling .....	4.866½
Greece.....	Gold	Drachma .....	.193
Havti .....	Gold	Gourde .....	.965
India .....	Gold	Pound Sterling .....	4.866½
Italy .....	Gold	Lira .....	.193
Japan .....	Gold	Yen .....	.498
Mexico .....	Gold	Peso .....	.498
Netherlands...	Gold	Florin .....	.402
N'foundland...	Gold	Dollar .....	1.014
Norway .....	Gold	Crown.....	.268
Panama .....	Gold	Balboa .....	1.0000
Persia.....	Silver	Kran .....	.094
Peru .....	Gold	Libra.....	4.866½
Phillipine Is....	Gold	Peso .....	.50
Portugal.....	Gold	Milreis .....	1.08
Russia.....	Gold	Ruble .....	.515
Spain .....	Gold	Peseta .....	.193
Sweden .....	Gold	Crown.....	.268
Switzerland....	Gold	Franc .....	.193
Turkey .....	Gold	Piaster .....	.044
Uruguay .....	Gold	Peso .....	1.084
Venezuela .....	Gold	Bolivar .....	.193

# MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES

FROM

## NEW YORK CITY

BY POSTAL ROUTES	Statute Miles	Days
Adelaide, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,845	34
Alexandria, <i>via</i> London.....	6,150	11
Amsterdam " ".....	3,985	9
Antwerp, " ".....	4,000	9
Athens, " ".....	5,555	11
Bahia, Brazil.....	5,870	21
Bangkok, Siam, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,590	43
Bangkok, Siam, <i>via</i> London.....	13,125	41
Batavia, Java, <i>via</i> London.....	12,800	34
Berlin.....	4,385	9
Bombay, <i>via</i> London.....	9,765	24
Bremen.....	4,235	8
Buenos Ayres.....	8,045	29
Calcutta, <i>via</i> London.....	11,120	26
Cape Town, <i>via</i> London.....	11,245	27
Constantinople, <i>via</i> London.....	5,810	11
Florence, <i>via</i> London.....	4,800	10
Glasgow.....	3,375	10
Greytown, <i>via</i> New Orleans.....	2,810	7
Halifax, N. S.....	645	2
Hamburg.....	4,820	9
Havana.....	1,365	3
Hong Kong, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	10,590	33
Honolulu, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	5,645	13
Liverpool.....	3,540	8
London.....	3,740	8
Madrid, <i>via</i> London.....	4,625	9
Melbourne, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	12,205	32
Mexico City (railroad).....	3,750	5
Panama.....	2,355	7
Paris.....	4,020	8
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,204	13
Rome, <i>via</i> London.....	5,090	9
Rotterdam, <i>via</i> London.....	3,935	9
St. Petersburg, <i>via</i> London.....	5,370	10
Shanghai, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	9,920	25
Shanghai, <i>via</i> London.....	14,745	45
Stockholm, <i>via</i> London.....	4,975	10
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	11,570	28
Valparaiso, <i>via</i> Panama.....	5,910	37
Vienna.....	4,740	10
Yokohama, <i>via</i> San Francisco.....	7,345	20

## DIFFERENCE IN TIME

WHEN IT IS 12 O'CLOCK NOON IN NEW YORK Standard Time		
IT IS AT		
Aden.....	Arabia	8.00 P. M.
Amsterdam.....	Holland	5.20 P. M.
Athens.....	Greece	6.35 P. M.
Berlin.....	Germany	5.54 P. M.
Bombay.....	India	9.51 P. M.
Bremen.....	Germany	5.33 P. M.
Constantinople.....	Turkey	6.56 P. M.
Copenhagen.....	Denmark	5.50 P. M.
Dublin.....	Ireland	4.34 P. M.
Hamhurg.....	Germany	5.10 P. M.
Havre.....	France	5.00 P. M.
Hong Kong.....	China	*12.37 A. M.
Honolulu.....	Hawaii	6.29 A. M.
Liverpool.....	England	4.48 P. M.
London.....	England	5.00 P. M.
Madrid.....	Spain	4.45 P. M.
Manila.....	Philippine Islands	*1.04 A. M.
Melbourne.....	Australia	*2.40 A. M.
Paris.....	France	5.09 P. M.
Rome.....	Italy	5.50 P. M.
Stockholm.....	Sweden	6.12 P. M.
St. Petersburg.....	Russia	7.01 P. M.
Vienna.....	Austria	8.06 P. M.
Yokohama.....	Japan	*2.19 A. M.

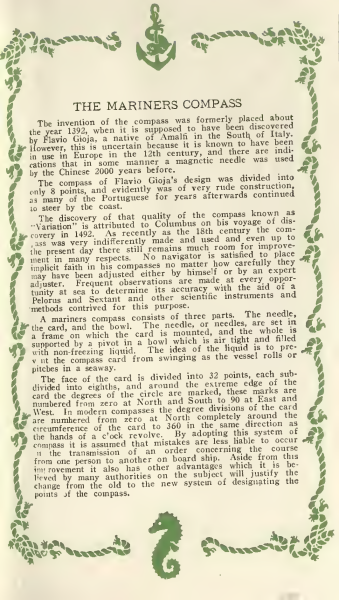
\*Next day. +.

For comparative time when twelve noon at Greenwich, see map in back of book.

## WATCH AS A COMPASS

Point the hour hand of the watch to the sun, and south is exactly half way between the hour hand and the XII on the watch; e. g., assuming it is 9 o'clock, point the hour hand (indicating nine) to the sun, and the point half way between X and XI is due south; or assume that it is 4 o'clock, point the hour-hand to the sun and the figures II indicate south.





## THE MARINERS COMPASS

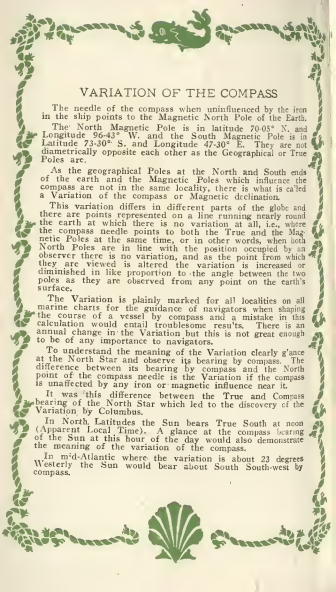
The invention of the compass was formerly placed about the year 1392, when it is supposed to have been discovered by Flavio Gioja, a native of Amalfi in the South of Italy. However, this is uncertain because it is known to have been in use in Europe in the 12th century, and there are indications that in some manner a magnetic needle was used by the Chinese 2000 years before.

The compass of Flavio Gioja's design was divided into only 8 points, and evidently was of very rude construction, as many of the Portuguese for years afterwards continued to steer by the coast.

The discovery of that quality of the compass known as "Variation" is attributed to Columbus on his voyage of discovery in 1492. As recently as the 18th century the compass was very indifferently made and used and even up to the present day there still remains much room for improvement in many respects. No navigator is satisfied to place implicit faith in his compasses no matter how carefully they may have been adjusted either by himself or by an expert adjuster. Frequent observations are made at every opportunity at sea to determine its accuracy with the aid of a Pelorus and Sextant and other scientific instruments and methods contrived for this purpose.

A mariners compass consists of three parts. The needle, the card, and the bowl. The needle, or needles, are set in a frame on which the card is mounted, and the whole is supported by a pivot in a bowl which is air tight and filled with non-freezing liquid. The idea of the liquid is to prevent the compass card from swinging as the vessel rolls or pitches in a seaway.

The face of the card is divided into 32 points, each subdivided into eighths, and around the extreme edge of the card the degrees of the circle are marked, these marks are numbered from zero at North and South to 90 at East and West. In modern compasses the degree divisions of the card are numbered from zero at North completely around the circumference of the card to 360 in the same direction as the hands of a clock revolve. By adopting this system of compass it is assumed that mistakes are less liable to occur in the transmission of an order concerning the course from one person to another on board ship. Aside from this improvement it also has other advantages which it is believed by many authorities on the subject will justify the change from the old to the new system of designating the points of the compass.



## VARIATION OF THE COMPASS

The needle of the compass when uninfluenced by the iron in the ship points to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth.

The North Magnetic Pole is in latitude  $70^{\circ}05'$  N. and Longitude  $96^{\circ}43'$  W. and the South Magnetic Pole is in Latitude  $73^{\circ}30'$  S. and Longitude  $47^{\circ}30'$  E. They are not diametrically opposite each other as the Geographical or True Poles are.

As the geographical Poles at the North and South ends of the earth and the Magnetic Poles which influence the compass are not in the same locality, there is what is called a Variation of the compass or Magnetic declination.

This variation differs in different parts of the globe and there are points represented on a line running nearly round the earth at which there is no variation at all, i.e., where the compass needle points to both the True and the Magnetic Poles at the same time, or in other words, when both North Poles are in line with the position occupied by an observer there is no variation, and as the point from which they are viewed is altered the variation is increased or diminished in like proportion to the angle between the two poles as they are observed from any point on the earth's surface.

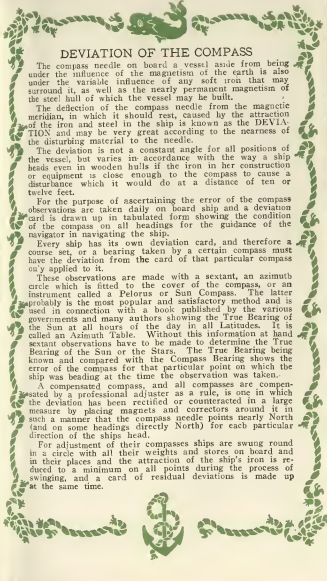
The Variation is plainly marked for all localities on all marine charts for the guidance of navigators when shaping the course of a vessel by compass and a mistake in this calculation would entail troublesome results. There is an annual change in the Variation but this is not great enough to be of any importance to navigators.

To understand the meaning of the Variation clearly glance at the North Star and observe its bearing by compass. The difference between its bearing by compass and the North point of the compass needle is the Variation if the compass is unaffected by any iron or magnetic influence near it.

It was this difference between the True and Compass bearing of the North Star which led to the discovery of the Variation by Columbus.

In North Latitudes the Sun bears True South at noon (Apparent Local Time). A glance at the compass bearing of the Sun at this hour of the day would also demonstrate the meaning of the variation of the compass.

In mid-Atlantic where the variation is about 23 degrees Westerly the Sun would bear about South South-west by compass.



## DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS

The compass needle on board a vessel aside from being under the influence of the magnetism of the earth is also under the variable influence of any soft iron that may surround it, as well as the nearly permanent magnetism of the steel hull of which the vessel may be built.

The deflection of the compass needle from the magnetic meridian, in which it should rest, caused by the attraction of the iron and steel in the ship is known as the **DEVIATION** and may be very great according to the nearness of the disturbing material to the needle.

The deviation is not a constant angle for all positions of the vessel, but varies in accordance with the way a ship heads even in wooden hulls if the iron in her construction or equipment is close enough to the compass to cause a disturbance which it would do at a distance of ten or twelve feet.

For the purpose of ascertaining the error of the compass observations are taken daily on board ship and a deviation card is drawn up in tabulated form showing the condition of the compass on all headings for the guidance of the navigator in navigating the ship.

Every ship has its own deviation card, and therefore a course set, or a bearing taken by a certain compass must have the deviation from the card of that particular compass only applied to it.

These observations are made with a sextant, an azimuth circle which is fitted to the cover of the compass, or an instrument called a Pelorus or Sun Compass. The latter probably is the most popular and satisfactory method and is used in connection with a book published by the various governments and many authors showing the True Bearing of the Sun at all hours of the day in all Latitudes. It is called an Azimuth Table. Without this information at hand sextant observations have to be made to determine the True Bearing of the Sun or the Stars. The True Bearing being known and compared with the Compass Bearing shows the error of the compass for that particular point on which the ship was heading at the time the observation was taken.

A compensated compass, and all compasses are compensated by a professional adjuster as a rule, is one in which the deviation has been rectified or counteracted in a large measure by placing magnets and correctors around it in such a manner that the compass needle points nearly North (and on some headings directly North) for each particular direction of the ship's head.

For adjustment of their compasses ships are swung round in a circle with all their weights and stores on board and in their places and the attraction of the ship's iron is reduced to a minimum on all points during the process of swinging, and a card of residual deviations is made up at the same time.



## AIDS TO NAVIGATION

### BUOYS, BEACONS, AND CHANNEL MARKS.

Buoys comprise spar buoys, nun buoys, can buoys, bell buoys, whistling buoys and gas buoys. These are all floating marks. Spindles and Beacons are marks which rest on a solid foundation, frequently on a submerged rock or shoal.

All buoys and beacons and lights have their distinguishing marks and colors by which a mariner with the aid of his lead and soundings may fix his position and pursue a safe course in a fog and in shallow and uncertain waters.

The following order is observed in coloring and numbering buoys along the coasts, or in bays, harbors, sounds, or channels,

In approaching the channel from seaward, RED BUOYS with EVEN NUMBERS are passed on the STARBOARD (RIGHT) hand, and BLACK BUOYS with ODD NUMBERS, are passed on the PORT (LEFT) hand.

Buoys painted with RED and BLACK HORIZONTAL STRIPES are placed on obstructions with channel ways on either side of them, and may be passed on either hand in passing in. Buoys painted with WHITE and BLACK PERPENDICULAR STRIPES are placed in mid-channel and must be passed close by to avoid danger.

PERCHES with BALLS, CAGES, ETC., on BUOYS mark turning points, the color and number of the buoy indicating on which side it shall be passed.

NUN BUOYS, properly colored and numbered, are usually placed on the starboard (right) side, and CAN BUOYS on the port (left) side, of channels.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHTHOUSE LIGHTS

Fixed. A continuous steady light.

Flashing. (a) A single flash at regular intervals.  
(b) A steady light with total eclipse.

Fixed and Flashing. A fixed light varied at regular intervals by a single flash of greater brilliancy.

Group Flashing. Showing at regular intervals various combinations of flashes.

Occluding. A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed at regular intervals.

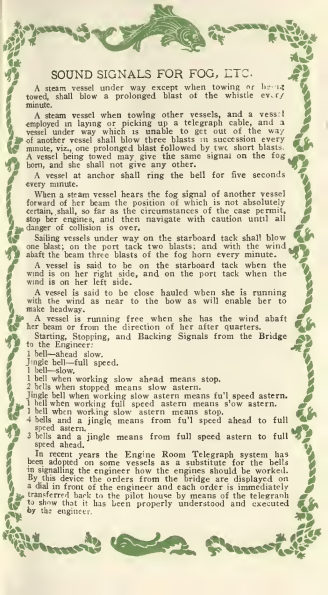
Group Occluding. A steady light suddenly and totally eclipsed by a group of two or more eclipses.

A flash is always shorter than the duration of an eclipse.

An occultation is shorter than or equal to the duration of light.

Lights are characterized as flashing or occultating according to their duration of light and darkness regardless of the type of its illuminating apparatus or brightness.





## SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG, ETC.

A steam vessel under way except when towing or being towed, shall blow a prolonged blast of the whistle every minute.

A steam vessel when towing other vessels, and a vessel employed in laying or picking up a telegraph cable, and a vessel under way which is unable to get out of the way of another vessel shall blow three blasts in succession every minute, viz., one prolonged blast followed by two short blasts. A vessel being towed may give the same signal on the fog horn, and she shall not give any other.

A vessel at anchor shall ring the bell for five seconds every minute.

When a steam vessel hears the fog signal of another vessel forward of her beam the position of which is not absolutely certain, shall, so far as the circumstances of the case permit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until all danger of collision is over.

Sailing vessels under way on the starboard tack shall blow one blast; on the port tack two blasts; and with the wind abaft the beam three blasts of the fog horn every minute.

A vessel is said to be on the starboard tack when the wind is on her right side, and on the port tack when the wind is on her left side.

A vessel is said to be close hauled when she is running with the wind as near to the bow as will enable her to make headway.

A vessel is running free when she has the wind abaft her beam or from the direction of her after quarters.

Starting, Stopping, and Backing Signals from the Bridge to the Engineer:

1 bell—ahead slow.

Jingle bell—full speed.

1 bell—slow.

1 bell when working slow ahead means stop.

2 bells when stopped means slow astern.

Jingle bell when working slow astern means full speed astern.

1 bell when working full speed astern means slow astern.

1 bell when working slow astern means stop.

4 bells and a jingle means from full speed ahead to full speed astern.

3 bells and a jingle means from full speed astern to full speed ahead.

In recent years the Engine Room Telegraph system has been adopted on some vessels as a substitute for the bells in signalling the engineer how the engines should be worked. By this device the orders from the bridge are displayed on a dial in front of the engineer and each order is immediately transferred back to the pilot house by means of the telegraph to show that it has been properly understood and executed by the engineer.



## GREAT CIRCLE SAILING

A Great Circle Track is the shortest track between two points on the sea. On marine charts, computed on this principle, it is represented by a curved line between the point of departure and a ship's destination. In following this course a vessel is continually heading directly on the place she is bound for. This is not so when a vessel follows the course laid down on an ordinary map. In the latter case she is never heading on the point she is bound for until within a few miles of it. At sea the course of a vessel is altered at frequent intervals to keep her continually on the curve of the Great Circle and thereby following the track of the shortest distance from point to point.

## THE LEAD LINE

A contrivance called a "LEAD LINE" is used at sea to determine the depth of water and the character of the bed of the sea under a ship. It is hove over the side of a vessel in the manner of casting a fish line, when a SOUNDING is taken.

A leaden weight is fastened to this line heavy enough to sink it to the bottom in a hundred fathoms of water.

A hole is made in the bottom of this sinker and is filled with grease or tallow to show the character of the bed of the sea where it strikes. The sample which it brings up in the grease is examined, and compared with the character of the bottom, as it is marked on the chart, to determine the ship's position, if any uncertainty exists on this point.

To determine the depth of water, the lead line is cast ahead of a moving vessel; each fathom of the line has its own distinguishing mark to show how deep the water is where the lead rests on the bottom. These marks are read off as the line comes alongside the ship.

The lead line is marked as follows:

2 fathoms.....TWO strips of leather.

3 and 13 fathoms...THREE strips of leather.

5 and 15 fathoms...A white piece of rag.

7 and 17 fathoms...A red rag. Usually a piece of woollen rag so it can be distinguished by feeling it in the dark.

10 fathoms.....A round piece of leather with a hole in it.

20 fathoms.....A piece of line with two knots tied in it.

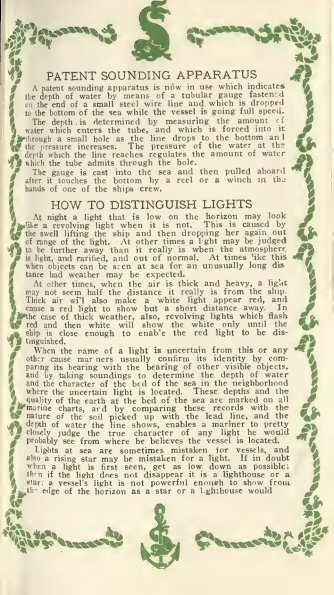
25 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.

30 fathoms.....A piece of line with three knots tied in it.

35 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.

40 fathoms.....A piece of line with four knots tied in it, and so on up to one hundred fathoms; a piece of line with one knot tied in it is placed in between each even 10 fathom mark above 20 fathoms.





## PATENT SOUNDING APPARATUS

A patent sounding apparatus is now in use which indicates the depth of water by means of a tubular gauge fastened on the end of a small steel wire line and which is dropped to the bottom of the sea while the vessel is going full speed.

The depth is determined by measuring the amount of water which enters the tube, and which is forced into it through a small hole as the line drops to the bottom and the pressure increases. The pressure of the water at the depth which the line reaches regulates the amount of water which the tube admits through the hole.

The gauge is cast into the sea and then pulled aboard after it touches the bottom by a reel or a winch in the hands of one of the ship's crew.

## HOW TO DISTINGUISH LIGHTS

At night a light that is low on the horizon may look like a revolving light when it is not. This is caused by the swell lifting the ship and then dropping her again out of range of the light. At other times a light may be judged to be further away than it really is when the atmosphere is light, and rarified, and out of normal. At times like this when objects can be seen at sea for an unusually long distance bad weather may be expected.

At other times, when the air is thick and heavy, a light may not seem half the distance it really is from the ship. Thick air will also make a white light appear red, and cause a red light to show but a short distance away. In the case of thick weather, also, revolving lights which flash red and then white will show the white only until the ship is close enough to enable the red light to be distinguished.

When the name of a light is uncertain from this or any other cause mariners usually confirm its identity by comparing its bearing with the bearing of other visible objects, and by taking soundings to determine the depth of water and the character of the bed of the sea in the neighborhood where the uncertain light is located. These depths and the quality of the earth at the bed of the sea are marked on all marine charts, and by comparing these records with the nature of the soil picked up with the lead line, and the depth of water the line shows, enables a mariner to pretty closely judge the true character of any light he would probably see from where he believes the vessel is located.

Lights at sea are sometimes mistaken for vessels, and also a rising star may be mistaken for a light. If in doubt when a light is first seen, get as low down as possible; then if the light does not disappear it is a lighthouse or a star; a vessel's light is not powerful enough to show from the edge of the horizon as a star or a lighthouse would.



## VISION AT NIGHT

At night it is often difficult to tell how far away the land is, and men's eyes differ greatly in this respect. As a rule low land is nearer than it looks, and high lands and bluffs, because of their deep shadow, are farther away. Also, long gazing at an object, particularly at night, will tire the eye. If an object can not be made out after looking at it for a few minutes, look away from it for a short time, then glance back quickly when a fair estimate of its distance, and its nature, can be judged very closely.

## TO TELL THE DISTANCE OF AN ECHO

When close to a cliff or high land, its distance may be approximated by blowing a horn, or a whistle, or by firing a gun. Sound will travel a mile in about six seconds, and the sound must travel to the cliff and back again, so the rule is estimated 300 feet of distance for each second of time between the blast, or the shot, and the echo.

All whistle signals given by a steam vessel at sea must be sounded on an efficient whistle or siren and all signals given by sailing vessels being towed must be sounded on an efficient fog horn.

A steam vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren so placed that the sound will not be interrupted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog horn to be sounded by artificial means, and also with an efficient bell. A drum or a gong is used as a substitute for a fog bell on Turkish vessels.

A short blast of the whistle means a blast of about one seconds duration.

A prolonged blast of the whistle shall mean a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds duration.

One blast of the whistle means I am directing my course to the right (starboard).

Two blasts of the whistle means I am directing my course to the left (port).

Three blasts of the whistle means my engines are going full speed astern.

When vessels are approaching each other and either vessel fails to understand the course or intention of the other, the one in doubt must immediately signify the same by giving several short and rapid blasts (not less than four) and both vessels must then slow down or stop until the proper signals are given and understood.

These signals must never be used except when steam vessels are in sight of each other, and the course and position of each can be seen in the day time by a sight of the vessel itself, or by night by seeing its signal light. When the atmosphere is obscured by fog or otherwise, and vessels can not see each other, fog signals only must be given.

# METHOD OF KEEPING TIME ON BOARD A SHIP

8.30 A.M. .... 1 Bell	4.30 P.M. .... 1 Bell	12.30 A.M. .... 1 Bell
9.00 " ..... 2 "	5.00 " ..... 2 "	1.00 " ..... 2 "
9.30 " ..... 3 "	5.30 " ..... 3 "	1.30 " ..... 3 "
10.00 " ..... 4 "	6.00 " ..... 4 "	2.00 " ..... 4 "
10.30 " ..... 5 "	6.30 " ..... 5 "	2.30 " ..... 5 "
11.00 " ..... 6 "	7.00 " ..... 6 "	3.00 " ..... 6 "
11.30 " ..... 7 "	7.30 " ..... 7 "	3.30 " ..... 7 "
12.00 Noon ..... 8 "	8.00 " ..... 8 "	4.00 " ..... 8 "
12.30 P.M. .... 1 "	8.30 " ..... 1 "	4.30 " ..... 1 "
1.00 " ..... 2 "	9.00 " ..... 2 "	5.00 " ..... 2 "
1.30 " ..... 3 "	9.30 " ..... 3 "	5.30 " ..... 3 "
2.00 " ..... 4 "	10.00 " ..... 4 "	6.00 " ..... 4 "
2.30 " ..... 5 "	10.30 " ..... 5 "	6.30 " ..... 5 "
3.00 " ..... 6 "	11.00 " ..... 6 "	7.00 " ..... 6 "
3.30 " ..... 7 "	11.30 " ..... 7 "	7.30 " ..... 7 "
4.00 " ..... 8 "	12.00 Midn. .... 8 "	8.00 " ..... 8 "

## SEA WATCH

Time at sea is counted in watches of four hours each and two of two hours, in order to alternate the watches, arranged as follows:—

First watch.....	8 P. M.	to midnight
Middle watch.....	midnight	" 4 A.
Morning watch.....	4 A. M.	" 8 A. M.
Forenoon watch.....	8 A. M.	" noon
Afternoon watch.....	noon	" 4 P. M.
Dog watches.....	First, 4 P. M.	" 6 P. M.
	Second, 6 P. M.	" 8 P. M.

## POINTS OF THE COMPASS

North	Southeast by East	West, Southwest
North by East	Southeast	West by South
North, Northeast	Southeast by South	West
Northeast by North	South, Southeast	West by North
Northeast	South by East	West, Northwest
Northeast by East	South	Northwest by West
East, Northeast	South by West	Northwest
East by North	South, Southwest	Northwest by North
East	Southwest by South	North, Northwest
East by South	Southwest	North by West
East, Southeast	Southwest by Wes'	North

## VELOCITY OF SOUND

In miles for intervals from one to twenty seconds, at the usual summer temperature.

Seconds	Miles	Seconds	Miles
1	.21	11	2.33
2	.42	12	2.54
3	.63	13	2.75
4	.85	14	2.96
5	1.06	15	3.18
6	1.27	16	3.40
7	1.48	17	3.61
8	1.70	18	3.82
9	1.91	19	4.03
10	2.12	20	4.24

The higher the temperature the faster sound travels, i. e., at freezing point sound travels 1063 feet per second, and at 100° F., 1193 feet per second.

This table is for calm weather, and will be found useful to determine distance by sound between the visible phenomena (steam of a whistle or the puff of a gun) and the audible sound. Can also be used to approximate the distance of storms.

## COMPARATIVE EXCHANGE VALUES

U. S. A.	England	France Belgium Switz'rd	Ger- many	Italy	Holland Austria	Spain	Japan
2 Cts.	£ s. d.	Fr. C.	Mks. Pf.	Lira C.	Fl. C.	Peso. C.	Yen. Sen
01	½	5	4	5	2½	5	12
02	1	10	8	10	5	10	04
06	3	31	25	31	15		12
10	5	52	42	52	24	50	0
20	10	1 00	85	1 00	48	1 00	40
24	1 0	1 25	1 0	1 25	60		48
97	4 0	5 00	4 8	5 00	2 40	5 00	1 94
1 22	5 0	6 25	5 10	6 25	3 00		2 44
1 95	8 0	10 00	8 16	10 00	4 80		3 90
2 43	10 0	12 50	10 21	12 50	6 00		4 86
3 89	16 0	20 00	16 32	20 00	9 60	20	7 18
4 38	18 0	22 50	18 36	22 50	10 80		8 76
4 86	1 0 0	25 00	20 42	25 00	12 00	25	9 72

**INDIA UNIT**, rupee of 16 annas. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 33 cents U. S. A.

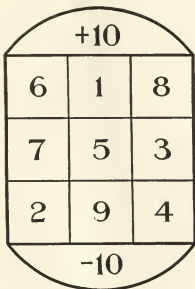
**CEYLON UNIT**, rupee of 100 cents. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 33 cents U. S. A.

**EGYPT UNIT**, piastre of 40 paras. 100 piastres equals £1 English, £1 Egyptian, or \$4.26 U. S. A.

**CHINA**—Here the Mexican dollar is in common use; it is worth about 2s. 1d., or 50 cents U. S. A.



## SHUFFLEBOARD




Draw a diagram as above about thirty feet square.

Wooden weights are pushed from a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet with a staff having a curved end. Each one plays in turn, but nothing is scored till all have played (the same as shuffleboard played on a table) when the points indicated by the numbers in the squares occupied by the players' weights are credited.

The game is to score exactly fifty. All over that number are subtracted.

NOTE.—The semicircles with  $-10$  and  $+10$  are sometimes omitted in the diagram. The diagram is arranged in the form of a Magic Square; the numbers added in each row taken vertically, horizontally or diagonally, total 15.



## NIGHT SIGNALS

LINES	SIGNALS
American .....	Blue light forward, red light amidships, and blue light aft.
Anchor .....	White lantern, then a red.
Atlantic Transp't	Six ball roman candles, with green-white-
Bristol .....	Red-green light. (red.
Cunard .....	Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.
French .....	Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.
Hamburg-Amer...	Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.
Netherlands-Am.	Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.
Nor. Ger. Lloyd ...	Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.
Red Star .....	Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.
Scandinav.-Amer.	One white-red, followed by one red-white light.
White Star .....	Two green lights simultaneously.
N. Y. & Cuba Mail	Green Costen light followed by a red star.
S. S. Co. ....	Two blue lights, one aft, one forward.
Northw't'n S. S. Co	White, red.
Savannah .....	Red Costen light two minutes, then blue
Pac. Coast S. S. Co.	two minutes, followed by a red star.
Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	Costen light burning green, red, white.
Nip. Yusen Kaisha	Two white pyrotechnic lights burnt simultaneously fifty feet apart, each throwing up two red balls.
Royal Mail Steam	Yellow pyrotechnic light and Roman candle throwing white balls, fired simultaneously.
Packet Co. ....	
Hamburg So. Am.	Red, green, blue, stern.
Prince .....	Red light amidship followed by two Roman candles five green balls each. Fore and aft.
Union Castle .....	Blue light on bridge, followed immediately by Roman candle five blue balls.
Hamburg West	
India .....	Red, yellow, blue. Stern.
Navigazione Gen.	
Italiana .....	Red, green, white, red in succession.
Orient Pacific .....	Red and blue alternately.
Lamport & Holt...	Roman candle red, white, red.
New Zealand	One green light forward, one Roman candle throwing three purple and three green stars.
Shipping Co. ....	







## NIGHT SIGNALS, CONTINUED

LINE.	SIGNALS
Bibby.....	Three red, three blue, alternately.
Deutsche Ost-Afrika.....	Light throwing five blue balls at fore-castle, seven green balls from bridge, five red balls from stern, simultaneously.
British & African S. N. Co.....	Pyrotechnic lights red one and one-half minutes, followed by green one and one-half minutes.
Canadian Pacific..	Red at bow, yellow amidships and red at stern, simultaneously.
British India S. Nav. Co.....	Roman candle throwing three red and white balls in succession three times from bridge.

## DEPTHS OF THE SEAS

Feet Depth		Feet Depth	
Av.	Max.	Av.	Max.
Atlantic.....12,068	23,250	Irish.....	720 2,130
Pacific.....12,756	27,930	English Channel...	330 900
Indian.....10,974	18,120	German.....	2-8 ..
Arctic.....5,070	15,960	Levant.....	216 ..
Antarctic.....9,000	11,850	Adriatic.....	135 ..
Mediterranean..4,425	8,580	Baltic.....	129 ..

The Antarctic below Cape Horn reaches a depth of 16,500 feet, and off Cape of Good Hope, 17,100 feet. The average depth of the Bay of Biscay is 3,600 feet.

## AREA OF OCEANS AND LENGTH OF SEAS

### SQUARE MILES

The Pacific covers 70,000,000; Atlantic 35,000,000; Indian 23,000,000; Southern 7,000,000; Arctic 4,000,000.

### MILES LONG

The Mediterranean Sea 2,000; Caribbean 1,800; Red 1,400; Black 922; Baltic 600.



# THE LOG

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	<sup>mile</sup> RUN	REMARKS
July 2	73 3/4	45° Lat.	133	Rough
3			357	Cloudy
4			364	Rough
5			386	Slight swell
6			394	Loose
7			395	Calm
8			393	Calm

The course of the ship may easily be traced on map in back of book figured from "Course," "Position" and "Run."

## KNOTS AND MILES

The STATUTE MILE is 5,280 feet.

The STATUTE KNOT is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 181,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

6 feet	— 1 fathom	10 cables	— 1 knot
600 feet	— 1 cable	1 knot	— 1.151 miles



# GOING

Date

July 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1927.

S. S. Pennland

Line Red Star

Captain's Autograph

J. P. Munro  
Charlotte  
Amy Gudner

Spencer N. C.

Robert Smith

Charlotte, N. C.

Laura Alexander  
Charlotte, N. C.

G. Heywood  
Charlotte. N.C.

Margaret Alexander  
307 - 10th Ave  
Charlotte N.C.

James A. Lockhart  
Sara M Lockhart  
216 Queen - Rd  
Charlotte N.C.

Harriette B. Payton  
Friendship College  
Rock Hill S.C.

Laura Sheppie,  
P.O. Box 634,

Staunton, Va.

Bedford J. Brown -  
Box 600 - Charlotte N.C.

HOTELS STOPPED AT

July 10<sup>th</sup>, - Plymouth, England  
"Duke of Cornwall Hotel"  

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July 10<sup>th</sup> - Ashburton, Devonshire  
"Golden Lion Inn"  

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July 10<sup>th</sup> - Exeter  
"The Royal Clarence Hotel"  

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July 11<sup>th</sup> - Worcester  
"Antelope Hotel"  

---

July 11<sup>th</sup> - Salisbury, Wiltshire  
"County Hotel"  

---

Myra's Party  
HOTELS STOPPED AT

Magdalene Monroe  
Sunset Hills  
Greensboro, N.C.

Mrs. J. Gales Pritchard  
Concord.

N.C.

James Foster  
North St. 7th St. N.C.

# AUTOGRAPHS

J. E. Kuhnast - 290 Clinton St. Bklyn. N.Y.

Thomas E Atkinson  
Bank of Ireland  
Ballybay  
Co Monaghan  
IRISH FREE STATE

R. A. Sprague  
7 Main St.  
Salamance, N.Y.

Harry T. Coffin Jr  
Los Angeles, Calif.

George Laurie Hudson  
Salisbury N.C.  
210 S. Fulton St.

to pathy Johnston  
201 W. Main St  
Salisbury N.C.

Lon White  
Lawrence

Mrs



PEOPLE MET

Miss Edna Murray  
25 Maple Avenue  
Cambridge, Mass

John A. Turner  
90 Amherst St  
30 Church St  
New York City, N.Y.

W. F. Mahan  
159 Moore St  
Lowell, Mass  
A. W. Staigh  
Beach Arlington  
N. J.

W. H. Douglas  
39 Grand St  
Newark, N. J.

# INCIDENTS

Friday, July 1<sup>st</sup>

Boarded The Steamship  
Penland, Red Star Line, at  
New York at 10:30 o'clock.  
Our party of 12 are conveyed.  
The Robertson saw us off.  
a wonderful sensation  
seeing the thousands of people  
gathering on the 11 ships sailing  
that night, and themselves  
saying good-bye. Watched  
ourselves get off at 2 o'clock  
thence to bed at 3. Not  
much sleep! Set of rough  
sea!

Saturday - July 2<sup>nd</sup>

Would to get up but couldn't!  
Max and I stayed in our  
bunks all day, but ate 3  
meals! Awful 'rocky' feeling!  
Don't remember much of this  
day!

Sunday - July 3<sup>rd</sup>

Made effort to get up, but  
didn't, got on deck for an hour.  
Soon had to return! We stayed  
put until Sun. aft at 4. alright!

# INCIDENTS

Monday, July 4<sup>th</sup>

Feeling fine and ate our  
first hearty breakfast. Sitting  
on deck in a rattling deck-  
chair, getting the sun and  
cool breezes felt awful good  
after two days in a cabin!  
Just came to talk to some  
party. ate fine all day  
celebrated the 4<sup>th</sup> that night  
in gala fashion

Tuesday - the 5<sup>th</sup>

Met lot of new interesting  
people today. Enjoyed sitting on  
deck, sunning, reading a little,  
talking some and drinking  
home. Promoted in afternoon,  
began going to "Bar" for beer  
and cheese! danced some each  
night, but loved the deck by noon  
- Beautiful calm sea.

Wednesday - the 6<sup>th</sup> - spent some program

Thursday - " 7<sup>th</sup> - " " "

Friday - " 8<sup>th</sup> - " " "

Saturday - " 9<sup>th</sup> - farewell day, busy  
packing. Telling all good-bys that night  
and enjoying the day. Very cold the  
next two days.

Sunday - 10<sup>th</sup> Departure time! Breakfast  
at 6:30, routine boat stuff to handle,  
small boat to take my things, etc.  
to new-made friends!

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Sunday morning, 9:30, 24th

PLACE Plymouth

Our first sight of land after 9 days! England's rugged and picturesque shore line seen at Plymouth, a quaint city of 250,000. Lunched at a castle-like hotel the Duke of Cornwall, then to the famous park, "The Hoe", where we saw Sir Francis Drake's monument, War memorial, a magnificent, colorful flower garden, a grassy area with restful chairs and gayly colored parasols. Saw where the "Mayflower" sailed for America! A beautiful harbor, seeing Edystone Light House in the distance. Sailed through Southern England at 2:30. Also saw!

# PLACES VISITED

DATE July 10<sup>th</sup> - 4:30 o'clock

PLACE Dartmeet Chalet.

The most beautiful country  
I've ever driven through! The  
steepest hills, the  
most picturesque farming  
country. The roads with  
stone walls everywhere,  
road houses, cattle  
pens, people picnicking and  
riding, gorgeous flowers,  
thatched houses, stone  
bridges, and the attractive  
Dartmeet Chalet, where we  
stopped for tea, - raisin  
cookies, buttered bread  
and jam! Then  
on again.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE July 10<sup>th</sup> 6:30PLACE Ashburton, Devon Co.

Bus broke down five miles from here! We all walked and climbed hills for 2 miles, then were picked up. While waiting, stopped at Golden Lion Inn at Ashburton. Never really saw antiques until I looked over this place! Bar room right in front room of hotel, and seeing our first pretty bar made a marvelous garden to the rear, all formal-like. Sat there until dinner, which tasted, and was delicious. Left by bus at 10:30 for Exeter.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

July 10<sup>th</sup> - 11:30 o'clock

PLACE

Exeter

arrived here at midnight.  
at "The Royal Clarence Hotel",  
a hot bath and to bed  
in a draped antique  
bed. A wonderful room  
and our first bed since  
we left America! This  
hotel is a curio shop,  
founded over 150 yrs. ago,  
named after the Duchess of  
Clarence. Our room named  
"Courtney". This place is the  
Capital of Devon, near famous  
Dartmoor and Torquay. It's a  
city set on a hill. The hotel  
is in the Cathedral Yard,  
ten minutes walk from  
the ancient Guildhall. and

## PLACES VISITED

our <sup>DATE</sup> first view of a  
 cathedral, a thousand years  
 old! Can't sit down in writing  
 anything so magnificent as  
 it is! Stayed for service  
 then inspected the old Guild  
 Hall - the seat of justice  
 today and yesterday. Then  
 on to beautiful Richmond  
 Gardens and ruins. Here  
 was hunchback Richard III stayed.  
 The tower of the castle is left,  
 and the park & gardens are  
 marvelous. Nurseries and  
 children everywhere, lawns  
 soft as cotton, flowers  
 of all colors, velvet places  
 to sit. Back to the shops,  
 Copper Shop where Sir Walter Raleigh  
 & Sir Francis Drake used. To  
 hotel to catch bus for  
 Worcester. Hated to leave here!



## PLACES VISITED

DATE July 11<sup>th</sup> Monday.

PLACE Worcester

arrived at Worcester at 3:30 o'clock to lunch at Antelope Hotel. A quaint old town. The most beautiful scenery throughout this country. Wonderful farms all laid out like tennis courts, surrounded by walls and on these green hedges are flowers of some kind. Rolling hills everywhere that old homes surrounded by flowers, handsome iron gates leading to estates, cattle grazing, small villages here and there, then to Hays-Barton for 25 minutes.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - July 11<sup>th</sup>

PLACE Hays - Barton

Hays - Barton, the birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh! The most artistic setting and wonderful old house made of mud and straw, called "cob", now owned by Lord Clinton, whose estate is near-by. An old couple rents it and shows tourist around. The most marvelous old furniture, beautiful kept, and the small room where Raleigh was born was shown us, also his den. Pictures everywhere of him presented by various notable. Bought post cards here to send our friends. Travelling is a real con man!

Wiltshire Co -  
PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - 8:30 o'clock

PLACE Salisbury

after motoring 45 miles  
we arrived at Salisbury,  
Wiltshire, at 8:30 - tried to  
sleep! The country  
through which we passed  
still was beautiful. Had  
left the hills as we neared  
the sea again. England  
doesn't have any bare  
spots - everything grassy,  
hedges of *hypericum*, *hawthorn*,  
*Laburnum*, etc. or  
cultivated land. After din-  
ner we all went to bed!  
Up at 10, inspected another  
wonderful cathedral, looked  
at the river Avon near by,  
then boarded the bus  
at 11 o'clock for Stonehenge

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday - 11:30 o'clock

PLACE Stonehenge

Another two hours of motoring through beautiful England. We passed "Ideale House", which was one of the hiding-places of Charles II after his defeat at Worcester. Also saw "Lake House" a fine Elizabethan mansion, then on to Stonehenge. (This prehistoric circle of enormous stones is about 3,600 yrs. old. They are supposed to be the temples of the Druids or Sun-gods, and the "Stone of Sacrifice" is pointed out, which is mentioned in "Iwas of the D'Urville Isles". A most interesting place. To our buses for the ancient and historic Bath. An

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

for lunch - 3:30

PLACE

Wells

awful storm delayed us,  
but we travelled through  
it all! Arrived at Wells,  
the center of the dairy  
industry for lunch. Stopped  
at "The White Swan Hotel",  
a most out of the ordinary  
hostelry. After lunch, took in  
another marvelous cathedral.  
This has a peculiar clock, an  
iron man sits to one side  
and ticks the quarter hours,  
on the hour he beats a drum  
and race horses run round  
the clock! Its most unique.  
The moat was filled with  
swans, a beautiful sight.  
On to Bath at five.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

Tuesday - the 12<sup>th</sup>

PLACE

Bath

a ride through the squares  
and orchard districts, which  
were beautiful, to Bath.  
Arrived at 7.30, stopped at  
the best, most modern hotel  
were met, called The Grand  
Pump. Everybody in drawing  
room, dinner, cocktails before  
and coffee served in the  
drawing room! A good slip,  
up early to see the famous  
Roman Baths, over 2000 yrs  
old! Marvelous to think about!  
Hot springs underneath, pools  
about, sweating rooms, etc.  
Bath is still famous for its  
bathing. Beautiful old abbey here.  
Wonderful shopping district.  
Off to Shakespeare's Bath.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

Wednesday - 13<sup>th</sup>

PLACE

Doucester

Arrived at Doucester, an  
 ancient & cathedral city for lunch,  
 stopping at "The Bell" Inn, where  
 George Whitfield was born in  
 1714. It is an island soap  
 after a good lunch we took in  
 the magnificent cathedral, which  
 was formerly the church of the  
 Abbey of St. Peter. It is essentially  
 Norman, but has Romanesque  
 influence in its architecture  
 more than others in S.W.  
 Looked in a few of the  
 stores, then inspected the  
 rooms of the hotel, beautifully  
 oak-paneled, wonderful fire  
 place, owned formerly by  
 some great lord. Off to Strat-  
 ford at 4 o'clock.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Wednesday the 18<sup>th</sup> - 6.30 AM

PLACE Stratford-on-Avon

The famous Stratford-on-Avon,  
the birthplace of Shakespeare,  
the place that lives more than  
2000 years times its own  
population of 9,000 every year.  
Shakespeare was England's father  
and this place is an  
almost a shrine.  
Stratford's High Street still ap-  
pears medieval and we are  
now oak timbered, mostly  
open looking houses with  
beamed ceilings. Our hotel,  
the Red Horse, is also famous.  
Place where Washington Irving  
stayed and wrote. After a  
fine dinner we take a  
boat ride on the



## PLACES VISITED

pretty, winding, green Avon  
 runs <sup>PLACE</sup> with its willow-  
 fringed banks. Wonderful  
 houses with marvelous gardens  
 and shrubbery are on one  
 side of the river - one descen-  
 dent of Shakespeare has a  
 lovely home here. To bed  
 at 11 after inspecting the theatre.  
 off at 9:30 Thursday to take  
 in the quaint town where  
 Shakespeare was born in 1564,  
 for over 2 centuries a constant  
 goal of pilgrims. Saw his  
 writings, books, various paintings,  
 busts, etc. in this house. Then  
 on to Harvard House, whose  
 descendant, John Harvard, founded  
 our University. Thence to "New  
 Place" the site of the poet's  
 birth and last residence.

## PLACES VISITED

<sup>DATE</sup> we saw the wooden  
<sup>PLACE</sup> plots used on his farm,  
 his wig powder, many  
 pictures of himself and his  
 famous contemporaries, a marve-  
 lous mulberry table, the top  
 consisting of 82 separate pieces  
 of the tree which Shakespeare  
 had planted, then out into a  
 beautiful formal garden. From  
 here to the quiet, peaceful old  
 Holy Trinity Church where  
 Shakespeare, his wife and  
 daughter Judith are buried.  
 We wrote our names in the  
 directory of the church and  
 found a number of other  
 Carolinians' names. Back to  
 the hotel in the rain to  
 board the bus to Anne  
 Hathaway's cottage.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday, 14<sup>th</sup> 11:30

PLACE Shuttery.

This little quaint hamlet is only 2 miles from Stratford. Here is Anne Hathaway's cottage, a little thatched farmhouse, the undisturbed and most authentic place of famous people we have seen. A most interesting guide showed us through, telling about the points of interest, such as the old oven with its original wooden door, the old sauce pans, the wooden service plate, then the pewter ones, then the china of old blue. Numerous old chairs, the settle by the

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 fine, the two gate leg tables  
 made with pegs, the red  
 worn floors, the paneled oak  
 walls, the carved beds and  
 rush mattresses of Anne's  
 her mother, the joint stools  
 used at each end of the  
 table to carve the poultry, etc.  
 and numerous pictures of  
 the family. A rambling  
 little garden surrounded  
 the quaint house. Miss  
 Lina took a picture of  
 the court, and several  
 took flowers from the  
 garden as souvenirs.  
 To the bus again after  
 buying post cards and  
 on our way to lunch  
 at Warwick. Saw Mrs  
 Corbell's home and grave as  
 we drove out of Stratford.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday - Lunch time.

PLACE Warwick

Arrived at Warwick at 2:00  
o'clock, stopping at "The  
Forsythe Pot" for lunch in  
a lovely little cafe, which  
is one of the few houses  
that survived the great fire  
of 1694. Oak beams and  
old walls are here, and  
in 1572 we were told that  
Queen Elizabeth, with her  
retainers and courtiers  
stopped here.

Warwick is a town of great  
antiquity. There are few  
waller spots in England to  
my eye than Warwick  
Castle, which is one of  
the finest specimens of

## PLACES VISITED

old feudal baronial halls.  
 Just my idea of what a  
 real castle should be - sur-  
 rounded with high rock  
 walls, towers everywhere,  
 a moat and draw-bridge.  
 A beautiful entrance of  
 worn pillars, surrounded  
 by very high walls, inter-  
 spersed with towers of vari-  
 colored bolly. Inside the  
 court are trees, the park  
 with pea-fowls strutting  
 about, flower gardens,  
 formal and informal. Then  
 into the castle where we  
 found the most magnifi-  
 cent furnishings, Venetian  
 mirrors gorgeously framed,  
 paintings of Kings, Queens,  
 Dukes, Lords and Ladies,

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 visited by Sir Joshua Reynolds,  
 Sir Hyde, Perry and others.  
 Florentine tables with tops  
 of marble, the inlaid  
 with semi-precious stones.  
 The handsome four-poster  
 bed of Queen Anne,  
 the harness & tapestries  
 on all the walls, a room  
 of armor, guns, swords,  
 etc., carpets and rugs  
 with the King's insignia  
 and coat of arms inter-  
 woven, Dutch models of  
 Oliver Cromwell, Charles I  
 and others - everything  
 historical, ornate and  
 interesting. We met the  
 Bellonys of Wilmington in  
 here, also the Hays. Then  
 we are bound for Kenilworth

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday - 14<sup>th</sup> - 3:30.

PLACE Kenilworth.

On the lovely walk to Kenilworth we went through the "Bos" of nursery fence, then came to the ruins of famous Kenilworth, where Scott tells of old English days in such a fascinating way. Our guide related in a most dramatic way the story of the famous ruin and we could almost see Mary Robsart falling down the steps, as her husband, the Earl of Leicester, was trying to get rid of her before Queen Elizabeth arrived. A truly interesting and historical place.



Redair  
PLACES VISITED

DATE 5 Oct 1964 - Thursday  
PLACE Sulgrave Manor

This is the most interesting  
home of George Washington  
Monsters, which is being  
restored by the N.A.C.  
and Colonial Homes  
helping in this cause.  
It is a most attractive  
place, having many fine  
relics such as the bed  
of his great, great grandfather  
silver glass, flags, etc.  
and the prettiest formal  
garden one ever saw.  
Peace lilies of roses  
surrounded by box.  
A lovely little inn nearby  
where we had tea. And  
will be going on to  
Oxford.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE 8 October, Thursday night

PLACE Oxford.

Arrived here 6 o'clock, stopping  
at Wallerforce Hotel. A bath, a  
good dinner, walked around  
the town, then to look a tour  
of the city, which is the home  
of the Establishment of  
England, at 10 o'clock. High street  
is one of the main streets,  
a former line through the  
heart of London. Oxford is  
negotiated College. College Tower  
is a relic of the old city  
church dating back to Edward I.  
is a close stone room. Christ  
Church, (never called Christ Church  
College) is entered by the Great  
Gate beneath Tom Tower, which  
was Cardinal Wolsey's, the founder

## PLACES VISITED

of Oxford College (which is made  
 up of 23 colleges) Great  
 Quadrangle. All the buildings  
 are built around these  
 Quadrangles. Most of them are  
 designed by Sir Christopher  
 Wren. This Town Tower is  
 a bell that weighs  $7\frac{1}{2}$  tons. A  
 wonderful English medieval  
 dining hall adorned with  
 fine paintings, robes of Col  
 not Wren. This college is consid  
 the largest & socially the most  
 historic of Oxford colleges. Such  
 men as Beak, Lord Walsley, Gladstone  
 Selwyn & Peabody were here.  
 Then there is the cathedral, built  
 in 1224. Pembroke College, where the  
 famous, of the famous, student  
 and college, 1224, where Sir Walter  
 Raleigh studied. Peabody of course was  
 the author of the famous Peabody  
 and the author of the famous Peabody  
 and the author of the famous Peabody  
 and the author of the famous Peabody

## *PLACES VISITED*

*DATE*

*PLACE*

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Oxford - continued

Bible, Oxford edition, across the way was the home where Bible was first printed in 1714. Also Wycliffe Bible, the Gutenberg Bible and the first King James Version was seen in the library, also marvellous paintings of many famous people. In Queens College, designed by a pupil of Wren, was seen the chapel which contains some relics of the century, glass, and a ceiling painting of the Annunciation by Sir Thomas Stothard. Here is where all the degrees are conferred, and interesting institutions in the College were to be

## PLACES VISITED

by <sup>DATE</sup> guide - as on these gala days <sup>PLACE</sup> the students seem to have the upper hand. We saw plenty of students, the ones with white ties and caps going for examinations. Only looked at the various other colleges, as all are similar, and these most outstanding.

Immediately beyond St. Peter's Church is New College, the west window in the chapel is by Sir John Burnard, then the famous Bodleian Library. This is one of the 6 great libraries which are entitled to a free copy of every volume published in the country! The Church of St. Mary the Virgin has many historical associations, as here is where Wesley preached, here Amy Robsart of Warwick fame, was accused of public funeral, here there

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cranner again in his courage, and  
 with immortal words, recounted,  
 how human was man before he  
 became a Roman Catholic. Lincoln  
 College where John Wesley preached.  
 Near the Fellows Garden of Exeter  
 which is a lovely college, fine  
 garden, with the largest lawn  
 imaginable, beautiful copper and  
 silver beech trees, etc. Balliol  
 College where Viscount Lygon, Lord  
 Alford and Augustus studied.  
 We saw the cross in the road  
 opposite Broad St. which marked  
 the site of the stake at which  
 Cranner, Latimer and Ridley were  
 burned, also the actual Martyrs  
 memorial, an ornate Gothic  
 cross by Sir Gilbert Scott. We  
 saw the building Kible College, we  
 saw the chapel of Holman Hunt's  
 picture, the Duke of the Duke. Went to  
 for lunch and bus to London.

Wm. H. H. H. H.  
H. H. H. H.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday - 6 o'clock - July 18<sup>th</sup>  
PLACE London.

at last in this big city of 9 million souls! We are stopping at a typical English hotel, "The Palace" on Bloomsbury St. The lounge and dining room spacious. On our way by bus, we saw Runnymede, where the Magna Carta was signed, also stopped at St. Peter's Poets Church, where Thomas Gray the poet, worshipped, wrote his 'Elegy' and was buried. We sat on his tomb, also under the yew tree! We also stopped at beautiful Windsor Castle, which is the largest one in the world. What a fine town



## PLACES VISITED

Victoria loved to live, and  
 the royal family live  
 the several months of the  
 year. Guards were stationed  
 everywhere, and we were only  
 allowed to walk through  
 the beautiful grounds. Saint  
 George's chapel where King Albert  
 is buried, also Victoria's  
 monument here; and the  
 3 miles of straight road  
 where the Royal Ride. The castle  
 grounds cover 18 acres! Then  
 through the town of Windsor  
 where we passed Eton College  
 and saw hundreds of boys  
 with their Eton coats, Eton  
 shirts, striped pants and  
 high silk hats. A lovely  
 drive to London. After a walk  
 we drove for dinner, we

## PLACES VISITED

update to 'The Sarty Theatre' I  
 see <sup>PLEASE</sup> 'The Libs Lady' - a fine mu-  
 cal comedy. To bed at Ten  
 Sat. morning up by 9.30  
 in London. First to the  
 famous Tower, which has served  
 as a fortress in 1078 for William  
 the Conqueror, then as a palace  
 for Kings, a prison for such  
 famous people as Sir Walter  
 Raleigh, Anne Boleyn, Mary  
 Queen of Scots, etc. We saw  
 the blocks and axe then used,  
 also instruments of torture, the  
 scaffold site where many were  
 beheaded, the Bloody Tower  
 which dates back to Edward III  
 the Traitor's Gate, the rooms where  
 the armour and regalia of  
 all the past Kings are kept  
 also the marvelous Crown

## PLACES VISITED

<sup>DATE</sup> jewels, which are heavily guarded  
 in <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ Wakefield Tower. Here are  
 Crown Swords, Crowns, etc.  
 studded with diamonds and  
 other precious stones used by  
 all King and Queens. At the  
 top is the Imperial State Crown,  
 which is gorgeous, worn by  
 Queen Victoria. We saw the  
 largest diamond in the world  
 here - 5 1/2 carats! From here  
 we rode through the city of  
 London, which is only 1 mile  
 sq. but has 700 miles sq. from  
 the center - 26000 policemen  
 who direct traffic so well.  
 Drove down Bond St., the  
 shopping district of Royalty. Each  
 store that the royal house pat-  
 rons has his or her coat of arms  
 displayed above the door.

Stopped at St. James's Church to see  
the Walter Pater tomb, also the  
wonderful mural to him given by America.

### PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE (we say Circle). Regent  
Queen's St., Grosvenor Place  
John Walter Henry Pater lived,  
the Dickens, mentioned in  
Pater's many home also the  
Ricks & Dickens of York's place.  
All these houses were disappo-  
inted as they are made of sandstone  
which Dickens and John  
checked with the London guide  
and Dickens. Then on to  
St Paul's Cathedral, <sup>36 St. James's Place</sup> and  
Westminster Abbey.  
There he is where all the  
kings are coronated, the church  
they use, the tomb where  
all are buried, the busts  
of many famous people,  
the chapel where Becket was  
murdered, the church of York and all

## PLACES VISITED

very <sup>DATE</sup> merry. It's really a  
 queer <sup>PLACE</sup> rather than a  
 church, it seems to me!  
 Saw the Parliament Houses,  
 saw the London Bridge, also  
 around Hyde Park which  
 is 600 acres! Passed by Trafal-  
 gar Square, where we saw  
 the huge monument to Lord  
 Nelson, the four great lions  
 around it, the fountains play-  
 ing 'saves' being fed by  
 hundreds of people, the small  
 National Gallery across the way  
 and all the time hundreds  
 of omnibuses circling round  
 us. Then through Whitehall, the  
 Government office street, saw  
 the big statue of King Charles I  
 in a lofty arch, and the  
 Mall, the Strand, which is the

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
1. First street in the west they  
saw, was Charing Cross Station  
and the Thames river which is  
bridged many times. We saw  
Thomas Cook's huge building,  
then the Carlton House terrace,  
then down St. James St. where  
the Peers walk down, the famous  
sport clubs like Whites, Brooks  
etc. On to Buckingham Palace  
which is surrounded by high  
stone walls, with iron gates  
to enter and <sup>guards</sup> ~~guards~~ <sup>guards</sup> about.  
It was a disappointment  
too, for all the homes here  
are drab and dingy looking  
on the outside - the houses aren't!  
But beautiful grounds one  
could see and lovely trees.  
Saw the huge, ornate, gilded  
and marble statue to King Albert

## PLACES VISITED

pub<sup>DATE</sup> during Victoria's reign  
 also<sup>PLACE</sup> the Royal Hall where  
 Operas are given. Out to Hampt  
 Court, the home of past kings,  
 part of it now the home of  
 famous people's wives or  
 widows without funds. It's  
 a large castle but is not  
 ideally located like Windsor  
 but has perfect Norman archi-  
 tecture. The gardens are gorgeous,  
 a wonderful playground for fair  
 surrounded by blue lilies, every  
 kind of flower blooming, trees  
 hundreds of years old, a grape-  
 vine planted 1768, the trunk  
 of it looks like a giant oak,  
 all trained on a trellis, and  
 filled with beautiful bunches  
 of grapes. Then we stopped at  
 the Ken Gardens, which

## PLACES VISITED

DATE ~~Jan 10~~ Jan 16, 1906. Corcoran 16 acres, all  
 PLACE formal plantings, hundreds  
 of hot houses here and these full  
 with every known flower, beautiful  
 rose gardens, fountain, rock-  
 garden, green lawns all be-  
 tween, lovely walks and drive-  
 ways - every tree and flower  
 being worked - a truly beautiful  
 place but not enough time to  
 spend here! Sat. night went to  
 the Coliseum, a magnificent  
 theatre which compares with our  
 Metropolitan Opera House, and  
 saw a fine Variety Show, with  
 Fannie Ward as a headliner.  
 Then on to the Metropole, a  
 lovely hotel, to take in the  
 midnight folks. Heard Jack  
 Smith, the famous whispering  
 Baritone, also beautiful



## PLACES VISITED

dancing by a famous trio,  
 and ~~PLACE~~ other novelties. An elegant  
 dinner was served, with wine,  
 the judge and I dancing, saw  
 many, many dances, on a  
 marvelous floor! Everyone  
 present beautifully dressed  
 and elegant looking. At the  
 close, blue balloons which  
 were suspended to the ceiling  
 were lowered and a jolly  
 time was had by all! Home  
 at 9.30, to bed at 10.30.  
 Sunday night we went to  
 the gorgeous new Mayfair,  
 also the Savoy hotel, just to  
 sit and look. No one allowed  
 in the dining-room except  
 those in evening. These English  
 are very formal! Then we  
 went to the new Princess

PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Paris, which is a lovely  
place, also, sat and had  
modica wine, bought a  
bottle, on to the Cafe Royal to  
watch the Bohemian crowd  
and atmosphere, then to  
later, to park and bed at 12.  
Up at eight, breakfast at  
eight thirty, and our  
party ready to leave  
the hotel for Liverpool station  
where we took a train, our  
first English train - which  
looks like toy ones beside  
ours - but ride well and  
fast. > like their compartments.  
Saw beautiful fields of flowers  
all along route. Got off at  
Harwich, took the Dutch boat  
Princess Juliana here for  
Flushing, Holland. etc

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - 12 o'clock - July 19<sup>th</sup>

PLACE Boat Pinner Juliana

We are riding first class on this boat which is delightful. The North Sea is calm and smooth no look for no sickness! Will be on here till 6 this afternoon. Our party all on deck which is glass enclosed. Lunch at 1:30 in a most attractive dining room. Radio fine and all stayed well! Saw the Shores of Ostend. A beautiful restful interlude before sight seeing again sighted the Holland shore line with its numerous dykes and windmills! Landed at 5 o'clock, had baggage inspected then to our hotel. Boat ran 32 1/2 knots R - L - L - L!

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - July 18<sup>th</sup> - 1904  
 PLACE Flushing, Holland.

In Holland, the land of dykes and windmills! Stopping at a beautiful hotel, the Grand Hotel Britannia, which overlooks the North Sea. Large saloons all glass enclosed, with hundreds of wicker chairs and tables, beautiful dining-room where a 6 course dinner was faultlessly served, and a spacious dining hall. <sup>rooms</sup> Bed rooms all orange and blue, draperies and spreads of yellow and black hawthorn, balcony with hanging flower baskets at our window overlooking the sea. Too cold today to go in the surf! Went to the County Fair but

## PLACES VISITED

2:30, sitting on the sidewalk  
 PLACE tables, taking a glass of  
 beer, watching the women  
 and children, dressed in quaint  
 Dutch costumes and wooden  
 shoes, go by. A gala night  
 here! Back to hotel to  
 dress and dance till 12.  
 Early morning up at 9:30  
 Dutch breakfast of smoked  
 ham, cheese, tea, ginger bread  
 and jam! Then a walk  
 around the city, lunch at  
 2:30, then a bus to take  
 Middelburg and other points  
 interest in and around Flushing  
 is a large sea-port town  
 of 3,000; clean and charming  
 looking everywhere. We spend  
 the night here and on the  
 following Wednesday morning.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday aft. 3:30, o'clock.  
July 19<sup>th</sup>  
PLACE Middelburg

They tell us of all the towns in Holland, Middelburg is the most peculiarly representative and Dutch. It is quaint and original, the streets are charming, with the old brick fronts; high, steep gables, tight board shutters painted in hour-glass designs in red and black, green and yellow, etc. The Dutch like striking color combinations! Judging from the dates, everything seems to have been built in the 16<sup>th</sup> century! The Town Hall whose tower seems to come out of the hand of an Arabian architect, so its so lovely like and fantastic - truly a temple of beauty.

## PLACES VISITED

We <sup>DATE</sup> ~~left~~ the Chime of "Long John"  
from <sup>PLACE</sup> the church tower and  
of "Crazy Betsey" from the Town Hall.  
The outside of the hall has facades  
of counts and their wives -  
one of them the wife of Edmund III.  
It is of Gothic architecture.  
Inside we saw marvelous old  
tapestries, made in 1617 depicting  
the Spanish and Dutch Armada,  
beautiful old Dutch paintings,  
relics of all kinds, the thigh  
of a whale all painted with  
an operation scene! red  
velvet cushions made in the  
16<sup>th</sup> century (we sat on these)  
and many other wonderful  
coverings and objects of interest.  
In the Abbey, built 1806, is  
the Council Chamber with  
its ~~rich~~ tapestries of sea

PLACES VISITED

fight<sup>DATE</sup> between the Zelanders and  
the Spaniards. Zeland is one  
<sup>PLACE</sup>of the important provinces  
of Holland, and Middleburg is  
its capital. We saw the church  
here which dates back to 1217.  
The drive of 20 miles to this  
place from Flushing was a  
beautiful agricultural sight.  
Saw everything growing, how  
they drained this land, the  
clean little communities all  
along, the dog-carts carrying  
produce to market, the  
many windmills, the  
women with their quaint  
costumes, some having a  
yoke of wood on their  
necks, suspended from  
this on either side were  
either baskets of fruit or



## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 of milk, all in the  
 old island costumes, with  
 their fine lace, coral beads,  
 ornaments of gold and silver,  
 and prettily starched caps.  
 We passed so many well-kept  
 small farms, neat gardens,  
 orchards and saw the gaily  
 painted doors, windows, barns  
 and peculiar looking carts.  
 It wasn't easy to picture  
 as we rode 9 ft. below sea-  
 level, that this country here  
 was once the harbor of Middle-  
 burg! One wagon passed painted  
 in green, with white canvas hood,  
 big horse drawing it and a dark  
 woman in rich costumes, driving.  
 There is an indescribable  
 charm about Holland and  
 we hate to leave!

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Wednesday the 20<sup>th</sup> 11:30 - Arrive

PLACE Antwerp

Arrived at Antwerp at 11:30 after a two hrs. ride on a Dutch train, changed at Essen for a Belgian train. We like their fast trains with their comfortable. The Central Station is as large as the Grand Central in N.Y. You enter by passing the old fortifications of the town, over a huge viaduct, where baskets of flowers are on each post, then you enter the immense glass hall, and on to the Street. Had lunch at a very attractive hotel called "The Grand", then got a taxi to ride over the beautiful city of Antwerp, which has a population of 250,000, and

## PLACES VISITED

is noted for its harbor, the  
 home of large ships, also its  
 broad avenues. We took in  
 their Town Hall, built 1560, which  
 is lovely outside and inside,  
 the Guild Halls, the Exchange, the  
 Royall Gallery of Fine Arts where  
 hundreds of Van Dyck, Rembrandt,  
 and other famous <sup>Flemish</sup> painters  
 pictures are hanging, on to the  
 Musée Plantin, which was the  
 residence of Christopher Plantin  
 in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and remains  
 practically the same, by the  
 famous printer and his descendants.  
 Rare furniture, Flemish paintings,  
 tapestries are seen and  
 also, the presses, types, book  
 printing, manuscripts, used  
 at that time. So to the  
 cathedral, which is one of

the <sup>DATE</sup> seven largest in the world,  
 beautiful Gothic architecture, begun  
 in 1352, finished in 1611. It is  
 a grand and impressive church  
 having 6 aisles. In the transept  
 is Rubens' far famed masterpiece,  
 "The Descent from the Cross", painted  
 in 1612. This picture is painted  
 on wooden blocks, is in perfect  
 condition, a huge frame, all  
 together weighing 1600 pounds!  
 Over the altar is the beautiful  
 Rubens' "Elevation of the Cross",  
 and near by is "The Assumption",  
 said to painted in 16 days by  
 Rubens, doubtless with the aid  
 of his pupils. Then the wonderfully  
 carved pulpit, with its trees,  
 shrubs, and birds. We saw  
 also Leonardo da Vinci's "Heat of  
 Christ" painted on white



## PLACES VISITED

DATE Wednesday the 21<sup>st</sup> - 5.30

PLACE Brussels

Arrived here at 5:30, stopping at the prettiest hotel we have been to as far, "The Grand". Our rooms are typical French, with Louis II furniture, velvet carpets and draperies, our first bath room! A marvelous dining-room all gilded and mirrored, and a beautiful dinner. We all went to an ornate and trendy-looking theatre, "The Alhambra", at 8 o'clock and saw a real nude show almost! All wore rose corsages as they are sold cheaply on every corner. Flowers, flowers here everywhere! Bed at 12:30.

## PLACES VISITED

a ~~lovely~~ ride over this beauti-  
 ful <sup>PLACE</sup>city of one million  
 population. It's a mixture  
 of modern and ancient  
 dirt - broad avenues with  
 beautiful parks, formally  
 laid out, with colorful  
 flower gardens here & there,  
 wonderful statues, playing  
 fountains, etc. First we  
 took to the art gallery  
 which is huge and has  
 masterpieces of all the Flemish  
 painters, Van Dyke and Ruben  
 pre-dominating. Beautiful pieces  
 of sculpture in here, also.  
 Then to the most famous  
 square on the Continent they  
 say - called the Grand Place.  
 Here the dressed and white  
 aproned women sell every

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 a most colorful sight - almost  
 makes you giddy to look  
 at them! Surrounding this is  
 the various guild halls each  
 having their insigna above  
 the doors, the beautiful Gothic  
 Town Hall, built in 13<sup>th</sup> century  
 having a wonderful tower  
 and hundreds of beautifully  
 carved figures in front. One  
 hall is where Victor Hugo  
 lived, also one where Lord  
 Byron stayed awhile. Then  
 to the sweating gallery, which was  
 used as a barack during the  
 German invasion, where Edith  
 Cavill, the English nurse, who  
 was shot as a spy by the  
 Germans, with 40 others. The  
 story goes that she was so



## PLACES VISITED

weak<sup>DATE</sup> and sickened from  
 having<sup>PLACE</sup> been made to look at  
 10 others shot before herself,  
 she had to be placed in a high  
 chair - which is shown. Then  
 to Wierche's museum, which is  
 wonderful, as all the paintings,  
 statues, etc. in the house were  
 all done by Mr. Wierche.  
 Our hats off to the Unknown  
 Soldier's monument, where a  
 flame is kept perpetually burn-  
 ing in a urn at its head.  
 As we were inspecting the King's  
 Palace grounds, King Albert and  
 his guards drove out of the  
 gate-way - our first glimpse  
 of royalty! This palace was  
 re-built 3 yrs. ago and is  
 modern looking. Saw the  
 Parliament House, the famous

## PLACES VISITED

<sup>DATE</sup> child's statue, in his uniform  
<sup>PLACE</sup> for the holiday, and then to  
lunch. after this we went to  
the famous town and battlefield  
of Waterloo, 12 miles distant.  
Drove through the wonderful  
Bois (or Woods) - which is 4  
miles long, lined on either  
side of the drive with  
symmetrical, moss-covered,  
exceedingly tall beech trees,  
and the woods of ash and  
beech trees, for miles beauti-  
fully cut grass parks, etc.  
Stopped at the house where  
the Prince of Wellington slept  
before the battle, saw his  
bed and chair, got sou-  
venirs and booklets. Then  
to the air-dome where is  
shown a most realistic

### PLACES VISITED

for <sup>BATH</sup> ~~BATH~~ <sup>PLACE</sup> ~~BATH~~ mic painting of the  
bathhouse. Then climbed up the  
227 concrete steps up the  
steep hill, where is placed  
the monument. A most  
beautiful view from here.  
Back to Brussels to inspect  
its lovely cathedral, to hotel  
to rest, bath and dress for  
dinner. All went to the  
Grand Place at 9:30 to hear  
the band concert to see the  
thousands of people sitting  
around at tables drinking  
beer, and enjoying the music.  
Saw the turning on of the  
6000 electric lights in the  
Town Hall's high and  
beautiful tower. To bed at  
11:30, up to shop all  
today morning - beautiful

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 ships everywhere, watched  
 the Brussel local markets,  
 then to lunch, packed and  
 boarded a bus to take  
 us to the station at  
 four o'clock. The prettiest  
 of rides through Belgium,  
 stopping at Louvain, Liège,  
 and Aix-les-Chapelles —  
 these cities occupied by  
 the Germans during the  
 World War — beautiful  
 cities, all restored now;  
 regular industrial centers,  
 and fine farming section  
 on small farms of  
 2 to 6 acres to each  
 man. Baggage inspected  
 as we entered Germany,  
 and off at 10 o'clock  
 at Cologne.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday, July 22<sup>nd</sup> - 10 P.M.

PLACE Cologne, Germany

Arrived here at 10 o'clock tonight.  
Stopping at the "Ewiges Land" hotel, which is quite nice and German-like. Our rooms have red velvet and plush everywhere, a small-size father bed, covered in red silk and cream lace, serves as our down quilt! To bed at 11:30, up Saturday morning at 8, after breakfast took in the beautiful Cologne cathedral, with its two majestic spires, wonderfully carved doors and exterior, five aisles, huge columns inside and unusually pretty windows. A lovely cathedral!

## PLACES VISITED

of <sup>DATE</sup> ~~the~~ architecture built in  
<sup>PLACE</sup> the sixth century, called the  
 "Dom", contains the bones of the  
 Three Holy Kings and other  
 martyrs. There a bus ride over  
 this city of 700,000 population.  
 Saw the Rathaus, or Town Hall,  
 whose vestibule is one of the  
 most beautiful work of the  
 German Renaissance. The Surge-  
 deck is a dance and festival  
 hall where they still celebrate.  
 Saw the Archbishops Palace which  
 was at very imposing, and St.  
 Severin Church, also a part of  
 the old Roman wall, the houses  
 with 2 houses lead in the  
 upper windows, the Cologne  
 home of the Male Voice Choir  
 the most famous choir in  
 Germany, they say; though

## PLACES VISITED

the <sup>DATE</sup> shipping district, passed the  
 station <sup>PLACE</sup> of Kaiser Frederick William  
 1st, also the Suspension Bridge  
 built in 9 months during the  
 world war. saw the mining  
 district, the sea-port and  
 shipping district, past their  
 only skyscraper of 18 stories,  
 then to the station to take  
 our train to Coblenz. The  
 ride of 1½ hours was along  
 the Rhine, seeing the beautiful  
 Seven Hills with castles  
 dotted here and there, attract-  
 ing little and large cities  
 all along - passing Bonn, where  
 Beethoven was born - and  
 seeing fine farming on  
 either side of the rail-  
 road. The German train  
 was most comfortable!

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Saturday - 1 o'clock - July 23<sup>rd</sup>

PLACE Coblenz.

Reached here in time for lunch at the Hotel Riesenfurstenhof - a real German name - and it's a lovely hotel, overlooking the beautiful Rhine river. We ate the best lunch we have had yet out on the terrace then took on the city. Right across the hotel is the French territory of the Rhine - taken during the World War - and a wonderful fort, built on mighty rocks and a high hill. Here you see thousands of French soldiers. Crossing to the small town across from here, one gets on a pontoon bridge (made of



## PLACES VISITED

small boats, which separate  
 for the big and little steamers  
 to go by. This is a most  
 interesting city, as here where  
 the American army had  
 its headquarters during the  
 recent war. The scenery  
 is lovely, and here is  
 where the Moselle and  
 Rhine rivers meet, a  
 huge statue of the Emperor  
 William stood where the water  
 the duty was 66,000 marks  
 and is connected with  
 Ehrenbreitstein, a city opposite,  
 with an iron bridge. Saw the  
 Town Hall, the Pastor Church  
 which was completed in 1268  
 and the ornamental grounds  
 and gardens on the Rhine. Left  
 at 3 o'clock.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Saturday - 3 to 9 o'clock - July 23

PLACE Board Steamer Prince Wilhelm.

Up the Rhine

This is a huge boat that plys up and down the Rhine as a pleasure boat, carrying 2,000 people. Fine deck chairs on top deck to view the marvelous scenery. The prettiest, most romantic and historical trip we have taken! The Rhine river is smooth and calm, on a level with its banks almost, and is said to be the busiest river in Europe. Hundreds of tug boats with freight of all kind, row boats and big steamers were seen all along the route. The most beautiful mountains on each side of the bank and at the top of some

## PLACES VISITED

were situated the most  
 famous castles we visit. First we passed Castle Stolzenberg  
 which is beautiful to look at  
 nestled among the hills (one  
 wonders how they were  
 built so high!) which was re-  
 built by Frederick William III in  
 1689. Then Brannbach which is the  
 only fortress on the Rhine left up.  
 You can see on a conical rock  
 above the fortress the old chapel  
 of St Martin. Then the little city  
 along the river, such as Rhine,  
 noted for its mineral springs  
 and is antiquated looking with  
 its numerous towers and walls.  
 Boppard, with 6000 inhabitants,  
 picturesquely situated on the  
 largest bend of the Rhine. Salzgitter  
 famous for its cherry trees

## PLACES VISITED

DATE celebrated salt springs,  
Boischoffen, where one could see  
the monastery, above which  
are the two ruins, called "The  
Hostile Brothers" - two castles  
exactly alike, built by mad  
brothers for the same girl!  
Then all along between the  
towns and castles we marveled  
at the grape vine culture,  
which is planted right up  
the steep sides of the mountain  
to the very top! Rock walls  
all up the mountain keep  
the land from washing. We could  
see the people cultivating their  
crops, seemingly standing on  
their 'heads'. From here comes  
the famous Rhine wines.  
Next we saw the Castle  
Rheinfels, near the town

## PLACES VISITED

of St. Goar, which is in ruins  
 now and was destroyed in  
 1797 by the French. Then the  
 ruins of "the Katz Castle", partly  
 now restored and people  
 living there. And now we  
 pass the famous Söder, which  
 is a large wing-like mass  
 of rock projecting 132 meters over  
 the Rhine. It is rich in legends  
 we all know, and Himm's poem  
 set to music as I remember to do.  
 Oberwesel is a medieval city  
 with a castle and 14 towers  
 which is well preserved. Back  
 again is celebrated for its  
 wine growing culture, then the  
 magnificently situated Lore  
 Rheinstein, bolding sitting on  
 the steepest mountain. It  
 belongs to Prince George of Prussia.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE: The National Monument  
 built on the Niederwald in 1877  
 then the Mauserturm, which is  
 on an island in the middle of  
 the Rhine, whose tower is where  
 hungry peasants were burned  
 and finally "Bingen, Fair Bingen  
 on the Rhine." It is a beautiful  
 little town, whose park on  
 the water front is filled with  
 colorful flowers; is now a  
 principal railway and steamer  
 station. At this place we  
 went to the dining-room on  
 the boat and had a good  
 dinner while we docked at  
 Bingen for 30 minutes. Then  
 to Biebrich, of 20 000 people,  
 which is modern looking, and  
 the harbor of Wiesbaden. A  
 20 minute auto ride to the latter.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Saturday, night - 10 October

PLACE Wiesbaden, Germany

Arrived here at 10, stopping at a beautiful hotel, the Nassau. This city is internationally known as a health resort, and is situated on the spurs of the Taunus mountains, having 110,000 population. The celebrated rock-salt springs of Wiesbaden were known to the Romans. Modern luxuriant bath houses were opened in 1907 at a cost of 5 million marks. A beautiful dining hall where English soldiers in their red-coated dress uniforms were dining between courses with girls beautifully gown'd. The Army of Occupation of

## PLACES VISITED

England has been here since  
 the <sup>DATE</sup> ~~PLACES~~ war. The town is filled  
 with soldiers. Bed at 11. Irish!  
 Rested Sunday morning. Out at 10  
 taking in this beautiful city,  
 called the Queen of watering places.  
 Saw its lovely gardens, parks,  
 lakes, handsome homes, healing  
 springs, shady avenues, Bis-  
 marks and Schillers monuments,  
 museum, Art Gallery, remnants  
 of the ancient Roman wall, the  
 castle once occupied by royalty  
 now used as a hotel and  
 tea garden - a lovely, palatial  
 place set high on a hill,  
 and its famous Kurhaus,  
 which is used as a club,  
 for a concert hall and  
 restaurant. We stopped at  
 the Hochhaus, the most



# PLACES VISITED

DATE  
 PLACE  
 famous of the 27 springs, where  
 we saw and drank the boil-  
 ing hot waters that gush 6,600  
 feet below the earth's surface.  
 Everything comes to this big  
 pavilion-like place, surrounded  
 by a wonderful park,  
 with playing fountains, and  
 flower beds everywhere, at  
 11 and 4 o'clock, when a  
 band concert is given and  
 the water served to all.  
 Nothing can be more enjoyable  
 than to sit on the terrace and  
 watch the gay, bustling crowd.  
 Wiesbaden is the most modern  
 and all-together prettiest place,  
 also the most formal hotel  
 we have been to. We liked  
 it so much, hated to leave  
 at two o'clock for Kuesenbrg.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Sunday night - July 24<sup>th</sup>  
 PLACE Nuremberg, <sup>Bavaria</sup> Germany.

Picked here Sunday night 8:30  
 o'clock, after a six hour train  
 ride - the longest on our trip  
 through beautiful Bavaria,  
 the richest farming province  
 of Germany. This city has a  
 population of 400,000 and  
 is the largest industrial town  
 of Bavaria, but once it was  
 the centre of Germany's artistic  
 and scientific life, we are told.  
 At one and the same time  
 we lived here the famous  
 painter Albrecht Durer,  
 Vischer, Hans Sachs, the poet  
 and shoemaker. Our hotel is  
 'The Brand' and is a lovely,  
 up-to-date one. On our ride

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 over the city, which is the most  
 medieval and quaintest city  
 we have seen, we saw the  
 old walls, where were the funny  
 looking, quaint, high-gabled  
 houses. The walls have no less  
 than 75 huge towers, used  
 now as warming places for  
 the poor. Some of the most  
 picturesque old houses are seen  
 on the pretty, winding P. river,  
 crossed by some remark-  
 able antique bridges. The most  
 notable church is St. Sebaste  
 kirche, started in the 12<sup>th</sup> Century  
 famous for its carvings. The  
 market was most interesting,  
 queer looking old women selling  
 every kind of flower and  
 vegetable. Here stands the  
 frame kirche, (the church of the lady)  
 the center of  
 (the church of the lady)

## PLACES VISITED

DATE November 14, 1906  
 PLACE Valencia, Spain  
 Saw a beautiful building of 11<sup>th</sup> century, the beautiful interior decorations, some frescos designed by Albrecht Durer, the great German medieval painter. Saw the main altar of the cathedral where the bones of St. Vincent were kept. Went out to the Kaiser-berg, the residence of former Emperor, a real royal castle which can be seen from every part of the city. This dates from the 11<sup>th</sup> century. We went in the fine-corned train where we saw the torture chamber, and many of the fearful ordeals to confession used during the Spanish Inquisition. Went to a real Bar Garden. Monday night, left Tuesday morning.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday - July 26<sup>th</sup> -

PLACE Prague, Czechoslovakia

Reached this big city of 690,000 inhabitants at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday night, having left Nuremberg at 11:30 - a long train ride through a beautiful farming section, particularly wheat. Ate lunch on the train, changed cars, baggage inspected at the border station of the Czech-land, passed through the famous city of Pilsen, known for its beer. Our hotel is called The Blue Star, having that sign on all china, linen, silver, etc., - on the main street. After dinner we wandered through the city having wonderful stores, then to

## PLACES VISITED

The <sup>DATE</sup> "Alhambra" to a cabaret till  
 11, <sup>STAGE</sup> then on to the "Moulin Rouge"  
 till one - then was a typical  
 Bohemian joint! A sight-  
 seeing tour of the city. Wednes-  
 day morning made us think  
 Prague is a charming city. It  
 is on both banks of the Vltava  
 River, which is its life. It's  
 also a very interesting city  
 historically, a rare collection  
 of ancient buildings, with  
 their red chequered roofs, towers  
 and cupolas. Prague was at  
 first the seat of the Bohemian  
 Kings from the 11<sup>th</sup> century on to  
 the 14<sup>th</sup> century when the Roman-  
 German Emperor Charles IV was  
 their King. It was a city of  
 Austria until the recent  
 war, when it was made

## PLACES VISITED

into <sup>DATE</sup> independent city, the  
 capital <sup>PLACE</sup> of the new Czechoslovakian  
 state, which honors  
 Woodrow Wilson on every  
 side. The new beautiful  
 station is called Wilson, a  
 broad boulevard, hotel and  
 statue, also. On a steep hill  
 stands the former Royal Castle  
 with its gorgeous ornate  
 banquet halls, the residence  
 now of the President, this  
 building dating from 14<sup>th</sup> century.  
 We saw the unfinished cathed-  
 ral of St Vitus where were  
 the tombs of many Bohemian  
 Kings; also Queen Anne's castle,  
 in the Kings garden, a lovely  
 Italian Renaissance building  
 of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. The quaint  
 Saretha church, with a

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Five miles of the birthplace of Christ.  
The Jewish Quarters were of  
great antiquity, the 14<sup>th</sup> century  
Jewish synagogue and cemetery  
with its stones on top of each  
other; the Bohemian museum,  
the Wallenstein Palace built by  
the Imperial Commander in Chief  
Albrecht Von Wallenstein, Duke  
of Friedland, in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.  
We saw his room, chapel,  
bath-room of rock, aviaries,  
his horse, many relics and  
a wonderful desk. The whole  
palace too a world of  
plastic decoration everywhere.  
Also saw the Diplomatic  
Quarters, the house of Beethoven  
when he resided here in 1796,  
passed over the old Charles  
Bridge with its towers, saw



## PLACES VISITED

the Town Hall, with its famous  
 clock<sup>case</sup> of the 12 apostles and  
 the Christ coming to the  
 window on the stroke of  
 the hour, and the cock crowing  
 when it's over! It's also  
 an astronomical clock, telling  
 the seasons, etc. and dates  
 from the year 1490. At this  
 spot, we are told, the Bohemi-  
 an nobles were executed in  
 1621 after the Battle of the White  
 Mountain. At the Place we  
 looked out of the window  
 where the three saints were  
 thrown out by the Catholics,  
 which was one of the incidents  
 that led up to the 30 years war.  
 Lunched at 12:30, shopped  
 till 4, left at 4:30 for  
 Vienna, the capital of Austria.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE July 27 - Wednesday - 10:45 P.M.

PLACE Vienna, Austria

Vienna, the beautiful, historical  
and romantic city of Austria.  
Arrived Wednesday night, stop-  
ping at Bristol Hotel. Slight  
evening tour of this leading city  
of Austria, situated on the  
Danube River, with a population  
of two million, once the home  
of the Roman Emperor Marc Aurelius.  
In spite of wars, can  
show many castles, abbeys,  
grand old churches and  
cathedrals, palaces and ruins.  
It is also inseparably connected  
as the birthplace of modern  
medicine and music. Here  
where reigned Austrian emperors  
Charles, Maria Theresa, the

## PLACES VISITED

not <sup>DATE</sup> of Marie Antoinette,  
 her <sup>PLACE</sup> son Joseph II, then the  
 Emperor Leopold I in 1683, and  
 the late King Francis Joseph I  
 who died in 1916, age 86. Such  
 famous musicians as (Gluck,  
 Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven,  
 Brahms, Schubert) and  
 Wagner have dwelt within its  
 walls; Schubert having been  
 born here. Napoleon twice  
 occupied Vienna, in 1805 and 1809  
 and lived at the Palace of  
 Schönbrunn, which is the  
 most marvellous and largest  
 we have been through. We  
 passed into the gate with its  
 two obelisks with gold eagles  
 on their tops, then into the  
 large courtyard where Napoleon  
 held his military parades;

## PLACES VISITED

then to the Royal Theatre, thence  
 up the Blue Stairs, with a beautiful  
 iron railing and gay colored  
 ceiling which led to the white  
 and gold mounted body-guard  
 room. The billiard room had  
 some wonderful oil paintings,  
 the best Room, in brown and  
 gold, beautiful walnut panelled,  
 with two Rococo tables, bronze  
 clock and bag-vase like  
 china stands in all rooms.  
 The following two rooms were  
 strikingly simple - the bed  
 and writing room of the late  
 Frances Joffe, containing the  
 simple iron bed on which  
 he died. There were family  
 portraits on the wall everywhere  
 then to the rooms of his wife  
 Empress Elizabeth, which had

## PLACES VISITED

DATE remarkable furniture but  
 back PLACE and gloomy, next came  
 the name Antoinette room after  
 the famous gobelin tapestry on  
 the wall, representing Marie and  
 her children. Wonderful French  
 looking furniture in Rose. Then  
 to the mirror room, all walls  
 filled with them in huge, ornate  
 gold frames. The Rosa room is  
 named after the painter, whose  
 walls have his landscapes.  
 Then the Chinese Closet-room,  
 with a pangloss photo, in the  
 middle of which is a trap-door  
 made by Marie Thérèse's order,  
 where a table of refreshments  
 could be sent up to her,  
 without a servant, when  
 she was in secret confinement!  
 On the walls are mirrors,

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

much set blue enameled  
 plates and Chinese porcelain  
 vases! Ten small dining room  
 and banquet hall, richly decorated  
 in stucco work, magnificent chandeliers,  
 fresco ceilings painting of an  
 allegory, marble busts and por-  
 traits of famous people, five big  
 oil paintings of the wedding  
 festivities of Maria Theresia's son  
 and a life size painting of  
 Maria Theresia by Van Meysens.  
 The next room was Napoleon I's  
 bedroom. Here he died in  
 1832, age 20. Beautiful Dutch and  
 Austrian tapestries on the walls.  
 The miniature closet had wonder-  
 ful miniatures of the Royal family  
 including Maria Antonette. The  
 million Room is marvelous  
 with its fine Persian miniatures

## PLACES VISITED

inside under glass frames with  
 gold leaf painting taken from  
 Constantinople by Maria Theresa.  
 Then out on the terrace to the beauti-  
 ful gardens, with its flower-  
 bordered walks, lined with old  
 maples, limes and chestnut trees,  
 cut square after the French fashion,  
 forming a green wall, and in  
 the niches or recesses of these  
 are lovely statues, 32 in all,  
 of cream marble, watching the  
 marvelous fountain. On up the  
 hill is a Roman temple sur-  
 rounded by fir and linden trees.  
 This castle, its gardens and  
 immense grounds is the most  
 magnificent, romantic and  
 historical we have seen.  
 Then we went to St Stephen's  
 Cathedral, with its beautiful

## PLACES VISITED

DATE mosaic roof, built in Tenth century  
 PLACE for Gothic style, finished in the 14<sup>th</sup>  
 century in Roman style. The altar  
 painting is The Stoning of St Stephen.  
 In this cathedral Haydn served as  
 a chorister. We saw the house that  
 Mozart lived in until 1787, and he  
 composed his opera, "The  
 Marriage of Figaro." Also saw the  
 home of Johann Strauss, the  
 waltz king, and the home where  
 Mozart died in 1791. Inside was  
 a memorial tablet to him, lot of  
 his manuscripts, a sculpture of  
 him, Beethoven, Rossini and others  
 a quaint and interesting place!  
 Then to the church of Capuchin Maria  
 and the Imperial Mausoleum. Here  
 lie the most magnificent sarcophagi  
 imaginable, of many famous  
 Queens, Emperors, etc - and as



# PLACES VISITED

DATE Maria Theresa and her husband,  
 Francis Stephen of Tuscany, Emperor  
 Joseph II, Archduchess Maria Christine  
 daughter of Theresa, Emperor Francis I  
 and his daughter Marie Louise,  
 second wife of Napoleon, and  
 their son, the little King of Rome;  
 the parents of Emperor Francis Joseph I,  
 his brother, Emperor Maximilian of  
 Mexico, shot in 1867, the married  
 Empress Elisabeth 1848, her son  
 Crown Prince Rudolf, killed in 1889  
 Archduchess Henriette, the only Protestant  
 buried here; Emperor Leopold I and  
 Emperor Matthias 1619, the late  
 Emperor Franz Joseph I in 1916,  
 and Countess Fuchs, 1754, the French  
 and Germans of Marie Theresa's  
 children, only one buried here not  
 belonging to Imperial family, never  
 have we seen as many dead

## PLACES VISITED

<sup>DATE</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ buried together in such  
<sup>PLACE</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ splendid! Then to the  
 St. Augustine Church; where we saw  
 the beautiful grave-monument of  
 Archduchess Christine, by Canova in  
 1805, erected in memory to her  
 beloved wife by Duke Albert. Then to  
 the tiny chapel, where we looked  
 through small carved windows  
 at the silver & gold urns which  
 contained the hearts of the members  
 of the Imperial family of years ago.  
 Passed the famous Opera House,  
 the last Imperial Castle, which  
 contains the Crown jewels and  
 many relics, paintings and  
 interesting collections, such as  
 Napoleon's cradle, etc. The Opera  
 House is a beauty, with two  
 statues of Pegasus at the top,  
 and huge handsome candelabra on  
 each side of the door.

# PLACES VISITED

So <sup>DATE</sup> the Mozart and Goethe  
<sup>PLACE</sup> monuments, also Schiller, the many  
 museums and fine Art Galleries,  
 lovely parks here and there,  
 passed the Palace of Justice which  
 showed its destruction made by  
 the notes of 2 weeks ago; the  
 beautiful Greek style House of  
 Parliament, the Guild Hall which  
 is a wonderful building with  
 many busts, carvings, etc. outside.  
 To a beautiful castle 6 miles  
 away high up on a mountain  
 overlooking the Rhine and the  
 whole city - now used as a  
 hotel - where we had tea.  
 To the Rhine Range that night,  
 to sight opera one night, shop-  
 ping in the wonderful shops.  
 Looking down during part of the  
 way off to Innsbruck Saturday  
 morning at 8:15.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE Sunday - July 31<sup>st</sup>

PLACE Innsbruck, Austria.

Arrived here last night at 8:45 o'clock, having left Vienna that morning at 8 - a twelve hour ride on a comfortable train, through the most beautiful mountainous scenery we have yet seen. This is the most attractive part of Austria and is called the Tyrol. It is noted for its scenery and picturesqueness, the marvelous alps of varying height, some verdant and some rock-like formations, followed by a winding river, with lovely valleys with quaint villages interspersed, are seen along

## PLACES VISITED

the <sup>DATE</sup> train route the whole  
 250 <sup>PLACE</sup> miles. Never have we  
 seen as much mountain  
 scenery and as beautiful, at  
 one time! The Tyrol costumes  
 were so unusual, also, - boys  
 from 10 up to men of 80,  
 wearing short suede pants,  
 either in tan or green, vest  
 and coat of green velvet,  
 gill stockings & heavy shoes,  
 and always a funny little  
 green hat with feathers at the back.  
 a pack on their back and  
 a long staff in their hands.  
 Innsbruck looked lovely  
 as we came in - mountains  
 over 6,000 ft. high all  
 around here, light & homes  
 caps, hotels studded every-  
 where. We are at the Tirol

## PLACES VISITED

<sup>DATE</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and sitting on top of  
<sup>PLACE</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the world! Can almost touch  
 a mountain! Our train  
 had 2 engines in front and  
 one behind, the grade is 8%  
 high! This is an ancient  
 city, extraordinary picturesque  
 with quaint old carved and  
 painted houses, yet with a  
 lot of modern buildings, too.  
 The population is 60,000 and  
 we saw the gilded copper  
 dome of the palace of Count  
 Frederick of Tyrol as we toured  
 the city Sunday morning.  
 The Franciscan church was  
 lovely, built in 16<sup>th</sup> century,  
 containing a marvelous  
 bronze statue of Emperor  
 Maximilian I and 28 other  
 royal personages around him

## PLACES VISITED

DATE the Triumphant Gate which  
 commemorates the marriage of  
 Emperor II to Marie Antoinette.  
 Passed the old Imperial Palace,  
 two monasteries, many  
 handsome statues. Back to  
 the hotel for lunch. Found  
 the New York Times there from  
 July 10 up to the 28<sup>th</sup>! Such  
 back reading we did! Catch-  
 ing up with American news!  
 We will always remember  
 Innsbruck for its N.Y. papers!  
 This was a delightful, restful  
 Sunday for us - no hurry -  
 everyone did what they  
 pleased. Uncle Gates sent us  
 flowers and candy as usual!  
 Keep "us all" in such things.  
 Our party all well and en-  
 joying the trip. Left at 1.30.

## PLACES VISITED

DATE July 31<sup>st</sup> - Sunday - 7:30 P.M.  
PLACE Zurich, Switzerland.

arrived at this lovely city  
of Switzerland at 7:30 P.M.  
Our ride on the electric train  
from Innsbruck was most  
delightful and beautiful. The  
Tyrolean alps are marvelous,  
so perpendicular, rugged, rock-  
like and high, with many  
lower ranges below beauti-  
fully wooded with the lovely  
airy, lacey-like Alpine pine.  
Snow is everywhere on the  
highest peaks, forming water-  
falls and streams, feeding  
the pretty rivers and streams  
that follow the mountains.  
Passed through the Ob-  
bergs  
tunnel which is very



## PLACES VISITED

miles <sup>DATE</sup> long, taking 12 minutes  
 to go <sup>PLACE</sup> through it. There are  
 numerous tunnels all the  
 route, the engineering of this  
 road is wonderful. Had a  
 good dinner at Hotel-Royal  
 Hotel, which is quite nice  
 and near the station.  
 Went out on the lake front and  
 sat in a park, then took a  
 beautiful boat ride, a boatman  
 rowing us, and on to an  
 island in Lake Zurich, where  
 was a wonderful beer garden,  
 with 1500 people present listening  
 to a string orchestra playing  
 operatic music. Enjoyed ourselves  
 thoroughly here watching the  
 native Swiss people celebrating  
 as this is their National Fete  
 Day. Swiss flags everywhere,

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE \_\_\_\_\_  
 lights covered with red paper  
 with Swiss flag entwined.  
 Edelweiss, the national flower  
 pre-dominating their decorations.  
 Walked to hotel at 11:30 o'clock,  
 viewing the lovely stores as  
 we passed, as Zurich is larger  
 than Atlanta. Up at 8:30 to  
 take a train to Vitznau.  
 on our way to the Rigi  
 mountain. This mountain  
 railway with its \$40,000 electric  
 engine is a marvellous one,  
 the nicest, clearest ride ingo-  
 verable, and gorgeous alpine  
 scenery all along. Got off  
 at the above small station  
 at 10 o'clock, taking an  
 electric car up the mountain  
 where we lunched at the  
 famous Rigi.

# PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday, August 12<sup>th</sup>

PLACE Rigi Mountain in the Alps

Arrived at the top of the mountain, which is 5,895 ft high, at 11 o'clock, stopping for lunch at The Rigi-Kulm Hotel. The most marvelous scenery ever, coming up the mountain and a most glorious view from the top of Rigi! Here Bernese Alps, partly wooded, surrounded by snow-peaked mountains, with the huge snow-capped Jungfrau always in the distance (height 13,895), then the beautiful green valley with small steep-sided cities dotted here and there, and at least 20 Swiss lakes interspersed it all makes a marvelous scene.

## PLACES VISITED

The hotel is situated on the  
 largest peak of the Rigi range  
 and is a large one - 350  
 rooms - with a lovely dining  
 room - souvenirs of the carvings  
 of the Swiss and post cards  
 to sell in the lobby. After a  
 walk to the summit where  
 the view is superb, we  
 had our lunch which is  
 particularly good - especially  
 the goose-liver paste and  
 the Swiss cheese and wine.  
 Left on the 2 o'clock car  
 for a small station where  
 we took on  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hrs. ride  
 on beautiful, Blue Lake Lucerne  
 getting to the city of Lucerne.  
 At the station we met  
 our other party, who have  
 been for five days visiting in the  
 city. The reception is all

## PLACES VISITED

DATE August 12<sup>th</sup> - Monday.

PLACE Lucerne, Switzerland.

Arrived here by steamer at 3:10 o'clock. The boat ride down the lovely lake was most enjoyable and cool. Beautiful scenery on all sides, with a party of ten gossips on board, who furnished us good music - the tenor voice was extraordinary. The man for the cable came straight to this hotel Sonnenberg, situated high on a hill, seven miles from the station, coming to a small station either by bus or car (an auto costs \$4.00) then taking a trolley street car looking affair - called a funicular - which rides from

## PLACES VISITED

DATE straight up the mountain  
PLACE a scary and dangerous  
 looking ride but never no  
 accidents, they say! Almost  
 as perpendicular as Big Bear!  
 Only 15 minutes this goes and  
 comes till 8:30 at night, then  
 men are up here for firing  
 unless you use an auto!  
 Beautiful night and real  
 lovely hotel - cool and  
 quiet but don't like the  
 mode of arriving! Here  
 we found a note from  
 Millicent and Caroline Benton  
 who were here July 28 - we  
 having missed them 4 days!  
 So disappointing, too, but they  
 saw the other girls for  
 two nights here.  
 We stayed down in

## PLACES VISITED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ till 6 o'clock, doing  
 all the stores - and to my  
 mind there are the crime  
 Europe is far. Everything  
 displayed beautifully - just  
 like stores of beads, knives  
 and jewelry of all kinds,  
 where stores of handkerchiefs, only  
 with the native Swiss women,  
 in quaint costumes, sitting on  
 the benches - and the  
 separate imitations of anything  
 you want - and the linen  
 stores - beautiful enough to  
 make us for days! Then we  
 went to a magnificent statue  
 of Lionne of Lucerne, which is  
 a masterpiece, carved in solid  
 stone wall, the lion's fearful  
 expression wonderful. It is  
 the Swiss

## PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Swiss, who defended the  
 Royal Family during French  
 Revolution, 1792. Carried by  
 the swabian, then to the  
 Garden, which is a  
 truly unique one - with  
 ice for almost left by  
 glaciers but every crevice  
 filled with a blooming flora.  
 Lucerne is a large city of  
 20,000, situated beautifully  
 and a wonderful shopping town.  
 Stayed at our hotel that  
 night as it rained hard  
 and stormed. Saw the  
 lights and fire-works in  
 the Alps mountains,  
 the people celebrating their Nat-  
 ional Holiday. Had to miss  
 our regular night-life! But  
 enjoyed our evening experience  
 very much. Bed at 11:30.



Bushy back hills and River  
Gorge.

Tuesday - August 2<sup>nd</sup>

Left Linn in the morning  
at 8:30 o'clock. Early morning  
which we have had little  
to do so far! A small  
train made its way through, a  
quaint little town on the  
R.R. where we boarded a  
street car to the River Gorge.  
Raining some, but the  
"gorgeousness" of the River Gorge  
was worth getting  
little wet! This is the  
simplest and most beautiful  
up of rivers, running so  
straight through the city  
that it looks like a  
canal, not on a road  
page up river and around  
the tall, rocky mountains.

cliffs it cuts through. A  
board walk has been made  
around and through sides  
of this rock, right over the  
edge in places, which we  
walked. Sometimes the roar  
and noise of the river was  
so great, we couldn't hear  
ourselves talk! Back to the  
hotel for a good lunch, then  
another car ride to a small  
station where we took one  
of the "dinky cable" funiculars!  
and rode absolutely straight  
up another mountain, (angle 37°)  
to a platform, where we  
saw the most marvelous  
cascade of water, called the  
Reichenbach Falls, - the largest  
and most interesting in Swit-  
zerland. Like our Niagara on a  
small scale. To train for Inter-  
laken at 4 o'clock.

Tuesday night, August 2<sup>nd</sup>  
Interlaken, Switzerland

After a strenuous, but  
most enjoyable mountain-  
climbing day, we arrived here  
in the night at 5:30 o'clock.  
The Victoria Hotel is lovely -  
the most up-to-date and  
well looking we have  
been to so far. All dress  
up for dinner - which is  
served in a Louis XV dining  
room - very beautiful it is.  
Then coffee or wines served  
everybody in the large saloon  
where a four piece orchestra  
played. Beautifully so many  
women and lots of girl  
tourists were all about.  
Dancing from 10 till 12.  
'Baby face', 'Yeering' (which

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pleasant Uncle Y.) "Bye, Bye  
Blackbird" were the favorite  
pieces, so we thought of  
home often as we danced  
to these tunes! Rained  
hard all night so don't  
get out till this morning.  
Most of the party are going  
on another mountain  
and next spring up  
mount the famous snow-  
capped Jungfrau, but we  
decided to rest today, rest,  
catch up with correspondence  
and shop at these lovely  
stores, for we leave early  
in the morning for Montreux.  
May met Mr. Charles Lee Smith  
son of Raleigh, also a  
young boy from Edmonton.  
Enjoyed dinner, particularly the  
feels of our party!

Had a fine day of rest today!  
Stayed in bed till 10, then to  
the stores with my men-  
folks, where we did some  
purchasing - such as the  
lovely carved wood-work  
and ivory done here. Ate  
an early lunch, then had  
hair shampoo and a  
fine curl. Went to ride  
in a "horse and buggy" all  
around the city where we  
saw the Jungfrau in all  
its amazing beauty in the  
sunshine. Stopped at the  
Kunssaal at 5 o'clock for  
tea - a wonderful open  
and closed air pavilion  
surrounded by a marvelous  
landscape garden - one bed  
of flowers representing a  
clock - made of small

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and large size cactus red  
begonias, and a shrub-like  
this had real larders and  
kept good time! A fourth  
man playing at the back.  
I saw hundreds of tables and  
chairs arranged for tea  
parties, a wonderful string  
orchestra playing classical  
music, on inside was the  
gambling room, and then  
the dance hall, where we  
went later. Found our  
folks here at 6:30, all  
dressed up again for  
dinner, 2 gals from N. Va.  
Misses Bloomfield, come to  
see us (we met them  
at the Kursaal) bringing  
us Paris addresses for  
shopping. Dined some  
at hotel, then on to  
the Kursaal till 12 o'clock.

Uncle John bought me a  
bouquet of yellow and red  
and I chain today, also  
sent up a dozen red  
and yellow roses for  
the evening. He seems  
to have a good time  
and shopping a lot.

Up at 8 o'clock Thursday  
morning, took breakfast  
ran out the shops  
and more, then to  
the station where we  
left at 11.30 for  
Munich, Switzerland.  
Made for a hour to home  
and 8 up - that puts me  
fine for the day just in  
time. He only  
appears to be at the  
"fading" end of him and  
I'm not at all  
wondering of.

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Montreux, Switzerland

Thursday - August 4<sup>th</sup>

After the most scenic rail-  
way ride we have had yet  
on these clean comfortable  
electric "carriages" (as they  
call them over here) we  
arrived here at 2 o'clock  
having had a splendid  
lunch on the train. The  
railroading around these  
Swiss Alps remind us  
of the Asheville Parkway  
as we made one high-  
shot curve after another  
seeing the road below  
as we climbed higher.  
We are charmed with  
this lovely little town  
of 17000 people, situated  
so beautifully on  
Lake Lemman (called Lake



Geneva by many) sur-  
rounded by the perpendic-  
ular, irregular Swiss Alps.  
The Hotel Monney is a  
real summer resort  
overlooking the lake with  
beautiful landscape  
gardens in front, gayly  
striped umbrellas over  
the tables and chairs  
botted around. Our  
room is lovely - large  
and splendidly furnished -  
an ~~en-suite~~ <sup>en-suite</sup> bathroom,  
American bath room, also  
an wrought iron balcony  
from the ~~front~~ <sup>front</sup> window  
with a table for two,  
and a gayly striped  
awning. We are here  
till Sunday after lunch

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we expect to enjoy our  
surroundings greatly,  
taking near-by trips  
each day. Rested all  
afternoon, unpacked guns  
and sent them to shop  
as both were torn, got  
up laundry, the next  
hot bath, then dressed  
for dinner. The salons  
and dining room are  
beauties, and we feel  
very rich staying  
here! After dinner  
we walked a long  
way up and down  
the quay, watching  
the small boats glide  
along, also a big  
excursion boat now  
and then passing, looking  
at the fifteen lovely

Hotels all situated to -  
gether on the Lake. Mon-  
day, Tuesday and Friday  
are the three largest sum-  
mer resorts in Sietz and  
we are told - and the  
most popular. Then to  
the Pergamon night Club  
at 10 o'clock, which has  
a most attractive round  
room, glowing painted  
in Egyptian style,  
with a round balcony  
gayly lighted, where  
one sits, eats or drinks,  
dancing between times  
and watching the pro-  
gram of professionalists.  
Get back at 12 o'clock,  
a good night's sleep  
and up at 7 for  
morning for Valley!

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Vancouver

Friday morning - Aug 5<sup>th</sup>

Left on a large steamer  
at 8 o'clock, the pier being  
near our hotel, for  
a half hours ride down  
the lake to the quaint  
town of Victoria, where  
the wine festival is  
held four times in  
a hundred years.  
Thousands of people  
were milling around  
the small quaint  
cobbled streets. The pro-  
gram began at 8:30  
and lasted through  
12:30. The sun was  
burning hot, the large  
auditorium holding 13,000  
people (most of the  
graduates) was

out in a place about no  
shade anywhere, people  
fainting, etc. so we  
stayed on the outside  
at a little beer garden  
and watched the  
passengers as they enter-  
ed for their meals.  
We heard the 100 piece  
orchestra playing the  
Swiss national tunes,  
and the 12 harpists,  
which were heard for  
never before I saw  
so many vari-colored  
and kinds of costumes,  
when by these people  
ages 100 down to 3!  
This festival represents  
the life of these Swiss  
people from their

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and best history, particularly  
concerning the journey  
of the wine, and so by  
much like the historical  
pageants we have. He  
stayed till 11:30 then  
left, by street car, back  
to country, where we  
went to see the 'Castle  
of Chillon', a picturesque  
old castle, smaller than  
some we have seen,  
situated out on a  
rocky island. This  
where Byron got his  
inspiration to write  
"The Prisoner of Chillon".  
R and he lived here  
for some time  
ago then to lunch, a  
rest, and up to

as the streets from 4 to 5  
very little city has  
wonderful shops and  
we walk in town. Much  
some buyers on  
London street, cat and  
very and walets  
then to dinner. At  
9:30 we went to the  
Kersall (all things  
have our community  
gathering hall and  
open air garden)  
where we sat in  
a balcony, extended  
over the hall and  
listened to an hour  
program of beautiful  
classical music  
played by a 50 piece  
band. To bed at 11:30.

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Geneva

Saturday - Aug. 6<sup>th</sup>

Left here this morning  
at 8:30, on a large  
boat for Geneva - a  
most beautiful ride  
on this lake placed  
under, wonderful weather  
as we could see all  
the peaks of the Swiss  
Alps plainly, and  
settled all along  
the lake front where  
numerous little well-  
kept summer resort  
cottages. The most im-  
portant was Montreux  
where we could see  
the castle in the distance  
high on a hill.  
Passey. We had  
our lunch on the



great distance to road  
roads, and the first  
and cordons Tell, 2:30  
when we arrived. Geneva  
is a beautiful city of  
135,000 people, and an  
historical one too. We  
walked a long way  
up the lake front through  
a lovely flower park  
to a large assembly  
place, surrounded by  
an iron picket fence  
on which was a  
marble tablet, with  
these words "To the  
memory of W. Wilson,  
President of the United  
States, founder of the  
League of Nations".  
Printed by the city Geneva".

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We travelled as we went  
at this point Wilson could have ac-  
complished his desire.  
Had our picture taken  
then we went to the "Palace  
of the Nations" where a  
guide showed us the  
various council rooms.  
The famous glass-enclosed  
room where the League  
was discussed, etc and  
into other parts. This  
place was once a  
hotel, but set aside  
for the purpose it was  
never being used. We  
just missed the  
Adjournment. The  
Naval Limitations  
Conference by one day!  
We felt we were

walking on historic  
ground! 200 ft. a day  
to ride around the city  
as it was raining by  
now, went to the Cal-  
vary to see Calvary  
Chapel and pulpit, as to  
the most remarkable and  
interesting monument we  
could see - The Reforma-  
tion Monument - a rock  
wall, 250 feet in length  
with a corbel in front  
covered with water-lilies  
Carved on this long  
wall are four huge  
figures, in the center,  
Calvary, Fox, Favel and  
Bryson. Then at various  
spaces are Roger  
Williams and  
other reformers. In

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Butcher and small  
plagues and  
canned of all the  
people together around  
tables arguing their  
costs, etc. A beautiful  
park surrounds this.  
Then we went by to  
see John Paul Rousseau  
home, and had a  
fine ride all about  
the city, particularly  
enjoying riding on  
Woodstock Wilson way  
which is a broad  
boulevard up and  
down the lake. Back  
to depot to join our  
party to take a  
train to Fausonne.

Sausarone.

Saturday - Aug. 6<sup>th</sup> - 4 o'clock  
Left Seattle on an  
electric train at 2:30  
o'clock for Sausarone,  
arriving at 4 o'clock.  
This is another famous  
and historic Swiss city  
with a population of  
75,000. Took a taxi to  
see the place situated  
on many hills at  
night. Overlooked the  
lake. Part of the place  
is old and quaint  
the other very modern.  
The rate date hotels  
are very low  
had a nice little  
board's Conference of  
South and North  
which adjourned on

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long before, it seems  
well and been following  
up various meetings  
from Bolder. Jones of  
factory, the Vienna  
riot, the meeting  
the Ypres monument,  
the Naval Limitations  
Conference at Geneva, on  
to the Conference! Over  
2000 representatives were  
in attendance, from every  
nation in the world, (I  
never noted speakers  
such as Mr. Holt and  
Cowan were in the  
program. We saw the  
architectural display  
they assembled over  
the wonderful University  
buildings, several  
of the most monuments,

on up a steep mountain  
through some of the Boes,  
a walled drive) then  
we got a narrow view  
of the Swiss side the  
French and the Italian  
Alps. Back to the Central  
Cape where we found the  
cruised train and  
arrang. Leaving hard  
so the station, arriving  
at Montreux at 7 - eating  
dinner in a restaurant  
all getting together to talk  
as Mrs. Love and Dorothy  
left us the day before - 10.  
Dr. Moore and Mrs. Brown  
Sunday morning. They gave  
me eleven o'clock for a walk  
partly with walking. Like  
spread-making, making  
To bed at 12.

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St. Louis

Sunday - Aug. 7<sup>th</sup>

Left Monterey at 2:30  
after having a restful  
morning, sleeping, packing  
and taking things easy  
until lunch time.



Here's to the best ship  
That floats  
Not the Pennland  
But Friendships!

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Here's to our wives  
and sweet hearts  
May our arms be  
their defense  
And may their arms  
be their recompense.

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You cant go wrong - knowing  
the wrong places are better than  
not knowing that they are right.

