My Trip Abroad
Mrs. O. May Gardner
Stilly, N.C.

July 3rd, 1927.
Bon Voyage!

Fidelity and Deposit Company
Baltimore
Funnels and House Flags of Principal Atlantic Lines

House Flags of Principal Atlantic Lines

1. Internatl Nav. Co.
2. Atlantic Transport
3. American Red Star
4. French
5. North German Lloyd
6. Scandinavian American
7. Cunard Line
8. Hamburg American Express
9. Bristol
10. Nasm
11. Netherlands
12. White Star
13. Anchor
14. Wilson
MY TRIP ABROAD
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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elevation Feet</th>
<th>Miles Visible</th>
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<td>8.37</td>
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<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
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<td>1° 34' 51.9&quot; E.</td>
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<td>14° 03' 34.9&quot; E.</td>
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<td>4° 19' 15.3&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
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<td>4° 44' 15.3&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston State House</td>
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<td>22° 33' 25&quot; N.</td>
<td>7° 33' 46.3&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>24° 6' 35&quot; N.</td>
<td>8° 6' 32.5&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherbourg</td>
<td>49° 38' 54&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 15' 15.8&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41° 0' 20&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 59' 37.7&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
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<td>0° 50' 0.0&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duhlin</td>
<td>53° 23' 13&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 34' 0.0&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>43° 46' 4&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 41' 21.1&quot; W.</td>
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<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>55° 52' 43&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 45' 1.5&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>36° 6' 30&quot; N.</td>
<td>17° 10' 6.0&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>51° 28' 38&quot; N.</td>
<td>21° 23' 3.0&quot; W.</td>
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<td>Halifax</td>
<td>44° 39' 38&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 0' 0.0&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>58° 33' 7&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 14' 21.1&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>23° 9' 21&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 39' 53.8&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>22° 18' 12&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 36' 41.9&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu (Reef Light)</td>
<td>21° 17' 55&quot; N.</td>
<td>10° 31' 25.0&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key West Light</td>
<td>24° 32' 58&quot; N.</td>
<td>18° 83' 12.3&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>17° 57' 41&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 7' 10.7&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>38° 42' 31&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 18' 17.3&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>53° 24' 5&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 14' 45.4&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>40° 24' 30&quot; N.</td>
<td>8° 33' 50.0&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manila Light</td>
<td>14° 35' 25&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 21' 34.6&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>48° 18' 18&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 39' 54.1&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>37° 49' 53&quot; S.</td>
<td>6° 0' 1.0&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>New Orleans (Mint)</td>
<td>29° 57' 46&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 9' 20.9&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>48° 50' 12&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 49' 14.1&quot; W.</td>
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<td>Pensacola Light</td>
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<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>39° 57' 7&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 41' 1.9&quot; W.</td>
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<td>Portland, Me</td>
<td>43° 39' 28&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 44' 52.6&quot; W.</td>
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<td>Quehec</td>
<td>46° 47' 59&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 49' 55.6&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>41° 53' 54&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 56' 0.6&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandy Hook Light</td>
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<td>8° 9' 42.8&quot; W.</td>
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<td>8° 5' 55.7&quot; E.</td>
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<td>Shanghai</td>
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<td>3° 30' 43.6&quot; W.</td>
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<td>St. John's</td>
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<td>2° 1' 18.5&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>59° 56' 30&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 12' 14.0&quot; E.</td>
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<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>59° 20' 33&quot; N.</td>
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<td>Sydney</td>
<td>33° 51' 41&quot; S.</td>
<td>9° 18' 58.0&quot; E.</td>
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<td>Tokio</td>
<td>35° 39' 17&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 49' 23.1&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>45° 26' 10&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 5' 21.5&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>48° 13' 55&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 18' 36.9&quot; E.</td>
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</table>
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.

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<th>Country</th>
<th>Standard</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value in U.S. Gold</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argent. R.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>$0.965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Austria-H.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>.203</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Boliviano</td>
<td>.510</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Milreis</td>
<td>.546</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
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<td>Chili</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Silver</td>
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<td>.763</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haikwan (Customs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Colon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>.207</td>
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<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Sucre</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound (100 piasters)</td>
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<td>Finland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>.193</td>
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<td>France</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>.191</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Emp.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>.293</td>
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<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
<td>4.860.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Drachma</td>
<td>.193</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hayti</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Gourde</td>
<td>.903</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
<td>4.860.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Lira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Yen</td>
<td>.498</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
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<td>Persia</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Libra</td>
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<td>Peru</td>
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<td>.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phillipine Is.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1.083</td>
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<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Mil-reis</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
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<td>.298</td>
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<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Piaster</td>
<td>.044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1.034</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>.193</td>
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## Mail Time and Distances from New York City

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<th>By Postal Routes</th>
<th>Statute Miles</th>
<th>Days</th>
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<td>Adelaide, via San Francisco</td>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>Alexandria, via London</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam, via London</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antwerp, via London</td>
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<td>Athens, via London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahia, Brazil</td>
<td>5,870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Siam, via San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Siam, via London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batavia, Java, via London</td>
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<td>Berlin</td>
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<td>Bombay, via London</td>
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<td>Bremen</td>
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<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<td>Calcutta, via London</td>
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<td>26</td>
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<td>Cape Town, via London</td>
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<td>27</td>
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<td>Constantinople, via London</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>Florence, via London</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>Glasgow</td>
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<td>Greytown, via New Orleans</td>
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<td>Havana</td>
<td>1,366</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, via San Francisco</td>
<td>10,590</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu, via San Francisco</td>
<td>5,645</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>3,540</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madrid, via London</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melbourne, via San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico City (railroad)</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>4,030</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>6,204</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome, via London</td>
<td>5,190</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rotterdam, via London</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg, via London</td>
<td>5,370</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shanghai, via San Francisco</td>
<td>9,020</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shanghai, via London</td>
<td>14,745</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stockholm, via London</td>
<td>4,875</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, via San Francisco</td>
<td>11,570</td>
<td>33</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valparaiso, via Panama</td>
<td>5,910</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>4,740</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama, via San Francisco</td>
<td>7,848</td>
<td>20</td>
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### DIFFERENCE IN TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Time Zone</th>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Aden</td>
<td>Arabia</td>
<td>8.00 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>5.20 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>6.35 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>5.54 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>9.51 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>6:06 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>2:19 A.M.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Next day.*

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

### 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°05' N. and Longitude 96°-43° W. and the South Magnetic Pole is in Latitude 73°-30° S. and Longitude 47°-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 DEVIA-TION 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 ships 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, barbars, 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.

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

Group Occulting. 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 occulting 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 ho'e 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 bow 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 woolen rag so it can be distinguished by feeling it in the dark.
10 fathoms...........A round piece of leather with a ho'e 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 ships 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 cannot 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 500 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 cannot see each other, fog signals only must be given.
### METHOD OF KEEPING TIME

**ON BOARD A SHIP**

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Bell</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Bell</th>
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<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
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<td>16</td>
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### 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 to 4 A.M.
- **Morning watch**........... 4 A.M. to 8 A.M.
- **Forenoon watch**......... 8 A.M. to noon
- **Afternoon watch**........ 12 P.M. to 4 P.M.
- **Dog watches**............. 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.

### POINTS OF THE COMPASS

- **North**
- **North by East**
- **North, Northeast**
- **Northeast by North**
- **Northeast**
- **Northeast by East**
- **East, Northeast**
- **East by North**
- **East**
- **East by South**
- **East, Southeast**
- **Southeast by East**
- **Southeast**
- **Southeast by South**
- **South, Southeast**
- **South by East**
- **South**
- **South by West**
- **South, Southwest**
- **Southwest by South**
- **Southwest**
- **Southwest by West**
- **West, Southwest**
- **West by South**
- **West**
- **West by North**
- **West, Northwest**
- **Northwest by West**
- **Northwest**
- **Northwest by North**
- **North**
- **North by West**
- **North**
VELOCITY OF SOUND

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

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<tr>
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<td>2.12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>4.24</td>
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</table>

The higher the temperature the faster sound travels, i.e., at freezing point sound travels 1083 feet per second, and at 100° F., 1133 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

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<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>Germany</th>
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<td>8 0</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 43</td>
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<td>80</td>
<td>40</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 $4.86 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lines</th>
<th>Signals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American</td>
<td>Blue light forward, red light amidships, and blue light aft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anchor</td>
<td>White lantern, then a red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic Transp’t</td>
<td>Six ball roman candles, with green-white-red-green light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bristol</td>
<td>[red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunard</td>
<td>Blue light and two roman candles, each throwing out six blue balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French</td>
<td>Blue light forward, white light amidships, and red light aft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg-Amer</td>
<td>Two red-white-blue lights, in quick succession, at stern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands-Am.</td>
<td>Green light forward and aft, white light under the bridge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nor. Ger. Lloyd</td>
<td>Two blue-red lights, one forward, one aft.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Star</td>
<td>Three red lights, one forward, one aft, and one amidships, simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scandinav.-Amer.</td>
<td>One white-red, followed by one red-white light.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Star</td>
<td>Two green lights simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Y. &amp; Cuba Mail S. S. Co.</td>
<td>Green Costen light followed by a red star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northw’t’n S. S. Co.</td>
<td>Two blue lights, one aft, one forward.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savannah</td>
<td>White, red.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pac. Coast S. S. Co.</td>
<td>Red Costen light two minutes, then blue two minutes, followed by a red star.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pac. Mail S. S. Co.</td>
<td>Costen light burning green, red, white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nip. Yusen Kaisha</td>
<td>Two white pyrotechnic lights burnt simultaneously fifty feet apart, each throwing up two red balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.</td>
<td>Yellow pyrotechnic light and Roman candle throwing white balls, fired simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg So. Am. Prince</td>
<td>Red, green, blue, stern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Castle</td>
<td>Red light amidship followed by two Roman candles five green balls each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg West India</td>
<td>Blue light on bridge, followed immediately by Roman candle five blue balls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orient Pacific</td>
<td>Red, green, white, red in succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamport &amp; Holt</td>
<td>Red and blue alternately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand Shipping Co.</td>
<td>Roman candle red, white, red.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|                             | One green light forward, one Roman candle throwing three purple and three green stars.
### NIGHT SIGNALS, CONTINUED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LINE</th>
<th>SIGNALS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bibby</td>
<td>Three red, three blue, alternately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Ost-Afrika</td>
<td>Light throwing five blue balls from forecastle, seven green balls from bridge, five red balls from stern, simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British &amp; African S. N. Co.</td>
<td>Pyrotechnic lights red one and one-half minutes, followed by green one and one-half minutes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Pacific</td>
<td>Red at bow, yellow amidships and red at stern, simultaneously.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British India S. Nav. Co.</td>
<td>Roman candle throwing three red and white balls in succession three times from bridge.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DEPTHS OF THE SEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Feet Depth</th>
<th>Feet Depth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Av.</td>
<td>Max.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>12,068</td>
<td>23,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>12,756</td>
<td>27,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>10,974</td>
<td>18,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic</td>
<td>5,670</td>
<td>15,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>11,850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>4,425</td>
<td>8,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish</td>
<td></td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English Channel</td>
<td></td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German</td>
<td></td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levant</td>
<td></td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adriatic</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baltic</td>
<td></td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 33,000,000; Southern 7,000,000; Arctic 4,000,000.

#### MILES LONG

The Mediterranean Sea 2,000; Caribbean 1,800; Red 1,400; Black 932; Baltic 600.
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 6,083.66 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 (860 x 60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6 feet</th>
<th>1 fathom</th>
<th>10 cables</th>
<th>1 knot</th>
<th>1.151 miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>600 feet</td>
<td>1 cable</td>
<td>1 knot</td>
<td>1 knot</td>
<td>1.151 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GOING

Date: July 2nd, 1927.

S. S. Pennland

Line: Red Star

Captain's Autograph:

J. P. Murdock
Charles L. Mann

St. Thomas N.B.

Laura Alexander
Charlotte, N.C.
G. Maynard
Charlotte, N.C.

Margaret Alexander
2001 - 16th Ave
Charlotte, N.C.

James L. Lockhart
Sarah M. Lockhart
2116 Buenos
Charlotte, N.C.

Harriet B. Layton
First Baptist College
Rock Hill, S.C.

Laura Sheffield
P.O. Box 634
Staunton, Va.

Rebecca Brown
Box 600 - Charlotte, N.C.
HOTELS STOPPED AT

July 5th, - Plymouth, England
   "Duke of Cornwall Hotel"

July 6th - Ashdown Forest, Sussex
   "Golden Lion Inn"

July 10th - Exeter
   "The Royal Clarence Hotel"

July 11th - Winchester
   "Antelope Hotel"

July 14th - Salisbury
   "Wiltshire County Hotel"
Magdalene Monroe
Sunset Hills
Greensboro, N.C.

Mrs. J. Salem Packard
Concord, N.C.

Governor Foursen
[Signature]
[City]
R.A. Sprague
7 Main St.
Salamanae, N.Y.

Harry T. Coffin Jr.
Los Angeles, Caly.

Fronte Lawrence Baker
Saratoga, N.Y.

Loxhill
Los Angeles, Caly.
PEOPLE MET

Olive Edna Murray
25 Maple Avenue
Cambridge, Mass.

John A. Turner
30 American Rd.
3d Church St.

W. E. Wilder
159 More St.
Lowell, Mass.
A. M. Drach
Beach, Arlington, Mass.

W. H. Jordan
39 Bridge St.
Newark, N. J.
July 1st


Saturday—July 2nd

Gots up late. Both couldn't stay up and 9 stayed in room. Bumps all day, but ate at 3 meals! Awful rocky feeling! Don't remember much of this day!

Sunday—July 3rd

Had to get up, but didn't want to. Sat on deck for an hour. Soon had to return. We stayed put. Would have come off at 4. Almost
INCIDENTS

Monday, July 4th.

It was a great day! Breakfast at 6:30. I got up at 6:30. Went to church. Breakfast at 9. Time for church. We had a good breakfast and a good service.

I spent the day at home. I read some books and cooked dinner. I also went for a walk in the afternoon.

Tuesday, July 5th.

Went for a long walk. I enjoyed the fresh air and the sunshine. I also spent some time writing letters.

Wednesday, July 6th.

Went for a swim in the afternoon. It was a hot day, but the water was cool.

Thursday, July 7th.

Went for a picnic in the afternoon. We had a good time and enjoyed the food.

Friday, July 8th.

Went for a long walk. I enjoyed the fresh air and the sunshine. I also spent some time writing letters.

Saturday, July 9th.

Farewell day! I spent the day packing and saying goodbye to all my friends. I also spent some time writing letters.

Sunday, July 10th.

Went to church. Breakfast at 6:30. Went for a long walk. I enjoyed the fresh air and the sunshine. I also spent some time writing letters.

Goodbye! I hope to see you soon.
first sight of land after 9 days! England rugged and wild. To Plymouth, a gem of a city of 250,000. Lunched at a Chinese lunch, then to the famous Fruit, "The Hoe" were we some in. From Drake's monument, War memorial, a park, a walk, colorful flower gardens, a garden with wooden chairs. 8 p.m. The "Mayflower" sailed for America! A beautiful harbor, seeing Egyptian houses in the distance. Slight through Devon.
PLACES VISITED

DATE         JULY 10th 4:30 O'clock
PLACE        Dartmeet Chalet.

The most delightful country I've ever driven through! The steep of the road was wonderful, the stone walls, stone fences, and large wood were the most picturesque and gorgeous features, thatched houses, stone bridges, and the attractive chalet where we had tea, raisin cookies, buttered bread, and lemonade! Then on again...
Buses 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 Ashbinton. Never really saw antiques until I looked over this place! Bar room right in front was 1 hotel, and being our first pretty bar made a marvelous garden to the rear, all formal-like. Sat there until dinner, which tasted good. Was delicious. Left by bus at 10:30 for Exeter.
PLACES VISITED

DATE July 16th - 11:30 o'clock
PLACE Exeter

arrived here at midnight at "The Royal Clarence Hotel," had hot bath and to bed in a draped antique bed. A wonderful room and very 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 Courtnay. 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, a ten minute walk from the ancient guildhall, and
DATE
first visit to a cathedral, a thousand years old! Can't set down in writing anything so magnificent as it is! Stayed for service then inspected the old gold hall - the seat of justice today and yesterday. Then on to beautiful Fortingham Gardens and ruins. Here's where 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, restful places to sit. Back to the shops: Coffee Shop where Sir Walter Raleigh & Sir Francis Drake were used. Hotel to catch bus for Worcester. Hate to leave this!
DATE July 11th, Monday.
PLACE Worcester

Arrived at 12 o'clock 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 or fences of some kind, beautiful homes surrounded by flowers, handsome iron gates leading to estates, cattle grazing, small villages here and there, then to Haymarket for 25 minutes.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday - July 11th
PLACE Hays - Boston

Hays - Boston, the birth place of Sir Walter Raleigh! The most artistic setting and
an unspoiled old house
made of mud and straw,
called "cot" now owned
by Lord Clinton whose estate
is near by. An old couple
rents it and shows tourist
around. The most marvelous
old furniture, beautifully
kept, and the small room
where Raleigh was born was
shown us, also his desk.
Pictures everywhere of him
presented by various notable
bought port was here to
speak some fine speech in
a real life manner.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>1-8/30 8:30 1p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLACE</td>
<td>Salisbury</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After motoring 75 miles, we arrived at Salisbury, Wiltshire, at 8:30—tired and sleepy! The country through which we passed still was beautiful. Had I left the hills as we neared the sea again, England does not have any bare spots—everything green, hedges, hedges, hedges, that's Salisbury, etc. or cultivate & drink. After dinner we all went to bed. Up at 10, inspected another wonderful castle and looked at the river Avon nearby, then proceeded to visit the city. 
**PLACES VISITED**

**DATE**  Thursday - 11.30 o'clock  
**PLACE**  Stonehenge

Another two hours of motoring through beautiful England. We passed "Heale House", which was one of the发病 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 stones is about 3,600 yrs. old. They are supposed to be the temples of the Picts or the Druids, and the "Stone of Sacrifice" is painted on it, which is mentioned in "The 19th Wife". A most interesting place. To our buses for the ancient and historic Bath.
PLACES VISITED

DATE for lunch 3, 80
PLACE Wells

Our trip was delayed by a
et all! Arrived at Wells,
the center of the dairy
industry for lunch, stopped
at "The White Swan Hotel" a
most out-of-the-ordinary
restaurant. After lunch, took
ourself to the marvelous cathedral.
This has a peculiar clock, an
iron man sets to one side
and ticks the quarter hours.
On the hour he beats a drum
and race horses run round
the clock! Its most unusual.
The moat was filled with
swans, a beautiful sight.
On to Bath at last.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Wednesday - The 12th

PLACE Bath

A ride through the suburban and orchard districts, which were beautiful, to Bath. Arrived at 7.30, stopped at the best, most modern hotel, called the Grand Pump. Everything in town to drink, cocktails, liqueur, and coffee served in the hall. A good sleep, up early to see the famous Roman Baths, over 2000 yrs old! Marvelous to think about hot springs underneath, pools about scrubbing rooms, etc. Bath is still famous for its bathing. Beautiful old alley areas, wonderful shopping district.
DATE Wednesday 13th
PLACE Worcester

Arrived at Worcester, an ancient cathedral city for lunch, stop ping at "The Bell" Inn, where George Whitfield was born in 1714. It is an ancient spot and a good place to go in the main church, which was formerly the Church of the Abbey of St. Peter. It is Romanesque in its architecture, more than others we saw.

Lodged in a few of the stores there such as the rooms of the hotel, beautifully oak panelled, wonderful place, owned formerly by a great lord. Off to that...
PLACES VISITED

DATE Wednesday the 18th of April
PLACE Stratford-on-Avon

The famous Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, is a place that takes more than one visit to truly be seen and appreciated. Each September, it is visited by thousands of tourists, including England's patriots, and this place is an almost surreal experience.

High street still exists, medieval and old, with cobblestone, Romance, and beauty. One hotel, the Red Horse, was also famous, where Washington Irving stayed and wrote. After a hard dinner, we took a walk down the river.
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

30th, Sun - Driving, green and mellow, with the well-entrenched to Po. Wonderful houses with meadows and strawberries on one side of the river - on the island of Shakespear's house - a lonely home there. To bed at 11 after inspecting the theatre.

At 9.30 Tuesday, to take in the quaker's house, where Shakespeare was born in 1564, to over 200 times a central goal of pilgrims. Saw his writing books, various portraits, busts, etc. in this house, then on to Harvard House, where descendant John Harvard, founded Harvard University. Thence to "New-Place," the site of the poet's final and last residence.
Places visited

His wife prepared, where he treated of himself and fame by contrast powers, a marvelous mulberry table, the top consisting of 2 separate pieces of the tree which Shakespeare had planted; then out into a beautiful formal garden. From here to the small, peaceful old Trinity Church where St. John the Baptist is remembered. We wrote our names on the stony of the church and word & number of other Carolina's names. Back to the hotel in the rain to board the bus to Anne Darro's cottage.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>Thursday, 14th 11:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLACE</td>
<td>Stratford</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This little quaint house is only 2 miles from Stratford. It is Anne Hathaway's cottage, a little thatched farm house, the undisturbed and most authentic place famous people we have seen. A most interesting place short as though speaking about the past to pretend interest such as the old oven with its original wood spoon, the old sauce pans, the wooden service piece with the pewter plate, the china blue and white, numerous old chairs, the settle by the
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

The two gate legs made with pegs, the red worn floors, the panelled walls, the curved beds and rush mattresses of a neat and clean mother, the joint stocks next at each end of the table to carve the food, the picture of the family. A rambling little garden surrounded the granite fountain. Miss Silva took a picture of the court, and we met took flowers from the garden as alternations to the bus again after buying past ews at Goodchild's, home and gave out we drove out to Shacket.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday - Sixth term.
PLACE Warwick

arrived at Warwick at 2 o'clock, stopping at "The Carriage Pot" for lunch in a lovely little cafe, which is one of the few houses that survived the great fire in 1694. Warwick beams and the walls are here, and in 1572 we were told that Queen Elizabeth, with her retinue and attendants, stopped here.

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

Wiev feudal baronial halls, just my idea of what a real world should be surrounded with high rock walls, drawbridges, a moat and drum-troop. A beautiful entrance of the park with peacocks strutting about, flower gardens, to real and informal dining into the castle where we found the most magnificent furnishing, Venetian mirrors, gorgeously framed paintings, and fine foods.
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

People, Percy and others

Precious stones, hour-glass, armor, guns, swords, etc., carpets and rugs with the King's insignia and coat of arms.

We met the Kennedys at Wilmington and visited the halls. Then we were back for Kennilworth.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday, 14th 3.30.
PLACE

On the hourly walk to Keniloworth we went through the garden and lawn, and then came to the remains of Kenilworth Castle. Scott told us of the building's history, including a fascinating way the famous ruins could almost all be seen. We then walked down the steps, as this husband of Queen Elizabeth was a true rebel. A truly interesting and historical place.
Plates visited

Date: September 30th

Place: Subiaco Manor

This is the most interesting home of George Washington's ancestors, which is why it was named after the DAC Colonnade House. It is a most attractive place, having many ties to relics such as the bed of his great great great-grandfather. The past of formal gardens and rose beds of roses are something I was told by my tour guide at the nearby West Point Inn nearby where we had lunch. And I even rode on a tandem motorcycle.
DATE 8 October, Thursday night
PLACE Oxford

A walk through the capital city as a pleasant start to the day. A visit to a good school; walked through the town on the main street of the former lace through to

church that was the Church of the great
churches (never called St. John's College) in the ground, the great

Tom Tower of the church Cardinal Wolsey, the found
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Oxford College (main part of 23 colleges) - all the buildings are built around these quad ranges. A walk that weaves its way, a wonder for English and medieval architecture.

St. John's College was part of a visit. The college is one of the most beautiful in the world. Some of the finest men as well as the best bowl games. The cathedral, built in 1224, stands in awe of time.

Cambridge University, so famous for its student life and its colleges, was the highlight of the trip.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLACE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oxford University</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the library, we saw a 1914 Oxford edition of Wycliffe's Bible, the Gathenburg Bible, and the first King James Version. There were also wonderful paintings of many famous people. In the chapel, which contains some ancient glass, a carving of one of the cows from the household genome was seen. All the degrees are fired, and with them, the name on the college door.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

by the guide - as on these few days the students seem to have the upper hand. We saw how students, the ones with white ties and cap going for examination. I took looks at the various other colleges, all are similar, and there most outstanding.

Immediately the found St. Peter's Church in New College. The next afternoon in the chapel of St. John's College, where the famous Bodleian Library. There are one of the 6 Great and which are entitled to every volume published in country. The Church of St. Mary the Virgin has many historical associations, as here is where many great preachers here. Amy Robertson o
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

iron manrega to his car open with the words recited:

we human was near before he

became a Roman Catholic, Lincoln
College where John Wesley preached.

the following Garden or Church
which is a lovely college, from the
Garden with the first lam
imaginable, beautiful copper and
silver leaf, beads, etc. Back the
were where Wesley stayed, London\n
York and Angers studied.

we saw the cross in that very
opposite Point & f, which was
the site of the stake at which
Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley were
burned. Also the actual Martyrs
Memorial, an or die gotline
Cross by Sir Walter Scott.

Keble College

now the chapel Holman Hunt's
picture."
At last in this big city of 9 million souls! We are staying in a typical English hotel, "The Palace," on Bloomsbury St. The lawn and dining room are spacious.

On our way by bus, we saw "Pennymanade," where the Magna Carta was signed, and "St. Paul's Church," where Thomas Gray, the poet, was buried.

We also stopped at beautiful Windsor Castle, which is the largest one in the world.
PLACES VISITED

Victoria loved to live, and was a royal family. She visited places of the
year. Castles were situated all around, and were wonderful. One would be through
the beautiful grounds. One of them is the estate of Queen Mary. It is called "The
Queen's" and is surrounded by 3 miles of straight wooden walls. It cost
$18,000,000! Then through the town of Windsor, where we passed through
the castle, and saw the castle guards, with their white coats. We
wandered through the park and began with the Palace of

dressed for dinner, we
We went to the Savoy Theatre to see "The Idle Lobby," a farce or comic play. The first act was quite entertaining. At the end of the act, the curtain rose up by 9 p.m. in London. First the famous Tower, which has stood as a fortress since 1078 for various purposes. It was a prison for such famous people as Sir Walter Raleigh, Anne Boleyn, Mary Queen of Scots, etc. We saw the block and axe, the 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, the armoury, and the magnificent crown.
PLACES VISITED

Jewels, which are heavily guarded in Wakefield Tower. Here are ancient swords, crowns, etc., studded with diamonds and other precious stones used by all Kings and Queens, at the top is the Imperial State Crown, which is gorgeous, worn by Victoria. We saw the largest diamond in the world here—5.67 carats! From here we rode through the city of London, which is only 1 mile sq., but has 7,000,000 people, who direct traffic as well. Of a dinner Board 8, the mayor of the district's royalty. Each store that the royal family patronizes has his or her coat of arms played above the door.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

St. Peter's Church

PLACE

St. Peter's Church

Monday, November 21st, 187__

On the way back to the hotel, we visited St. Peter's Church, which is located near our hotel. The church is quite impressive, with its large dome and beautiful architecture. We walked around the church and admired the art and decorations on the walls.

We then went on to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is one of the most famous churches in London. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, with its tall spires and grand interior. We spent some time exploring the cathedral and admiring the stained glass windows and statues.

After that, we went to Westminster Abbey. The Abbey is a place of great historical significance, and we were able to see some of the famous tombs and monuments within. We also enjoyed the peaceful atmosphere of the Abbey.

Overall, it was a beautiful day and we enjoyed exploring the different churches and landmarks in London.
DATE

PLACE

ROYAL MARRIAGE. It really is
much more a
church, it seems to me!

PLACES VISITED

New the Parliament Houses.

Visit the London Bridge, over

bronged Hyde Park

area of 600 acres! Passed by Regent

Par Square, where we saw

the huge monument to Sir

Benjamin the four great lions

around it, the fountain play-


ging doves, being fed by

members of society, the royal

national Gallery across the way

and all the lines humanitarian

considered round

us. Then through Whitehall, the

Government Office Street, saw

the big statue of King Charles,

in the Market Arch, and the

Bridge, the Strand which is the
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|       | Piccadilly street in the world's largest shopping center from St Paul's, and the Thames, which is a bridge many times. We saw Thomas Cook's huge building, the Carlton House twice, then down St James's St, to the Parks walk down. The famous gardens like White, Buck's etc., on to Buckingham Palace which was surrounded by high stone walls with iron gates to enter and guards about. It was a disappointing day, too, for all the homes here are dull and dingy looking on the outside. The London clubs, you see, are dirty and deadly trees, over the house, at Green Park, and marble statues to king Albert.
PLACES VISITED

During Victoria's reign, the Royal Hall where operas are given. Out to Hampstead Court, the home of past kings, part of it now the home of famous people's wines or winos without funds. It's a large castle but is not initially located like Windsor but has perfect Norman architecture. He lives in an old, wonderful palace, full of flowers like blue lilies, every kind of flower becoming the hundreds of years old, a grape-vine planted 1768, the trunk of it looks like a giant oak, the trunks on a trellis, and filled with beautiful bunches of grapes. Then we stopped at the Ken Gardens, which
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with every known flower, beautiful rose gardens, fountains, rock-gardens, green lawns all between, lovely walks and drive-ways, every tree and flower being worked into a truly beautiful place! But not enough time to enjoy it! Sat., Aug. 11 went to the Coliseum, a magnificent theatre which compares with our Metropolitan Opera House, and saw a fine Vaudeville show with Emma Bard as I heard. Then on to the Metropole, a lovely hotel to take in The Midnight Frolics. Hear Mr. Jack Smith, the famous Whisper, and Bantoni, also beautiful.
DATE
PLACE

By a famous train, and other novelties. An elegant dinner was served, with wines, the judge and I dancing, saw 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 joll time was had by all! Hotel at 2:30, to bed at 8:30.

Sunday night we went to the gorgeous new Mayfair hotel, 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 near Princess
DATE

 Preserve t, which is a lovely place, also, eat and take Medici wine. So off a little, on to the Cafe Royal to watch the Bobo in church, and afterwards then is dinner, to pack and bed at 12 up at 8:30, breakfast at 9:30. Thither, and our anxiety ready to leave the hotel for Liverpool station, where we take a train on first English train— which looks like toy ones I have ours—best ride well and fast. I like them comfort. Saw beautiful fields of flowers all along route. Got up at Harwich, took the Dutch boat Princess Juliana here for Flushing, Holland, the
PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday 12 o'clock - July 19th

PLACE Boat Princess Juliana

We are riding first class on this boat which is delightful. The North Sea is calm and smooth so look for no sickness! We'll be on shore till 6 this afternoon. Our party all on deck which is glass enclosed. Sighted 1:30 in on most attractive dining room. Weather fine and all stayed well! Saw the Shores of Ostend. A beautiful natural stretch before right along again sighted the Hollow Shore line with its numerous dykes and windmills! Landed at 6 o'clock, had luggage inspected then to our Hotel. Boat ran 12 1/2 knots. Rain here!
In Holland the land of dykes and windmills! Stopping at a beautiful hotel the Grand Hotel Britannia which overlooked the North Sea. Large saloons all glass enclosed with handsome chandelier and tables, beautiful dining-room where a 6 course dinner was served and a spacious dining-room. Bed rooms all orange and blue, draperies and spandrels of yellow and black. Have open balcony with hanging flower baskets of red and white overlooking the sea. Too old today to go in the surf!
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

sitting on the sidewalk
and talking, taking a glass of
the beer, watching the women
and children abroad in quaint
for costumes and unusual
hats, so by a galvanic
them! Back to their
to
and hence till 12.

morning up at 9:30
Dutch breakfast and smoked
cheese, then coffee and
with you! Then a walk
in the city, lunch at
2:30, then a walk to take
medallions and other put
interest sets and around flushing
is a large one—port to
Brooklyn; clean and charming
looking everywhere. We spent
night I here toward in the
wednesday morning.
DATE Wednesday aft. 3:30, odock, July 92
PLACE Middelburg

Tell me of all the towns in Holland, Middelburg is the most peculiarly representative and Dutch is quaint and original, it is charming with the old brick fronts, high, steep gables, tight board shutters 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 16th century! The Town Hall whose tower seems to come out of the hand of an Arabian architect, so its so lucy like and fantastic truly a Temple of Beauty.
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

between the Zelandiën and the Frisians. Zeland is one of the important provinces of Holland, and Middelburg is its capital. We saw the castle here which dates back to 1217. The drive of 20 miles to this place from Hoorn was a beautiful agricultural sight. So many things growing, how they drained their land, the clear 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 their shoulders. Baskets of fruit or
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

Ljft. j milt, fell on the
old gold continent, with
their fine lace, coral reefs,
 prevalent species, and suh
and pretty stands. We, as we went up the well-kept
small farms, with good
orchards, and as we saw the early
painted doors, windows and
vases precise, looking carts,
we went away 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 horses drawing it on a dark
water in such water--viving.
Then to an individual
chase about Holland and
we hate to leave!
Arrived at Antwerp at 11:30 A.M.,
a two hour ride on a Dutch train, changed at Essen for a
Belgian train. We like these fast trains with their comfort.
The Central Station is as large as
the Grand Central in N.Y.
You enter by passing the old
facade, then a huge viaduct, when baskets
of flowers are on each post, then you enter the immense
stair halls, 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

DATE
PLACE

is noted for its harbor, the home of large ships, and its broad avenues. We took in

Thursday Hall, built 1560, which is lovely outside and inside, the Guild Halls, the Exchange, the Royal Gallery of Fine Arts, where hundreds of Van Dyck, Rubens, and other famous painters' pictures are hanging, on to the

Herne Plantation, which was the

residence of Christopher Plantagenet in the 16th century, and remains practically the same, by the famous printer and his descendants. Fine furniture, Flemish paintings, tapestries are seen a

also, the presses, types, books
printing, manuscripts, used at that time. So to the

cathedral, which is one of
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

The Heaven long in the world, beautiful Gothic architecture, began in 1352, finished in 1611. It is a grand and impressive church having 6 aisles. In the transept is Rubens' famous masterpiece, "The Ascension from the Cross," painted in 1612. This picture is painted on wooden blocks, 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 two pupils. Then the wonderfully curved parget, with its trees, shrubs, and flowers. We saw also Rembrandt's "Vanitas" and "Laocoon;" painted in white.
DATE: Monday, the 15th of January. 

PLACE:

The "Passion" in 14 scenes on one side.

Some beautiful ancient and modern stained glass windows are here, dating from the 16th century on up. Driving around the city with some famous statues, one of P. P. Rubens, by G. J. Seef, one of four! I see three, all squares, parks, new beautifully laid out, and filled with blooming flowers and shrubs. 

The at of cars, poles for the fire baskets, a fleet.

We left Antwerp at 3:45 having a beautiful ride through a lovely section of Belgium, arriving at Brussels at 6 o'clock.
PLACES VISITED

DATE  Wednesday the 21st - 5.31
PLACE   Brussels

Arrived here at 5:30, stopped at the prettiest hotel we had been to so far, 'The Grand.' Our rooms are typical French, with Louis XIV furniture, velvet carpets and draperies, our first bath room! A marvellously dining room, all gilded and mirrored, and a beautiful dinner. We all went to an ornate and Sunday-looking theatre, 'The Alhambra,' at 8 o'clock and saw a real nude show! Most all wore rose corsages as they were so cheaply or every corner. Flowers, the men, had everywhere! Bed at 12:30.
PLACE

PLACES VISITED

A date ride over this beauti-
ful city of one million
population. It's a mixture
of modern and ancient
street—broad avenues with
beautiful parks, formally
layout, with colorful
flower gardens here and there,
wonderful statues, playing
fountains, etc. First stop is the art gallery
which is huge and has
masterpieces of all the famed
painters, Van Dyke and Rubens
pre-dominating. Beautiful pieces
of sculpture and fine, also
there to the most famous
Square on this continent, they
call—the Grand Place.

Kinds of dress and white
embraced women will every
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Avignon, most charming and colorful right away, just had to look at them! Surrounding this is the various great halls, each having their insignia above the doors. The beautiful Batha hall is built in 13th century, having a wonderful tower and hundreds of beautifully carved figures in front. The bath is where Victor Hugo lived, also one where Lord Byron stayed awhile. It then to the snow-covered gallery, which was used as a barracks during the German invasion, where Edith Cavell, the English nurse, was shot as a spy by the Germans, with 40 others. The story goes that she was 20
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

During our visit we made to look at
10 other similar buildings. Before herself,
she had to be placed on a high
chair— which is shown. Then
to Weirich's museum, which is
wonderful, as all the paintings,
statue, etc. in the house were
all done by Mr. Weirich.

Our hats off to the Unknown
Soldier's monument, where a
plane is kept perpetually
flying in a room at its head.

As we were inspecting the King's
Palace grounds, King Haile Selassie
and his guards drove out of the
gate-way— our first glimpse
of royalty! This palace was
re-built by yes, yes, and its
modern looking. Saw the
Parliament house, the famous
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

CHILD'S STATUE, IN HIS UNIFORM
FOR THE HOLIDAY, AND THEN TO
LUNCH. AFTER THIS WE WENT TO
THE FAMOUS TOWN AND BATTLEFIELD
OF WATERLOO, 18 MILES DISTANT.
WE CAME 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 PINE AND
BEECH TREES, FOR MILES BEAUTI-
FULLY CUT GROVE PAVILIONS, ETC.
STOPPED AT THE HOUSE WHERE
THE SHELTER 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

Bath

Promenade painting of the

bath place. Then climbed up the

221 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, bathe and dress for

dinner. All went to the

Grand Place at 9:30 to hear

the band concert to all the

thousands of people sitting

around at tables drinking

beer, and enjoying the music

during the turning on of the

6000 electric lights in the

main halls high and

beautiful towers.

To bed at

11:30, up to shop all

Monday morning.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Ships everywhere, watched the dressed race march, then to lunch, packed and boarded a train to take us to the station at four o'clock. The first part of ride through Belgium, stopping at Liége, and other cities. The cities occupied by the Germans during the World War - beautiful, all restored and regular industrial centers, and five farms of actions on small farms of 2 to 6 acres to each man. Baggage inspected as we entered Germany and at 10 o'clock at Cologne.
PLACES VISITED

DATE  Friday, July 22nd  10 P.M.

PLACE  Cologne, Germany

We arrive here at 9 o'clock tonight, stopping at the "Ewige Summer," not a house - quite nice and German-like. Our room has red velvet and plush everywhere, a small sofa for father and covered in red silk and cream lace. Doors as our door is quiet! To bed at 11:30, up Saturday morning at 8. After breakfast, took on the cathedral with its two rose windows, wonderfully carved doors, and interior five aisles. Huge columns inside and unusually pretty outside. A lovely cathedral!
PLACES VISITED

DATE: 1917

The architecture built in the 11th century called the "Dom", contains the bones of the Three Holy Kings and other martyrs. There a bus ride out this city of 700,000 population, saw the Rathaus, or Town Hall, whose vestibule is one of the most beautiful works of the Roman Renaissance. The Burgtheater is a dance and theater ball where they still celebrate. Saw the Arch-Bishops Palace which was once very imposing, and St. Gertrude Church, also a part of the old Roman wall, the house with 2 to 3 hearths in the upstairs room, the Napoleon home of the male voice choir, the most famous choir in Germany. The ...
the shopping district, passed the
state of Harris Tweed and William the Susquehanna Bridge,
built in 9 months during the
York City, the Steerage and
shipping district, past their
only skyscraper, 35 stories, then to the station to take
a train to Coblenz. The
ride by 15 hours was along
the Rhine, seeing the beautiful
seven hills with castles
built here and there, attracting
little and large cities,
along, passing Bonn, where
Beethoven was born, and
seeing fine farming and
little side of the road. The German train
was most comfortable!
PLACES VISITED

DATE Saturday - 10 o'clock - July 23rd

PLACE Coblenz

Reached here in time for lunch at the Hotel Riemenfurstenhof - a real German name - and to a lovely hotel, overlooking the great full Rhine river. We ate the best lunch we had yet seen on the terrace then took a walk in the city. Right across the hotel is the Frankentorbuilt in the year 1065 — a beautiful fort, built on mighty rocks and a high hill. Here you see thousands of troops and soldiers. Crossing to the small town across from here, one gets on a suspension bridge (modish it
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE


for 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 Rhone and

Rhine rivers meet, a

huge statue of the Emperor
William stood where to unite
the city was 60,000 inhabitants
and is connected with

Elbe. Brittanica, a city opposite,
with an area hard for some of
Jervis Hall, the Kaiser Church
which was completed in 1208
and the ornamental grounds
and gardens on the Rhine. Left
at 3 o'clock.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Saturday 3 to 9 o'clock  July 13

PLACE Board Steamer Prince William, up the Rhine

This is a huge boat that plies up and down the Rhine as a pleasure boat, carrying 3,000 people. There is a deck chair on top deck to view the marvelous scenery. We pulled into a most romantic and historical town we have taken! The Rhine river is smooth and calm, on a time with its banks almost, and is said to be the busiest river in Europe. Hundreds of tugboats, freight of all kinds, river boats, and by steamers we have seen all along the route. The river is of wonderful mountains on each side and of the top of some
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE


famous castles we visited, first we passed Castle Stolberg which is so beautiful to look nestled among the hills (one would so how they were built so high) which was re-built by Frederick the first in 1689. Here Brandeck which is the only fortress on the Rhine kept up you can see on a central rock over the fortress the old chapel of St Martin. Then the little town Darrach where we crossed the Rhine, went to the mineral springs and is situated looking with its own set to ears and smell. Boppard with 600 inhabitants, picturesquely situated on the bank of the Rhine, Salzg, for its cherry trees
PLACES VISITED

DATE celebrates salt springs.
PLACE Brunswiller, where we could see the magnificent chime which
on the town ruins, called "The hosteliki Brothers" town castles
exactly alike, built by the
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
Rosenfeld, near the town...
of St. George, which is in ruins and was destroyed in 1797 by the French. From the ruins of the Katzenstein, partly now restored and people living there. And now we saw the famous Loreley, which is a huge, wing-like mass of rock projecting 132 meters over the Rhine. It is rich in legend. We also know, and Heinrich writes on it with a smile and 14 verses, which is well preserved. Back again we returned for its wine-growing culture. Then the magnificently situated Rheinstein, holding sitting on the steepest mountain, it belongs to Prince George of Brunswick.
PLACE VISITED

DATE: October 13th, 1877

PLACE: On the River Rhine

The last monument which is on an island in the middle of the Rhine, where Countess of Hesse was burned and finally "Bingen, fair Bingen on the Rhine." It's a beautiful little town, where parts on the water front is filled with colorful flowers; it now a principal railway and steamer station. At this place we went to the dining-room in 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 allows harbor of Wesel. A 20-minute auto ride to the latter.
Arrived here at 10, stopping at a healthful hotel, "The Springs." This city is internationally known as a health resort, and is situated on the slopes of the Taunus mountains, having 110,000 population. The celebrated rock-salt springs of Wiesbaden were known to the Romans. Modern improvisations were made, were opened in 1907 at a cost of 6 million marks.

A beautiful dining hall where English soldiers in their redcoats dress uniform were dancing between courses in the gold beautifully furnished Army Occupation...
PLACES VISITED

England has been here since the 19th century. The town is filled with soldiers. Bed at 11. Fished.

Rested Sunday morning. Out at 10 taking in this beautiful city called the Queen of watering places. Saw its lovely gardens, parks, handsome homes, healing springs, shady avenues. Beswick and Schiller's monument, museum, Art Gallery, remnants of the ancient Roman wall, the once occupied by royalty now used as a hotel and tea garden - a lovely, pastoral place set high on a hill; its famous Turf Race, which is used as a club for a concert hall and restaurant. We stopped at the Tower in town, the most
PLACES VISITED

DATE: 7/7/18
PLACE: San Diego

Famous is the 47 Springs, where we rode and drank the boiling hot waters that gush 6,600 feet below the earth's surface. Everything comes to a stop. A partition-like place or a stone by a wonderful park, with playing fountain, and flower beds everywhere, at 11 and if on clock, where a band concert is given and the water poured to all. Nothing can be more enjoyable than to sit on the lawn and watch the gay, bustling crowd. Balboa Park is the most modern and all-together - pretty of place, also the formal little we have been to. We liked it so much, hated to leave at two o'clock for Lunenburg.
Arrived here Sunday night 8:30 p.m., after a very long train ride. The longest on our trip through beautiful Bavaria, in the famous province of Germany. This city has a date on it of 800,000 and is the largest industrial town in Bavaria, but once it was the center of Germany's artistic and scientific life. We are told that one and the same time we lived here the famous poet Albrecht Dürer, Sebaldus, Hans Sachs, the poet and shoemaker. Our hotel is grand and is up to date. One on our
The city, which is not medival and quaint of city, 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 warning places for the pests. Some of the most picturesque are housed in a small, pretty, winding quiet river, crossed by some very old and antique bridges. The most remarkable church is St. Sebalduskirche, started in the 12th Century famous for its carvings. The market is most interesting. queer-looking old women selling every kind of flowers and vegetable. There is a fruit circle in the center.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

14th Century Frauenkirche, The Rathaus to a Round Square Building.

visited a beautiful, intricate 14th Century Frauenkirche, a fine building by Albrecht Dürer, the great German medieval painter. We saw the main walls that had been built from the 14th century. We went in the fine carved portals where the two chamfers, and many of the carved sides to confessionals which during the Spanish Inquisition went to a real 13th Century

Monday night, left Tuesday morning.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday, July 26
PLACE Prague, Czechoslovakia

Reached this big city of 650,000 inhabitants at 4:30 o'clock Tuesday morning, having left Brussels at 11:30—a long train ride through a beautiful farming section, particularly wheat. At lunch in the train changed cars, baggage inspected at the border station of the German land, passed through the famous city of Pilsen, known for its beer. Our hotel was called the Blue Star, having that sign on all china, linen, silver, etc. On the main street after dinner—we went to a pub; this city having wonderful stores, then...
The Alhambra "to a cabaret till 11, then on to the Moulin Rouge till one - then was a typical European joint! A sightseeing tour of the city Wednesday morning made us think Prague is a charming city. It is on both banks of the Vltava River, which is its life. It's a very interesting city, a rare collection of ancient buildings, with their red roofs and cupolas. Prague was at the seat of the Bohemian Empire from the 11th century on to the 14th century when the Roman-German Emperor Charles IV was King. It was a city of Austria until the recent war, when it was made
DATE

PLACE

On the outskirts of the birthplace of Chopin, the Jewish Quarter was of great antiquity, the 14th century Jewish quarter and cemetery with its stones on top of each other; the Bohemian quarters, the Wallenstein Palace built by the Imperial Commander in Chief Albrecht von Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, in the 17th century. We saw his room, chapel of bath room of well, oriels, his horse, many relics and a wonderful desk. The whole palace has a world of plastic decoration everywhere. Also near - the Diplomatic Quarters, the house of Beethoven where he resided here in 1796, passed over the old Charles Bridge with its towers, saw
The Great Hall, with its famous clock representing the 12 apostles and the Christ coming to the window on the tenth step. In the house, under the clock, there is a watchman who calls the time when it is over! It's also an astronomical clock telling the reasons, etc., and dates from the year 1490. At the spot we are told, the Bohemian nobles were executed in 1621 after the Battle of the White Mountain. At the Palace we looked out of the window where the three princesses 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 seat of the city of Austria, was a Wednesday night spent at the Central Hotel. This leading city, situated on the river Danube, with a population of two million, once the home of the Roman Emperor Marc Aurelius, is now a city of culture. Many castles, palaces, and ruins, it is also inseparably connected to the birthplace of modern medicine and music. Here, where begins the music of the queen, Maria Theresa, the
PLACES VISITED

DATE:  I Maria Antoinetta, her 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, Schumann) 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 marvelous 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;
DATE

PLACE

This was the Royal Theatre, through the Blue Stairs, with a beautiful iron railing and gay colored ceiling, which led to the white and gold mounted bobeche rooms. The ballroom room had some wonderful oil paintings, the Repton Room, in brown and gold, beautiful walnut panelled, with two Rococo tables, large clocks and large vases like china stoves in all rooms.

The following two rooms were strikingly simple—the bed and writing room of the late Archduke Joseph, containing the simple iron bed on which he died. There were family portraits in the wall everywhere.
DATE

PLACE

remarkable furniture but dark and gloomy. Next come the rooms anterooms room after room famous gallician tapestry on the walls representing her and the children. Wonderful, finely looking furniture in here. Then to the mirror room, all walls filled with them huge, ornate gold frames. The Rosa room named after the painter whose walls have his landscapes. The Chinese Closet room, with a portrait there in the middle of which a trap-door made by Marie Therese's order, where a table of refreshments could be sent up to here, without a servant when she was in secret need. On the walls are mirrors,
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PLACES VISITED

DATE: Undated glass frame with gold leaf painting taken from Constantinople by Maria Theresa.

PLACE: Then out on the terrace lie the beautiful gardens, with its flower-bordered walks, lined with old maples, limes, and chestnut trees, cut square often the front for 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 surrounded by shrub and hidden trees. This castle, its gardens and immense grounds is the most magnificent romantic and historical we have seen. We went to St. Stephen's Basilica, with its beautiful
PLACES VISITED

DATE

Nestor's roof, built in Tenth century.

PLACE

Four laterins style, finished in the 14th century in Roman style. The altar painting is the Stoning of St. Stephen.

In this cathedral Haydn served a chorister. We saw the home that Mozart lived in until 1781 and we composed his opera, "The marriage Figaro." Also saw the home of Johann Strauss, the Waltz King, where Mozart died in 1791. Inside was a memorial tablet to him, his manuscripts, a sculpture of him, Beethoven, Rossini and others. A quaint and interesting place!

To the church of Caracalle, Nazare and the Imperial Mausoleum. Here lie the most magnificent sarcophagi imaginable, by many famous queens, emperors, etc. and on
PLACES VISITED

Date

Place

Marie Theresa and her husband

Franz Stephan of Tuscany, Emperor Joseph II, Archduchess Marie Charlotte, daughter of Theresa, Empress of Franz I and his daughter Marie Louisa, second wife of Napoleon, and their son, the Little King of France, the parents of Emperor Franz Joseph I, his brother, Emperor Maximilian I, and his wife, Elisabeth, 1848, her son, Crown Prince Rudolph, killed in 1889 Archduchess Henrietta, the of Austria, mother here, Emperor Leopold I and Emperor Nate as 1619, the late Emperor Franz Joseph I in 1916, and Countess Treichl, 1754, the friend and physician of Maria Theresa, only one branch here of the Imperial Family, have seen so many deaths.
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

18th June

Graz.

"Brunt" the house together in such

imposing splendour! Then to the

St. Augustin church, where we saw

the beautiful grave-memorial of

Archduchess Christine, by Canova in

1705, erected in memory to the

beloved wife by Duke Albert. Then to

the tiny chapel, where we looked

through small barred windows

at the seven gold urns which

contained the hearts of the members

of the imperial family 7 years ago.

Passed the famous Opera House,

the last imperial Castle, which

contains the Crown Jewels and

many relics, paintings and

monuments of the castle, etc. The Open

House is a beauty, with two

staircases of Pegasses at the top,

and huge handsome car sculptures on

each side of the door"
DATE

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So saw Mozart and Goethe
monuments, das Schiller, Dr. Wölflin's
museums and fine art galleries.

lonely patches here and there,
passed the Palace of Justice which
showed its destruction made by
the mother of 2 weeks ago; the
beautiful Greek style House of
Parliament, the Grand Hall which
is a wonderful building with
many busts, carvings, etc., outside.
To a round old castle 6 miles
away I hiked up on a mountain
while the moon was waxed on
hotel — where we had tea.
To the Golden Range that night,
to see opera one night, shop-
ping in the wonderful city of
looking from during part of
off to Inverness Saturday.
Arriued here last night at 8:45 o'clock, having left Vienna that morning at 8—a twelve hour ride in 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 picturesque qualities, the mountains almost covered with snow, some rock-like formations followed by a winding river, with lovely valley, with quaint villages, are seen along
The train route the whole 650 miles, never once did we see as much mountain scenery and so beautiful at one time! The Tyrol costumes were so unusual also, boys, from 10 up to men of 80 wearing short needle points, either in tan or green, not woolly green woolen vintage, felt stockings or herring bone, and always a funny little green hat with plaited at the back, a pack on the pack and a long staff in one hand, as we come in—mountains ever 6000 ft. high all around here, lights & homes cafes, hotels studded everywhere. We are at the Third
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

October 4th nothing on this tour of the world! Can almost touch a mountain! Our train had 2 engines in front and behind. The grade is 10%! This is an ancient city, extraordinary picturesqueness 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 transept church was lovely, built in 16th century, containing a marvelous bronze statue of Emperor Maximilian I and 18 other royal personages around him.
Saw the triumphal train reach
consecrate the marriage of
Supreme II to Rome's Emperors.
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 28th. Such
back reading we did! Caught
up with American news!
We will always remember
insinuated for its N.Y. papers.
This was a delightful restful
Sunday for us—no hurry—
everyone did what they
pleased, uncle Gates sent up
flowers and candy as usual!
Keep 'em all in such things,
our party all well and en-
joying the trip. Left at 1:30.
PLACES VISITED

DATE July 31st, Sunday, 11:30 A.M.

PLACE Zürich, Switzerland

arrived at this lovely city of Switzerland at 7:30 A.M. Our ride in the electric train from Innsbruck was most delightful and beautiful. The Tyrolean Alps are marvelous, as we pedicabbed, rugged, wild-like and high with many lower ranges below them. I fully marveled with the lovely scenery, ladies-like Alpine pines. Soon enough on the big and small, forming water-falls and streams, fed the pretty rivers and streams that follow the mountains. Passed through the Arlberg Tunnel which is narrow.
## PLACES VISITED

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<td>miles long taking 12 minutes to go through it. There are numerous tunnels all the route, the engineering of the road is wonderful. Had a good dinner at Helens 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 hosting 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 the whole time watching the native Swiss people celebrating as this is their national fête day. I saw flags everywhere,</td>
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Light car with red paper with Swiss flag entwined.

Edelweiss, the national flower, pre-dominating their decorations.

Waked to hotel at 11:30 o'clock, viewing the lovely stores as we passed, as Zurich is large.

Atlanta, up at 8:30 to take a train to Winterberg on our way to the Rigi mountain. This mountain rose with 1, 10,000 ft. the engine is a monstrous one, the most splendid ride imaginable, and gorgeous all along. Got at 7 at the above mentioned station at 10 o'clock, taking an electric car up the mountain while we changed at the famous Rigi.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Monday, August 12th
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 at a most glorious view from the top of Rigi! These Baps, partly wooded, surrounded by a great snow-capped kingpin always in the distance (13,595), then the beautiful valley with a whole roof of cities dotted and there, and at least 20 Swiss lakes interesting, if all makes a marvelous scene.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

The hotel was located on the
legal part of the Reno range
and is a large one. 350
rooms with lovely dining
rooms—something of the camp
of the Swiss and post cars
are sold in the lobby. After a
walk to the summit where
the view is superb, we
had some lunch, which
was particularly good—especially
the graveled potato over
the Swiss cheese and wine.

Left on the 9 o'clock car
for a small station where
we took on the bus ride
on the British and Lake Lucerne,
getting to the city I dreamed
at the station and slept
on the train back eating
and drinking for four days visiting
some of the nearest cities.
Arrived here by steamer at 1100. The boat ride down the lovely lake was most enjoyable and cool. Beautiful scenery on all sides, with a party of bugle players on board, who furnished us good music—the tenor voice was singing. The man who came straight to the Hotel Sonnensberg, situated high on a hill, rented a horse from the station, coming to a small station either by bus or car (an auto costs 50). Then taking a tram, strolled to a beautiful affair, called on—
Places Visited

Date

Place

Straight up the mountain to Hecumra and down to looking like beef never no

screws, it is gay! Almost as perpendicular as clay!

Swing 15 min to Teis ges on

vines tell 8:30 at night they

man are up here for good

unless your use an auto!

Beautiful night and real

lovely hotel - cool and

gentle but don't like it

more an arriving!

Here we found a note from

millie and and Charles Plinton

who were here July 28 - we

having more than 4 days

so disappointing too but take

saw the other girls for

two nights here.

We stayed down on
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

See one so far. Everything displayed beautifully - just little streets - little dwellings - little gardens of all hues, with little flowers of every colour. There were costumes, sitting on the opposite in terraces for anything you work - and the lunch - beautiful enough to read or for days! Then we went to an magnificent statue - Jules of Lucerne, which is a masterpiece, carved in solid stone wall the lion's tearful expression wonderful. It is one of the best Swiss
PLACES VISITED

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PLACE

Bayeux, who defended the Bayeux family during the Revolution, No. 2, Cordes

with a little unique in rock

and vineyards left by

situated beautiful

and a wonderful shop

stay at our hotel that

and the wild, steep
depths and unforeseen

the Alps mountains,

people celebrating their national holiday. Not a

regiment night life!

emerging long lungs expere
dantry. Battle 11-3-20.
Wednesday - August 24th

Since we had arrived at 8:30 o'clock, Early, we had only a little time to do so far! A short train ride to Inverness, a quaint little town on the lake where we boarded a street car to the Ar Go Go. Panning on the go street. "I saw a new Ar Go Go, was worth getting little wet. This is the finest and most beautiful river, running straight through it, that it looks like a canal, and on a ram's up man and a crowd the tall reed men.
Into it we plunged. A
hard walk had been out
around and through me,
this rock right on the
in places, which re-sha-
ked. Sometimes the rush
out whole of the认不
so great, we contented the-
dering talk! Back to the
for a good lunch then
an can rise to a small
then where we took on
the slippery cable "funiculars" |
trick absolutely straight
another mountain, [england]
platform, where I
and the most marvellous
scene of water called &
Reichenbach falls—the largest
and most interesting in Swit-
and like our Niagara on
in a scale. To train for inter-
and I am not sure.
Tuesday night August 21
I Interlaken, Switzerland

After a stormy, rest
most enjoyable mountain-
ride, we arrived here
in the hotel at 5:30 o'clock.
The Victoria Hotel is lovely.
We must get up at 6 and
swell dinner at 7 o'clock. All dress
up for dinner - which is
served in a dining
room - very beautiful it is.
Then coffee or wines served
on the large saloon
as a form piece over the
play cards. Most of the
women and all the
tourists were all
singing from 10 till 12.
"Help! Fire!"
Bye, Bye to "Blackbird" and the rest of the party are gone to another mountain.

We got out till the morning and went up the famous Steps of the famous Steps of the famous Steps, but we decided to rest today, not to go up with company to the top. We shop at the only store, for we left early in the morning for Monterey.

We met Dr. Charles Lee Smith, son of Robert, also a

son of our family. Om, particularly!
had a fine day. First thing I did was to stay 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 windows done here. At an early lunch, then back again. Post and a June curl. Went to ride in a "horse and buggy" all around the city where we saw the jungles in all its arrogant beauty in the sunshine. Stopped at the car sick at 5 o'clock for tea — a wonderful open-and-closed-door palace. New or old, by a narrow landscape garden, one bed of flowers reposing in a clock made of sandal...
A large cactus had begun as, and a shrub by this had real roots and kept good time! A fine playing at the back.
I said: "Here is a table! chairs enough for tea parties, a wonderful and magnificent orchestra playing close to music on inside was a gambling room, and in the dark hall where we
spent later. Found our takes here at 6:30, all dressed up again for dinner, I got from N. Va.
Kurkis B's first, come to see us (we met them at the Kurkis) bringing P as Paris address. for us shopping. Found some
up at hotel, then on to the Kurkis till 12 o'clock.
Uncle Joe bought me a lovely gift yesterday. We went shopping today and we got a lot of clothes and stuff. We also went for the evening. We had a good time and shopping a lot.

Up at 8 o'clock Thursday morning, we had breakfast and then we went to the station where we left at 10:30 for London.
Montreux, Switzerland

Thursday, August 4th

In the most scenic railroad ride we have had yet, on these clean comfortable electric 'carriages' (as they call them over here) we arrived here at 2:30 P.M. having had a splendid view of the train. The railroading around the Suisse Alps remind us of the Asheville Highway as we made our way through that valley after crossing over looking the world below as we climb higher. We are charmed with this lovely little town of 7,000 people, situated on Lake Geneva.
genera by me - ) sur-
round us & by the paper-thin-
ular trees, in sight of the Hotel Moraine is a
real gem, & so is the
overlooking the lake with
a beautiful view from the
gardens in front, sandy
striped shingles on the
tables & chairs
out doors in lovely large
rooms in lovely large
and comfortably furnished
an "Inn in the Tropics
American Hotel, newly added;
also an adjacent iron balcony
from the roomsward
with a table for two,
and a couple of armchairs. We
are here till Saturday at the least.
We kept to the shore and surf the sea, near by traps each day. Rested all afternoon, walked the girls and sent them to shop as both were tired. Got up early, did the most work of the day, then drew for dinner. The scenery was delightful, and we felt very much at home. After dinner, we walked a long way up and down the quay, watching the phaëtons, boats, and every sort of boat. We also went on an excursion boat now and then, passing by ships at the fifteen fathom.
Last night all attended to 
(theatre) on the town. Mon-
tuey... Romeo and Ju
the true lovers. Now we
are true and must popula-
t. Then to the Regent major Chaps. 
at 10 o'clock which is 
a most attractive round 
omen, coming painted in Egypt en style, 
with a new della 
gaily lighted, where I 
one sits, sits, or drinks 
dancing between times. 
and watching the pro-
gram of perfumes. 
Next I take at 7 o'clock 
as good supper as one 
and rise at 7 for 
visiting.
Friday morning 5th

Sat on a large stone at 6 o'clock, the pure breathing
near the edge for
the lake to the quiet
town of "Vigorous", where
the week past and is
held four times in
a hundred ye-
when
the sun was
burning hot, the last
people among
the streets, the cen-
game the sun at 8 30
and a half. Through
12 30. The sun was

13
out on a fine raft to
shade another, people
furniture still as and
stay you in on two sides
at a little bare rock
and watch the
simmerings on the entr-
eas for the winds.
We heard the 100 piece
orchestra playing "
summoned times,
and the 12 opera girls
which were I think
never a single 1 am
as more varicolored
and perks a lot,
when they think people
goes down to 3!
This festival represents
the life of this place
About four in the morning we started to the 11:30 train by street car to Brompton, where we went to see the 'Castle of Skellen,' a picturesque old castle situated on a small island. Upon our arrival we went in a glass boat to 'The Prison of Queen R.), in the little harbor, and up the river to some islands.
is, the story began that every little city has a hotel and one we went in and I think that some longer old and decrepit
rooms and doorways were in disrepair. After so we went to the Versailles Hotel to have our dinner and open our
bottles. When we sat in a balcony extend over the back and listened to our favorite classical music played by a 50 piece band. So at 8 o'clock.
Saturday - Aug. 6th

Sept 1st 8:30, on a large boat for Seneca - a

two-man team and ride on the same place.

wonderful weather as we combat one of the peaks of the circle. I go paddling and

settled all about the lake for a while when

men came little will

point across next.

The most important was the castle in the dist

through an old house of

the castle in the dist
was destined to meet
your case but you
in the same day.
when we arrived there
in a beautiful ship
35 to people, and the
situation was to our
with the Duke of York
at a dinner in his
peace conference and he
an iron key of flesh
on a chair was no
able to lift with
there was: "To The
President of the United
States, founder of the
Union, and nation,
President of the Union."
The visit was made to "Palace
The Nations" where a

place was found and room

a famous place and a

beauty of other parts. The

place was one such and

for the purpose of

we missed the

a naval conference by a

We felt not more
a rock wall, 250 feet in length, with a canal in its face, 800 feet in length, with water-bli

wall and a few hedge figures in the center. Calm, top, bail and Lejic. Then and spaces are Roger Williams and other after.
Whitney was very kind and ready to help. He said he would take me around the place if I wanted to see it. We walked up and down the lake. Back to the depot to judge our circle to take a walk to Jonas.
Sunday - Aug 6th - 4.30 pm
Left home on an
electric train at 2, 
or for Sansamone,
arrived at 4 o'clock.
This is a 30th space
and 200 alone. Sate it
was a preparation of
75000. Took a taxi to
see the place sights on
an hour field in
wood. Part of the place
is old and quiet, for
the other was modern.
We sat outside for
an hour. We were to
the woods Conference
which was successful.
Sunday, Aug. 7th

4th T. Ch. at 2:30 after having a rest. C. came in for tea and packing and then they left for lunch to C. C.
Here's to the best ship that floats
Not the Pandemonium But friendship!

Here's to our wives and sweethearts
May our arms be their defense
And may their arms be their reconvenance.

You can't go wrong never to know the meaning of the word right, so that they are right.