Compliments of
R. F. W. again
May 17
Bon Voyage!

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

- American Red Star
- Atlantic Transport
- French
- Hamburg-American Express
- North German Lloyd
- Scandinavian American
- Cunard Line
- White Star
- Bristol
- Netherlands
- Anchor
- Wilson

Scandinavian American

Netherlands

White Star

Anchor

Wilson

Brasil

N. S. M.
FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS
PILOT FLAGS

U.S. UNION JACK
U.S. REVENUE
U.S. YACHT ENSIGN
BELGIUM
GREECE
BRAZIL
FRANCE
DENMARK
ITALY
JAPAN
SPAIN
AUSTRO-HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
RUSSIA
GERMANY
PORTUGAL
GREAT BRITAIN
INTERNATIONAL

ALSO CODE SIGNAL & ANSWERING PENNANT

ALSO "YES"
ALSO "NO"

ALSO PILOT FLAG

QUAR
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ELEVATION FEET</th>
<th>MILES VISIBLE</th>
<th>ELEVATION FEET</th>
<th>MILES VISIBLE</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>9.35</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>5.92</td>
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<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>8.37</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>33.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Latitude</td>
<td>Longitude</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>12° 46' 40&quot; N.</td>
<td>2° 59' 55.8&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>37° 58' 21&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 34' 54.9&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>52° 30' 17&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 53' 34.9&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bermuda, Dock Yard</td>
<td>32° 19' 24&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 19' 18.3&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>18° 53' 45&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 51' 15.7&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston State House</td>
<td>42° 21' 28&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 44' 15.3&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcutta</td>
<td>22° 33' 25&quot; N.</td>
<td>7° 33' 46.3&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canton</td>
<td>23° 6' 35&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 6' 32.5&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cherbourg</td>
<td>49° 58' 54&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 56' 3.7&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constantinople</td>
<td>41° 0' 50&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 50' 18.8&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
<td>55° 41' 13&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 25' 21.1&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
<td>53° 23' 13&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 45' 1.5&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florence</td>
<td>43° 46' 4&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 17' 10.6&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>55° 52' 43&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 21' 23.3&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibraltar</td>
<td>36° 6' 30&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 14' 21.1&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Greenwich</td>
<td>51° 28' 38&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 39' 53.8&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halifax</td>
<td>44° 39' 38&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 29' 26.0&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>53° 33' 7&quot; N.</td>
<td>7° 36' 41.9&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havana</td>
<td>23° 9' 21&quot; N.</td>
<td>10° 31' 28.0&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>22° 18' 12&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 27' 12.3&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu (Reef Light)</td>
<td>21° 17' 55&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 7' 10.7&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key West Light</td>
<td>24° 22' 58&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 36' 44.7&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>17° 57' 41&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 12' 17.3&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lisbon</td>
<td>38° 42' 31&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 14' 45.4&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>53° 24' 5&quot; N.</td>
<td>8° 3' 50.0&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>40° 24' 30&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 21' 34.6&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manila Light</td>
<td>14° 35' 25&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 39' 54.1&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marseilles</td>
<td>43° 18' 18&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 0' 3.9&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
<td>37° 49' 53&quot; S.</td>
<td>0° 6' 1.9&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Orleans (Mint)</td>
<td>29° 51' 46&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 9' 20.9&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>48° 50' 12&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 49' 14.1&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensacola Light</td>
<td>30° 20' 47&quot; N.</td>
<td>5° 0' 36.5&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Philadelphia</td>
<td>39° 5' 7&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 41' 1.2&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portland, Me</td>
<td>43° 39' 28&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 44' 52.6&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quebec</td>
<td>46° 47' 59&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 49' 55.6&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>41° 58' 54&quot; N.</td>
<td>4° 56' 0.6&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Sandy Hook Light</td>
<td>40° 27' 40&quot; N.</td>
<td>8° 9' 42.8&quot; W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>31° 14' 42&quot; N.</td>
<td>8° 5' 55.7&quot; E.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>31° 14' 42&quot; N.</td>
<td>3° 9' 43.6&quot; W.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>St. John's</td>
<td>47° 34' 2&quot; N.</td>
<td>2° 1' 13.5&quot; E.</td>
<td></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>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>59° 20' 33&quot; N.</td>
<td>10° 4' 49.5&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sydney</td>
<td>33° 51' 41&quot; S.</td>
<td>9° 18' 58.0&quot; E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokio</td>
<td>35° 39' 17&quot; N.</td>
<td>0° 49' 22.1&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Venice</td>
<td>45° 26' 10&quot; N.</td>
<td>1° 5' 21.5&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>48° 18' 55&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 0' 36.9&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</td>
<td>35° 26' 24&quot; N.</td>
<td>9° 0' 36.9&quot; E.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>STANDARD</th>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>Value in U.S. Gold</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Argent. R.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>$0.965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria-H.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>$0.203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolivia</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Boliviano</td>
<td>$0.510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Milreis</td>
<td>$0.546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chili</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>$0.365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Tael</td>
<td>$0.763</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Haikwan (Customs)</td>
<td>$0.850</td>
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<tr>
<td>Colombia</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Costa Rica</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
<td>$0.465</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>$0.268</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Sucre</td>
<td>$0.478</td>
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<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound (100 piasters)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>franc</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
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<tr>
<td>German Emp.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Mark</td>
<td>$0.238</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gt. Britain</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
<td>4.866½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greece</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Drachma</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayti</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Gourde</td>
<td>$0.965</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Pound Sterling</td>
<td>4.866½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Lira</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Yen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Gold</td>
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<td>Gold</td>
<td>Florin</td>
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<td>N'foundland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Dollar</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
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<td>Panama</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Balboa</td>
<td>1.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Persia</td>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>Kran</td>
<td>$0.094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Libra</td>
<td>4.866½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phillipine Is.</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Portugal</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Milreis</td>
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<td>Russia</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Ruble</td>
<td>$0.515</td>
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<td>Spain</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peseta</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Crown</td>
<td>$0.268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Franc</td>
<td>$0.193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Piaster</td>
<td>$0.044</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Peso</td>
<td>1.084</td>
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<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Bolivar</td>
<td>$0.198</td>
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## Mail Time and Distances

### From

**New York City**

### By Postal Routes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Statute Miles</th>
<th>Days</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>Adelaide, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>12,845</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alexandria, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>6,150</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>2,985</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antwerp, <em>via</em></td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens, <em>via</em></td>
<td>5,655</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahia, Brazil</td>
<td>5,870</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Siam, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>12,990</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangkok, Siam, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>13,125</td>
<td>41</td>
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<tr>
<td>Batavia, Java, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>12,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>4,885</td>
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<td>24</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
<td>4,235</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buenos Ayres</td>
<td>8,045</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calcutta, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>11,120</td>
<td>26</td>
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<td>Cape Town, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>11,245</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constantinople, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>5,810</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Florence, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>4,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glasgow</td>
<td>3,375</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Greytown, <em>via</em> New Orleans</td>
<td>2,810</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halifax, N. S.</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
<td>4,880</td>
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<td>Havana</td>
<td>1,366</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>10,590</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Honolulu, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>5,645</td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>3,540</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>3,740</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madrid, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>4,925</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melbourne, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>12,265</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico City (railroad)</td>
<td>3,750</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panama</td>
<td>2,355</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>4,020</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro</td>
<td>6,204</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>5,030</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotterdam, <em>via</em> London</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>5,370</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>9,020</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>14,745</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm, <em>via</em> London</td>
<td>4,975</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sydney, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>11,570</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
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<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama, <em>via</em> San Francisco</td>
<td>7,348</td>
<td>20</td>
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</table>
### DIFFERENCE IN TIME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aden</td>
<td>8.00 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amsterdam</td>
<td>5.20 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens</td>
<td>6.35 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>5.54 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombay</td>
<td>9.51 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bremen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Constantinople</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copenhagen</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dublin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamburg</td>
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<tr>
<td>Havre</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>8.37 A.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honolulu</td>
<td>6.39 A.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Liverpool</td>
<td>4.48 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>London</td>
<td>5.00 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madrid</td>
<td>4.45 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manila</td>
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<tr>
<td>Melbourne</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>5.09 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rome</td>
<td>5.50 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stockholm</td>
<td>6.12 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Petersburg</td>
<td>7.01 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td>6.06 P.M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yokohama</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 book.

### WATCH AS A COMPASS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The North Magnetic Pole is in latitude 70-05° 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.
DEVIAION OF THE COMPASS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF LIGHTHOUSE LIGHTS

Fixed. A continuous steady light.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The lead line is marked as follows:

2 fathoms........TWO strips of leather.
3 and 13 fathoms.THIRE 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 hole in it.
20 fathoms..........A piece of line with two knots tied in it.
25 fathoms..........A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
30 fathoms..........A piece of line with three knots tied in it.
35 fathoms..........A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
40 fathoms..........A piece of line with four knots tied in it, and so on up to one hundred fathoms; a piece of line with one knot tied in it is placed in between each even 10 fathom mark above 20 fathoms.
PATENT SOUNDING APPARATUS

A patent sounding apparatus is now in use which indicates the depth of water by means of a tubular gauge fastened on the end of a small steel wire line and which is dropped to the bottom of the sea while the vessel is going full speed. The depth is determined by measuring the amount of water which enters the tube, and which is forced into it through a small hole as the line drops to the bottom and the pressure increases. The pressure of the water at the depth which the line reaches regulates the amount of water which the tube admits through the hole. The gauge is cast into the sea and then pulled aboard after it touches the bottom by a reel or a winch in the hands of one of the ship’s crew.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH LIGHTS

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

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

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

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

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

TO TELL THE DISTANCE OF AN ECHO

When close to a cliff or high land, its distance may be approximated by blowing a horn, or a whistle, or by firing a gun. Sound will travel a mile in about six seconds, and the sound must travel to the cliff and back again, so the rule is estimated 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 lights. When the atmosphere is obscured by fog or otherwise, and vessels can not see each other, fog signals only must be given.
METHOD OF KEEPING TIME ON BOARD A SHIP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Bell</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 noon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 P.M.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.30</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.30 P.M.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.00</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.30</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.00</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 A.M.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>2.30</td>
<td>5</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: noon to 4 P.M.
- Dog watches: 4 P.M. to 6 P.M.
- 1st Second: 6 P.M. to 8 P.M.

POINTS OF THE COMPASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>Southeast by East</th>
<th>West, Southwest</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North by East</td>
<td>Southeast by East</td>
<td>West by South</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North, Northeast</td>
<td>Southeast by South</td>
<td>West by North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>South, Northeast</td>
<td>West, Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northeast by East</td>
<td>South, South by East</td>
<td>Northwest by West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East, Northeast</td>
<td>South, South by West</td>
<td>North west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East by North</td>
<td>South, Southwest</td>
<td>Northwest by North</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
<td>North, Northwest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East by South</td>
<td>Southwest by South</td>
<td>North by West</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East, Southeast</td>
<td>Southwest by West</td>
<td>North</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VELOCITY OF SOUND

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Miles</th>
<th>Seconds</th>
<th>Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.21</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>.17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>.63</td>
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<td>2.96</td>
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<td>15</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.27</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1.48</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1.70</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1.91</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>4.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. A.</th>
<th>England</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Belgium</th>
<th>Switzerland</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Italy</th>
<th>Holland Austria</th>
<th>Spain</th>
<th>Japan</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>12 00</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td>9 72</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INDIA UNIT, rupee of 16 annas. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 32 cents U. S. A.

CEYLON UNIT, rupee of 100 cents. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 32 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.
Draw a diagram as above about thirty feet square.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Signals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ribby</td>
<td>Three red, three blue, alternately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Ost-Afrika</td>
<td>Light throwing five blue balls at 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>Ocean</th>
<th>Feet Depth (Av. Max.)</th>
<th>Feet Depth (Av. Max.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atlantic</td>
<td>12,068 (23,250)</td>
<td>Irish (720) (2,130)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>12,756 (27,930)</td>
<td>English Channel (330) (900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>10,974 (18,120)</td>
<td>German (28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctic</td>
<td>5,070 (15,900)</td>
<td>Levant (216)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antarctic</td>
<td>9,000 (11,850)</td>
<td>Adriatic (135)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mediterranean</td>
<td>4,428 (8,580)</td>
<td>Baltic (129)</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 23,000,000; Southern 7,500,000; 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 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

6 feet = 1 fathom | 10 cables = 1 knot
600 feet = 1 cable | 1 knot = 1.151 miles
PLACES VISITED

DATE  Sunday afternoon - Aug. 7th

PLACE  Stresa, Italy on Lake Maggiore

Left Montreux, Switzerland at 2:15 o'clock, on a clean, fast electric train. A most beautiful scenic ride all the way, the perpendicular Alps towering above us with the swift flowing Rhone river below.

Passed through the Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world - eleven miles, taking 35 minutes. At a little town called Brig, the Swiss and Italian customs appeared for passport and inspection. Always glad when this is over, although our baggage has been opened very little. Met Mrs. J. B.
DATE

PLACE

PLACES VISITED

From Winston-Salem on the train who was going to Rome. She knew
nudge in Richmond, we
had a most pleasant hour
together. Arrived at
Strass at 5:45 in train
to dress up for dinner.
Our hotel, the Regina Palace,
is a beauty—very modern,
with private baths for
all, which is a luxury
on the Continent (mostly
bowls and pitchers!) It
has a wonderfully laid
out garden with borders
of white and pink phlox,
bits of dwarf geraniums,
with sage and geraniums
in the center, a border
around the broad tiled
porch of variegated colums,
The huge red granite and pink ones as a backdrop from this yard one walks across the road to the pier, where boats of all kinds are to hire. The lovely, blue green lake mottled with the purple looking pyramid-shaped Alps. In the distance is a marvelous scene to enjoy.

After dinner while we sat in the Shepperd's may and I took a ride over the lake. It was beautiful, cool, enchanting-like as a lovely moon shone. Back to the hotel at 10, where on the tiled terrace dancing was going on. Many of Mussolini's soldiers were present, all in uniform and spurs, who danced with us.
PLACES VISITED

DATE: All these hotels have girls or professionals who dance with the guests. We had a splendid time, the orchestra playing "Hallelujah" and other new things. The terrace was crowded with American tourists, some drinking coffee or wines, some dancing and all talking to each other. At 10 o'clock Monday morning we all went by boat to the Prince of Borromeo's palace out on an island, nearly. It is occupied by part of his family now. The grounds are all terraced and laid out formally with every kind of growing tree and flower. It returned.

The palace is very ancient
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

The huge red geraniums and pink ones, as a back ground from this yard one walks across the road to the pier, where boats of all kinds are to hire. The lovely, blue-green lake, framed with the purple, looking pyramid-shaped Alps, in the distance is a marvelous scene to enjoy.

After dinner while Gates, Miss Shepperd, May and I took a ride over the lake. It was beautiful, cool, and dancing-like as a lovely moon shone back to the hotel at 10, where on the tiled terrace, dancing was going on. Many of Mussolini’s soldiers were present, all in uniform and spurs, who danced with one
PLACES VISITED

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grounds are all terraced
and laid out formally with
every kind of growing tree
and flower it allowed.
The palace is very ancient.
PLACES VISITED

DATE: Built in the 14th century

PLACE: the Cardinal Charles Borromeo

who was once Archbishop of

the Milan cathedral and gave

much of his fortune to the

building of it. Such paintings,

tile floors, ornate gilded

furnishings, gilded tapestries

we have never seen. The

huge four-poster mainly draped.

bed where Napoleon and Joseph

closet was shown. Also the

most unique rooms down

stairs, the Morocco grotto where

the floor was of small

smooth pebbles out of the

lake, the black and white

one making a kind of a likeness

like design. The ceiling and

walls were streaked in

patterns made out of the

lava and ashes.
D A T E
PLACES VISITED

Very, very! The most beautiful
day! The roses were here,
also handsome statuary.
We returned to the hotel
in time for our o'clock
lunch. Rested afterward, then
up to take in the many
small, but pretty stores.
Got two rings - a lapis lazuli
and aqua marble also a
few more bracelets to
take to friends. At dinner
tried a terrible storm came
up\, keeping us inside the
hotel that night but making
it cooler. Some Bernard Shaw
at the table, a tall, thin, gray-
whiskered man. He's summering
here they tell us. Danced till
11 o'clock to bed as we left the
lovely place at 7 o'clock.
Sunday morning.
PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday August 9th 1937

PLACE Milan

Left St. Jean at mine on a slow, local train—a real hot day too! Arrived at Milan at 11:30. Going straight to the Hotel Du Nord to rest, straighten up and eat luncheon early. At 1:30 we went in a "china-ban" touring Milan, with a splendid English speaking guide, which makes it more interesting. Milan has 275,000 inhabitants and is the largest city in Italy. It's very modern but has an old section too, which we drove through. There's much building going on, the people seemed busy, and the stores were
DATE: June looking! We took in PLACE: Milan Cathedral first, which to my mind is the most beautiful thing we have seen on our trip! It's a Gothic architecture and one of the wonders of the world - so lacy and airy looking with its 135 spires on pinnacles, each wonderfully carved and having 35 statues, the whole outside having altogether 2000 statues and 600 gongs! Its 486 ft. long and its doors are brass, elaborately carved. Inside the dignity and spaciousness stripe and. As our guide said it is simple and impressive, one feels like he's in a forest of columns.

The stained glass windows
DATE
PLACE

The finest in the world taking 36 yrs. to make. The whole cathedral begun in the 14th century and practically finished in the 16th, was built by faith and charity—each artist or artisan giving his time and labor free. Saw the unique statue of St. Bartholomew showing his anatomy with his skin hanging over his shoulder, saw the glass niche high in the beautifully carved fan-shaped ceiling where the nail from the Holy Cross is kept. The Corbiere going up in a basket once a year to bring it down walking around the Cathedral 3 nights with it; for all to bless. Also saw many poor looking women.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

...
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Beautifully, the Christ and his portrait being seen clearly, but the painting much admired, said, and with the guide explained each character beautifully and we all felt inspired for having seen this famous and much copied picture. All bought postcards of it here.

Then to see the Santa Scala Opera House, the most famous in the world, where many artist hopes to sing more drastic than ours, but the acoustics are unique. The voice on the stage sounding 3 times louder and clearer than elsewhere. In the shopping district awhile and back to the station at 7:30, where we left for Venice.
Venice - a peaceful and beautiful city on the Adriatic Sea! We were glad to get out of the hot train at 8:20 o'clock Tuesday night, and step into a gondola and ride 20 minutes throughout canals to our hotel. It was a unique and exciting experience to see the hundreds of gondolas carrying 3 to 6 persons, heavily laden with baggage, being paddled with one oar by a large gondolier. Venice is odd - there is only one Venice, we admit - but Venice has an odor all her own, plenty of
Our hotel, the Bauer Innswell, was extremely nice, having a large patio or porch on the front canal where were small tables for teeing, etc., and comfortable chaises. After cleaning up and eating a good dinner at 9:30 o'clock, Uncle Gates, Mary, and I took a gondola ride up and down the Grand Canal also out to the music boats, they call them, anchored far out in the canal. There were three all gaily lighted with balloon-shaped red, green, and yellow lights. There was a four-piece orchestra and wonderful singing going on by men and women choirs work and solo from each.
Several had particularly beau-
tiful voices and our gondolier
packed our gondola along-
side with possibly 40 others,
to listen. Such a night,
such a moon and star-
ing, such cooling breezes,
we have never had before!

It was a most colorful
and beautiful scene
one could have stayed out
all night! The gondolas look
ed like prancing race-horses
with their picturesque
bobbing up and down as
we anchored. About 12
o'clock we left all their
beauty for bed where we
poured pretty well under
our thick mosquito-netted
lids. At nine thirty Wednesday
we left the hotel with our
PLACES VISITED

DATE: walking to the famous St. Mark's square which is the prettiest we have seen there we found thousands of pigeons being fed by hundreds of people. The 456 ft. bell tower in the center of the square. The old old 15th century clock steeple with its huge two bronze negroes striking the hours. The beautiful Doges Palace on one side and finally beautiful and unique St. Mark's church. This gorgeous church outside and in with its colored marble mosaics and gilded domes over the four large doors, the 4 golden horses above
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

brought from Rome from Constantine's, taken by Napoleon to France and then returned. The church was begun in the 9th century and finished in the 14th. The whole ceiling inside is mosaic pictures of the Bible, all done shaped. One picture of mosaic on the wall is so finely and wonderfully done by Titian, the great artist, that it looks like a painting. It was a most interesting and unique show. The guide explaining the meaning of the pictures, etc., also told us Venice was built on 100 islands and 150 canals and 350 bridges — the Rialto Bridge which
PLACES VISITED

DATE: the Grand Canal, the main artery in the largest Venice has 170,000 population

PLACE: famous for its glass factories, one of which we inspected, seeing the "flowers" then the beautiful finished products. Mary and Uncle Joe bought me a gorgeous table set. We others purchased candlesticks, etc.

From here we took in the Doges Palace, which is now used as a museum and some of the rooms on State occasions. It has the largest room in the world—17, long, and in here is the famous picture which is so huge "The Resurrection" of Titianelli, with over 1600 faces in the clouds.

The most wonderful picture...
DATE: January 14, 19...

PLACE: Venice, Italy

We were everywhere and in very walk - the cutins were made of gilt, framed picture at all shapes and sizes. We took in the dungeon, also walked across the original Bridge of Sighs that Lord Byron wrote about, having spent 3 months here to get the atmosphere! Saw where Robert Browning lived and died, walked up and down the main street where everybody parade, shopped in the wonderful stores where one wanted all the beads, shawls, purses, etc on display. Then went by steamer to the island, the famous lagoon beach for fashionable. Walk in the warm Adriatic sea for...
PLACES VISITED

**DATE:**

**PLACE:**

One evening then to the *Hayden* Excelsior hotel we sat on a spacious concrete balcony drinking 75 cent lemonade watching the rich go by in all their brilliant, colored, and handsome pajamas, some barefooted, some with sandals.

Three orchestras played from 4 to 6. We saw the private bathing houses, all Gayly canopied, umbrellas, time and time, lazy chairs, rugs, couches, and everything that looked like a rich life. Danced on the canvas-covered concrete ball floor on the terrace. This was the life according to all traditions and pictures.

**HOTEL:**

At 6:30, dressed for dinner, then a glovesless ride given by may and
PLACES VISITED

DATE     gate, for the party of 14,
PLACE all had a fine time
listening to the music again,
then paddling about in the
cool. Followed a brightly-
colored barge being thrust
by gaily-dressed negroes, on
which a dancing party was
being given. Some rich person
from the Lido was giving
a dancing party in this style.

Floated past Baron Rothschild's
golden yacht, which was anchored
for the night, then to hotel at
11:30 to pack. To spend a hot
night and leave at 10 o'clock
Thursday morning for an
eight hour train ride to Florence
DATE  
Friday night - 5:20 - Aug. 12

PLACE  
Florence

After an eight hour train ride, we reached Florence Friday afternoon at 5:30. Finding it cooler than Venice except at night on the Canal, we had a bag lunch on the train at Bologna at 12:30 where we stayed 40 minutes. We got out for ice-cream and drinks, breaking the trip passed through 56 tunnels going straight through the Appenines Mountains. The country all along was hot and dry, looking like the desert. Trees, except in the mountain part, struggling to live. Some many olive and almond trees also.
Places Visited

DATE: September 18, 1940

Places visited: Camp at Green, where they ware
made baskets, pots, etc. and

avenues of the famous
Samson's poplars. Very
few cities between New
York and St. Louis but a
lot of building going on everywhere.
The two best advertised
American product we saw
during the way were Getz
Rayo's and Singer Sewing
machines!

Our hotel the Argus American
is fine, a private bath
for us which we needed
after the train ride all day!
After dinner we rode into
one of the many "buggy
and horne affair" that
have over here out to
the Osage Park, to an
DATE

PLACE

attraction dancing pavilion with a marble floor, but no orchestra that night as it was some holiday day. We then rode to the Square get out to take a "lemon squash" at a small table on the side-walk. Listened to the orchestra there till 10:30, window-shopped awhile then back to hotel for bed. Saturday we had all day to do so we pleased so everybody slept late then to the main part of town to shop. We bought hard-tools & leather bags, etc. Linens, cloth, etc. Here "as the shops" are wonderful. The Porte Vecchio is a fascinating and cheap place to shop.
PLACE

The Arno River which divides Florence. On each side are hundreds of small shops. Here we saw the famous Cellia Robba ware and the lovely gay Florentine china ware.

DATE

After lunch part of the party went to the Pitti Palace, the

ampuous work of Brunelleschi, where we saw the original paintings of many artists we had read about all our lives — such as Raphael's Madonna, the

Chain, the Madonna of

Andrew Del Sarto and Botticelli, also the Portrait of Dante. This palace was built in 1440 for a

rich Florentine merchant by
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>PLACE</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>(illegible)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

the scene of Pitti, but later occupied by the famous art-loving Medici family. There are 13 rooms of picture gallery having a fine collection of Italian masterpieces. Behind the palace are the beautiful Boboli Gardens laid out on the hillside. That night we rode around in the carriage and horse outfit again, with its tinkling bell and driver's popping their whip, taking in the several parks and Villa gardens. Sunday morning at 9 we left by chariot hire to take in the many sights of Florence. We were told the population is 55,000. That Florence is the main city in the province of Tuscany. The main
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

The square is called Piazza dell' Signoria, and is the center of Florence as many interesting buildings are around it. In this square Savonarola, the great reformer, was hanged and burned in 1498. This is marked by the huge Neptune fountain. Then the Palazzo Vecchio, seat of the local government and now the Tower Hall, built in 1298 is a typical medieval palace of Florence - half fortress, half palace. The campanile, or tower on it, has 458 steps and a wonderful view of the city can be seen from it top. This was also used by the Medici family. Nearby is the Soglia, with its vaulted hall with sculpture.
PLACES VISITED

Catharina's "Phoenix" and Donatello's "David" across is the Uffizi Gallery, the city's chief treasure house of art. A splendid collection of paintings - the collection representing the Italian schools also the Flemish, Dutch and German, all being classified also the famous sculpturing Etruscan vases, tapestries, etc.
At the time the Gallery is
michelangelo's original sculpture "David" also many paintings of della Robbia ware, nearly of the mosaic factory also the Museum San Marco famous to the monastery where Savonarola, the Angelico, and fra Bartholomew were monks. We saw their cells and some of the original fresco's by them. Then to the Cathedral
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

which is gothic, made of
several pieces of marble and
mosaic paintings, the tower
being designed by Giotto. It
is very rich looking on the
outside but simple inside.
The painted glass windows
on wood are unusual
The Baptistery is nearly and
used to be Florence's cathedral
until 1128. It has the famous
Paradise' bronze doors by
Ghiberti, praised by Michelangelo.
The Church of Santa Croce the
Westminster of Italy, contains
the tomb of Michelangelo,
Gallio, Rossini, the operatic
composers, Machiavelli, the statesman,
and memorial tablets to
Dante carved by Canova.
The church date from the
13th century and has the
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Savona, visited in

before a street. It has wonder-

ful paintings and fresco-

by Giotto, Gaddi, del Sarto,

Verrocchio and others. Also

sculptures by Donatello and Campi.

In front is a large monumen-
to Dante. We also saw his

home, and the house of

Robert and Elizabeth Browning

(who are buried where she is-

wre, and Richard Brinsley

That afternoon we drove 3

miles up the Fioretto Hills,

passing the Woolworth 5-

tate, where the Franciscan

reforestation with its hundreds

d
d

swords girt about, the red—
PLACES VISITED

DATE: a Roman theatre
PLACE: Roman walls. A most wonderful view of

# Florence was seen from

the top of these bare,
rugged hills. After ice
cream for all the stations
sun descent arriving at

hotel at 6 block twenty

to dress for dinner. The

party all talked afterward
then headed gate map and

I took a buggy ride
to cool off. It Parker

at 11:30 and I
led

at 12. Up at 5:30 (our

first real early start)
to leave at 6:15 for

a long long ride to

Naples. Every night at 2

o'clock was awakened by

a wonderful tune on his violin.
DATE  Monday - August 15
PLACE  Naples and Mt. Vesuvius.

Arrived here at 5:45 after a hot, long ride of ten hours from Florence stopping 30 minutes in Rome at the depot for a bag lunch which tasted good to us. The scenery was "nil" practically all the way long stretched of desert looking land, then orchards of olives and a few cities here and there, nearing Naples we saw the smoking Vesuvius, and were charmed with Naples as we crossed the Salyrne and Alban mountains, seeing the beautifully situated
PLACES VISITED

DATE
Bay of Naples, their hotel
PLACE
in the Santa Lucia, which
overlooks the Bay, our
room splendid with
private bath. After dinner
we enjoyed a fine
distinct view of the fountains
and as we took a sail-
boat ride way out on
the bay and into the
Mediterranean Sea. It was
the most gorgeous night,
with a trip and full moon
coming up from behind
Venetian, making a
silver sheet across the
waters, the twinkling
light of the city. 1973,
was truly seen from
hill and vale, the
electrically lighted funeral
carriage rode away up
PLACES VISITED

DATE

RESIDING the many trees
and Distribu small 

rail boats, small
crew and motor boats

in the waters, our sailor

Swan "A Sole Mia," and
delightfully cool! Oh, it

was one of our best nights

and the hot train ride

was forgotten forever! We

really believed in the old

saying, "See Naples and die!"

after the ride we took in

the Trocadero night club for

awhile, then to bed at 12.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning

we went sight seeing in

the nicest of five att cars.

Rode all over the beautiful new

and Old Naples, then up

on a high hill to see an

ancient monument used

as a museum.
over the city from one
of the most ornate and
varied we have seen.

The most wonderful wood-carving
marbles of all kinds preserved
and semi-precious stones in
the altar paintings, sculptors
and lovely frescoes. Work in
next their old Gothic cathedrals.
Then to the arcade
which is their marvelously
shopping district—all buying
splendid-valued goods.

Lunched at 12:30 and on
our way to Mt. Vesuvius at
1:30. Went by auto to train,
then a half hour on that to
a small station where we
changed to an electric car.

This took us up 250.
DATE

PLACE

attractions dancing pavilion with a marble floor, but no orchestra that night as it was some holy day. We then rode to the Square getty out to take a "London squash" at a small table on the side-walk. Listened to the orchestra there till 10:30, window-shopped awhile then back to hotel for bed. Saturday we had the day to do at we pleased so everybody slept late then to the main part of town to shop. We bought hand-tooled leather bags, etc. linens, books, etc., here as the shops are wonderful. The Porte Vecchio is a fascinating and cheap place to shop.
also, it’s a long bridge crossing the Arno River which divides Florence. On each side are hundreds of small shops. Here we saw the famous Della Robba ware and the lovely gay Florentine china ware. After lunch part of the party went to the Pitti Palace, the sumptuous work of Brunelleschi where we saw the original painting of many artists we have heard and read about all our lives—such as Raphael’s Madonna of the Chair, the Madonnas of Andrea del Sarto, and Botticelli’s, also a portrait of Dante. This palace was built in 1440 for a rich Florentine merchant.
the fame of Patti, but later occupied by the famous art-loving Medici family. There are 13 rooms of picture gallery having a fine collection of Italian masterpieces. Behind the palace are the beautiful Boboli Gardens laid out on the hillside. That night we rode around in the carriage and horse outfit again, with its tinkling bell and driver’s popping of their whips, taking in the several parks and other gardens. Sunday morning at 9 we left by chartered auto to take in the many sights of Florence. We were told the population is 155,000 that Florence is the main city in the province of Tuscany, the main
PLACES VISITED

DATE
PLACE

Piazza della Signoria, and is the center of Florence, as many interesting buildings are around it. In this square Savonarola, the great reformer, was hanged and burned in 1498. This is marked by the huge Neptune fountain. Then the Palazzo Vecchio, seat of the local government and now the Town Hall, built in 1298 is a typical medieval palace of Florence, half fortress, half palace. The campanile or tower on it has 458 steps and a wonderful view of the city can be seen from its top. This was also used by the Medici family, nearly as the Soglia, with its vaulted hall with sculpture.
Ceccarini's "Perseus" and Donatello's "David" across is the Uffizi Gallery, the city's chief house of art. A splendid collection of paintings, the collection representing the Italian schools also the Flemish, Dutch and German, all being classified. Also for famous sculpture, Etruscan vases, tapestries, etc.

At the Fine Arts Gallery is Michelangelo's original sculpture of "David," also many busts of della Robbia ware, nearly all the mosaic pictures also the Museum San Marco famous to the monastery where San Marco, Santa Rosa, the Angelico, and the Bartholomeo were monks. We saw their cells and snacks of the original frescoes by them. Then to the Cathedral
PLACES VISITED

which is Gothic, made of stone, marble, and mosaic paintings, the tower being designed by Giotto. It is very rich looking on the outside but simple inside. The painter's glass windows on wood were unusual.

The Baptistery is near by, and use to be Florence's cathedral until 1728. It has the famous Paradise: bronze doors by Benci, painted by Michelangelo.

The Church of Santa Croce, Westminster of Italy, contains the tombs of Michelangelo, Galla, Rossini, and the sculptures by Buonarroti. The statue and memorial tablets to Santa carved by Canova.

The church dates from the 13th century and has the
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACES VISITED

PALERMO, SICILY — September 3rd

PLACE

PALERMO

Palermo has a wonderful cityscape, with its beautiful buildings and squares. The historic center is filled with churches, palaces, and chapels. We visited the Joan of Arc Church, which was quite beautiful.

SICILIAN CITIES AND BEACHES

We also visited the beach at Mondello, which was lovely. We had a great time swimming and enjoying the sun.

THE LODGE

We stayed at the Lodge, which was a great place to stay. The staff was friendly and the rooms were comfortable.

THE ROYAL PALACE

We also visited the Royal Palace, which was quite impressive. The palace is known for its beautiful art collection and its stunning architecture.

THE MUSEUM

We visited the museum, which was quite interesting. The museum has a large collection of art and artifacts, including some of the best examples of Sicilian art.

THE CITY

Palermo is a great city to visit. It has a lot to offer, from its history to its art and culture.

THE BEACH

Mondello Beach is a great place to visit. It has a beautiful beach and is a great place to relax.

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THE CITY

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THE BEACH

Mondello Beach is a great place to visit. It has a beautiful beach and is a great place to relax.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

middle of Roman theatre and Roman wall. A most wonderful view of Florence was seen from the top of a tree bare, rugged hills. After ice cream for all the states were descended arriving at the hotel at 6 o'clock. In time to dress for dinner, the party all returned to the hotel until after midnight. I took a buggy ride to cool off. I packed at 11:30 and I left at 12. Up at 5:30 (our first real early start) to leave at 6:15 for a long, long ride to Naples. Every night at 2 o'clock was serenaded by a wonderful tenor and his violin.
PLACES VISITED

DATE      Monday, August 15th
PLACE     Naples and Mt. Vesuvius.

Arrived here at 5:45 after a hot, long ride of ten
hours from Florence, stopping 30 minutes in
Rome at the depot for a bag-lunch which
tasted good to us. The
scenery was "mild" practically
all the way, long stretched
of desert-looking land, then
orchards of olives and a
few cities here and there.
Nearing Naples we saw
the smoking Vesuvius,
and were charmed with
Naples as we crossed
the Saline and Alhafar
mountains, seeing the
beautifully situated on
DATE
PLACE

Bay of Naples, then hotel
is Santa Lucia, which
overlooks the bay - our
room splendid with
private bath. After dinner
we enjoyed a fine
distinct view of the flocks
and " us" took a sail-
boat ride way out on
the bay and into the
Mediterranean Sea. It was
the most gorgeous night,
with a deep red full moon
coming up from behind
Vesuvius, making a
silver sheet across the
waters, the twinkling
lights of the city and
hill and dale, the
electrically lighted fountains
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Vesuvius the many trees
meat and fruit boats, small
new and motor boats
on the waters
sun and sail

Sole Mia" and
delightfully cool. Oh it
was one of our best nights
and the trolley ride
was forgotten forever! We
really believed in the old
saying "See Naples and die."
after the ride we took in
the Tivoli's night club for
awhile then to bed at 12.
At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning
we went sightseeing in
the nicest of triatt cars. Pete
all over the beautiful new
and old Naples, then up
on a high hill to see an
ancient monument, now
used as a museum. The
DATE over the city from one of the most ornate and varied we have seen - the most wonderful wood-carving works of all kinds, precious and semi-precious stones in the altar paintings, sculptures and lovely frescoes. Work in next their old Gothic cathedral, then to the arcade which is their marvelous shopping district - all buy beautiful splendid-valued goods. Lunched at 12:30 and on our way to Mt. Vesuvius at 2:30. Went by auto to train then a half hour on it that to a small station where we changed to an electric car, this took us up 25¢.
half way up the mountain
and we changed then to a
funicular, which made us
from 30 to 35 degrees - almost
straight up - like an elevator.

The most precipitous side
we have had, sheer marble
scenery with the blue, placid
bay below; lonely rapids
and domes; the newly
built city of Pompeii, the is
land of Capri, the quaint
homes, with the vine yards
covered with blue and white
grapes, the women gathering
and drying tomatoes and
the mountains of ashes. Ten
and lava all around
as we ascended. Had to
rent capes as it was so
cold! At the top, guide
met us, taking us around
The path which led to the middle of the crater. We walked a quarter of a mile through ashes, fine dirt, small rocks and sand. But "Old Vesuvius" was worth it! We were disappointed that she didn't "act up" more but was enough as she belched forth sulphur fumes and smoke plenty, keeping us all company for awhile. Then the clouds and smoke would roll by and we could see the cone with its outpourings. Three weeks ago, she was "very angry" as the guide expressed it and the papers were filled with what Vesuvius was doing. One could see the plants at fire from hopeless...
After 40 minutes, we had come down again— all holding our breath and some afraid of the descent! Stopped at a tea-room for refreshments, leaving a fat, old cripple—man with the whistle woodenly with his grind—organ. Back to the hotel at 6:30, having seen Virgil's tomb on the way. After dinner another sail—packed to bed at 12.

Wednesday morning we left at 8:30 by steamer for Sorrento where we spent the night. Mt. Vesuvius is worth coming to Naples to see as it is the most famous volcano in the world. The last serious eruption was in 1906 when 500 lives were destroyed. The ashes...
PLACES VISITED

DATE
atone 33,000 ft! In 1912, Pompeii and Heraclea-
were destroyed by this volcano, and in the national
museum here we saw the most interesting collection
of antiquities, sculptures, though, museums, etc. Excava-
ted from these two cities, one could have stayed
in here for days, but our train was limited
as usual. We found
the shopping in Naples so
much more reasonable
than the other Italian
cities we have visited. The
line is worth $5.25, in our
money compared to 36c.
last year! Mussolini has
increased its value. We came
back to Naples Friday morning.
DATE  Wed.  August  17th
PLACE  Sorrento, the Blue Grotto and Capri.

We sailed away at 9 o'clock on the steamer "Regina Maria" from Naples to the Blue Grotto which took us 3 hours. The ride on the beautiful blue Mediterranean sea was most enjoyable and cool — but half of our party were sea-sick, so they didn't move as much as the others nor did they feel able to take in the Grotto. We passed the cities of Sorrento and Capri then on around the island to the sign of the Grotto — a marble stone painted blue. The sea was rough a-plenty and the
PLACES VISITED

DATE: Rushing in and

PLACE: The paddle door

of the grotto. We wondered
how a small row-boat
carrying two people and
the boat man could ever
get through without being
swamped or smashed against
the rocks. But most of us
were game, so after the
steamer anchored, May and
I stepped into a small
boat and put out to the
door of the grotto. We had
to wait outside while
several other boats until
the huge waves subsided
then were instructed to
lie flat on our backs in
the boat. Spray fell all
over us and after a
mighty drenching...
PLACES VISITED

DATE: [missing]
PLACE: [missing]

We were inside the cave to death almost. But the beauty of it was worth the hard work and thrilling experience! No one can ever paint the bluish tinge of the water which reflects and makes the grotto-like walls blue. No one can ever describe it! There were about 6 boats in with us and it was thrilling to watch them get in and some got making wet. A naked woman was swimming about catching the money thrown by the people, the water being very clear and mirror-like. The boatman can go as we waited for a good chance to get out it seemed.
PLACES VISITED

DATE would have to stay
in
PLACE forever for the small
door stayed filled with
huge waves and spray.
After 30 minutes we were
outside again and back
to the steamer, where we
all discussed our varied
emotions and thought!
Then to the small town
of Capri, where we trans-
ferred again to small
boats to reach the wharf.
Here on a high cliff
was our eating place
and three musicians
played and sang for us.
Many women selling
books of all kinds—par-
ticularly amber and
coral—begged you to
The story around the little three-year-old girl wearing gold ear-rings! After lunch and a bottle of the famous Capri wine, we took the funicular to get to the town proper. There are 4,500 people living here and it is four miles from the mainland. A beautiful view everywhere. We took in the few stores then to an open-air tea house for ice cream. Come down at 4, took our steamer at 4:30 and an hours ride to Sorrento. We landed at 6 o'clock having to take the small boats again called the "fotted naves", which put
DATE: Went on the beach, from here we walked through a
tunnel to a "lift" or ele-
evator, which brought us
150 ft. up to the main
floor of the Hotel Royal.
Our room overlooks the
Boy and Sea—beautiful bowls
and pitchers are here!
Sonesta is situated at the
end of the promontory form-
ing the Southern end of
and is a most attractive
little town of 7,500. The
plateau or cliff on which
it stands is 150 ft. high,
so commands a charming
view of the sea. There is
a large garden in front
of our hotel with beautiful
tropical plants and pools
beside the orange and
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

trees everywhere, the climate is fine, and the woods splendid. Several
steamers a day come here from Naples and the land
route to Naples is considered one of the beautiful in the
world. We take that ride tomorrow morning to Amalfi.

We were told the principal
industry of Sorrento is the
manufacture of tiles and the
wood inlaying. After a fine
driver we all walked to
the square where the wonder-
ful small stores are filled
with gorgeous shawls, linen
jewelry, lace and wood in-
laid boxes etc. Some bought,
most didn't as our money
is running low and part
is yet to come! A good night
sleep and on to Amalfi! 
PLACES VISITED

DATE Thursday August 18th

PLACE Amalfi and Cava.

Left Sorrento at 10 o'clock in nice, comfortable cars for a two hour ride to Amalfi. The most marvelous engineered and constructed road in the world we rode over, seeing and roving over the unusual and rugged scenery. The Italians of 300 yrs. ago actually carved this road through these rocky high cliffs. It built right on the edge of the cliffs, (some from 300 to 500 ft. high), with a retaining wall of stone and mortar on the other side to protect the traveller from the sea which one can see as we
PLACES VISITED

DATE  
5000 o'clock at a rate of 35 miles per hour, the road was not as dusty as reported, for we met very little traffic— a few two-wheel carts laden with oranges or produce of some kind; a horse and small mule pulling it driven by an dirty dark Italian! We passed two cities uniquely built on the side of the high perpendicular cliffs—the houses looked like steps, with small plots of land terraced with olive, grape or orange growing. Both had good beaches and seemed to be a good port town.

PLACE

the rocks passed through several tunnels, literally dug through rock, and it seemed almost superhuman that such—
DATE
PLACE

We enjoyed every minute of the ride until we arrived at a dirty little town called Cava at 11 o'clock, where we got out for the night. We had hoped to make Naples as been pre-arranged to leave for, but Mr. Reynolds changed his mind for some reason repelling the whole party. The hotel was infested with flies swarming and squandering everywhere. The most primitive Italian people we had seen. After much talk we went to the beach for amusement, and found there filthy people only giving us 20 lira back to the hotel, to half eat a very nice dinner.
DATE

PLACE

plenty of good fruit

and orange, then all the

party sat around laughing

about how "mad" they were

etc., and all to bed by 10:30.

Our guide, a professor,
gave us several vocal
solo before we departed.

up at 7:30 o'clock after

a very cool, restful night.

a fruitlet breakfast and

on and we return again in

the comfortable cars — the

judge, me, four white of

Concealed, Max and I — for

Pompeii, expecting to arrive

at Naples by 11:30, lunch

there and on to Rome at

2:15 — glory be on our way home then!
PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday 19 April

PLACE Pompeii

Left Amalfi at 8:30 o’clock for Pompeii, arriving at 9:30—a charming drive of fourteen miles along the southeast shore and through higher cliffs. Pompeii is a walled city, being admitted by gate. The city was recovered in 1748, having been destroyed not by fire but by Vesuvius, which the volcano warmly called Sommar in 79 A.D. Around the entrance to the excavations are the temples of Jupiter, Apollo, and Vesuvius—a long market house. It is an

terrifying feeling to stand amid such ruins and
PLACE VISITED

DATE

PLACES VISITED

complete the state of the
place of the inhabitants at
the time of destruction. Only
slaves were killed as all
were warned in time to
escape, they remaining to
guard the houses. We saw
the temples of Fortune, and
several houses containing the
beautiful old Pompeian red
tiling mosaics in the walls
and paintings of all kinds.
The marble floors of the palace
were in fine preservation as
many columns, statues, etc.,
went through the museum
where we saw relics of the
destruction such as human
bodies, dogs, vases, all kinds
of vegetables, grain, bread, statues,
etc. Left at 10:30 for Naples.
This drive was 10 miles off an
and poverty in Naples' west district.
Rome, the Eternal City, the city built on seven hills is beyond description! We are all charmed with the history and romance connected with every corner here it seems. We left Naples at 3 o'clock, having a delightful cool ride on the train until 5:45. Our hotel, the Royal, is a splendid one and our rooms delightful. After breakfast we had a fine dinner, then Uncle Yet's may and I took a "duggy ride" over the city. The painting out the places of interest be remembered. We tried
to ride long as we were in bed eleven— a fine night to sleep— cool and quiet!
Uncle Gates left us at 12 tide (Saturday) for Paris where we join him Thursday. He hated to leave and we already miss him! We left at 9:15 in comfortable railroad cars for a tour of the city—and such a tour! Can we ever remember what we saw and heard our guide tell?

Rome has 708,000 population and is the modern capital of Italy, with the ruins of ancient Rome scattered in great number and in varying states of preservation or decay around or under the modern city. First we drove to the famous Pantheon which is wonderfully preserved...
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

having the largest cupola in
the field—not the highest, it
was commenced in B.C. 27 and
became a Christian church in
688, but serves now as the
burial place of great men,
including kings and queens.
Here also now the tomb of
Rufael who died at the age
of 37, his inscription reading
‘had he lived he would have
surpassed God.’ In here are
buried King Victor Emmanuel,
the late King Humbert and
Queen Sophia. The floor is
lined with purely red marble
which is so lovely.
The columns are 30 ft. thick.
All the interior is of marble,
then we went to the Egyptian
obelisk 7000 yrs. old sculptured
by the great architect
Berenice.
PLACES VISITED

DATE scored by his contem-
PLACE porary.

Rome. Has a beautiful font at the foot, the four famous

rivers being represented - the
Tiber, Rhine and Po. Rome is in front of St. Mary's

church - one of the most famous that.

Rome has 400 churches! From
here to the Piazza Colonna where
the high statue of Marcus Aurelius
is (with a statue of St. Peter on
the top) and the foreign Relation
Office on one side, where
Mussolini has his office, not
preparing looking outside, but
marvelous, interest our guide
said. Then passed by Raphael's
house built for his sweetheart
which was of pure Renaissance
architecture, and by the
French Embassy which was
formerly a palace, and
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

the oldest bridge in the world — across the Tiber river — built in 225 BC. This was formerly the gate-way to Rome, and over it passed Cleopatra on her visit to Cæsar. Hecatia stood there and stopped the army from entering Rome while the men burned the bridge and the saved time by jumping into the River. This takes us to the Liberian Island where we saw the Temple of the God of medicine —ibling the arches of the Roman bridges as compared with the squares of the fruit trees up on one of the Seven Hills where we saw the huge marble monument of Garibaldi in a lovely park fenced in marble with street of famous
PLACES VISITED

OATe and statesman at intervals

PLACE

the tall marble lighthouse, and

a superb view of Rome. We

could see St. Peter's, Emperor

Hadrian's mausoleum, formally

a fortress; the Villa Medici, now

a French School of Art; St. Paul's

Church's dome and tower to one

side; the Quirinal, or King Palace;

Vasa Victor Emmanuel II's wonder-

ful white marble monument

started in 1809, now the Unknown

Soldiers' Grave also; the Jewish

cupola of the Synagogue; St. John's

Church, 312 A.D.; called the Roman

Church of Christianity, the church

of the Bishop of Rome; the

Appennine, Alban, and Sabina

mountains 35 miles away where

Rome gets her water; the Roman

penitentiary, and the 7 Hills of

Rome — all could be
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

from the hill Palladian from here to wonderful St.
Peters, the largest and most

gorgeous cathedral in the
world, built in the 1st century
that is the first church. The
Christian Emperor Constantine
started main building in 306 AD
but in 1506 was destroyed to make
room for present Cathedral
the chief shrine of Roman Catholic
ism. The architect was Betti-
nutti. The dome by Michael Angelo,
which is 440 ft. high. The four
Holy Doors were painted out,
opening one by the Pope every 20
years takes place; they have the
figures of Peter, Paul and Christ
chiselled in bronze on them.
The length of the church is 696 ft
taking 1½ hours to walk through
listening to the guide. The
PLACES VISITED

DATE: OATH 100 ft. high and all places are 9 times the size of an average person; the nuncio plate at the entrance floor is 1800 years in the original church. Popes and Kings have been crowned here.

There are 30 altars, the first one carved by Michael Angelo at age of 22, represents the Virgin and the Dead Christ in her Arms, also saw a tall column here said to have come from Solomon's Temple.

Saw the beautiful monument to Queen Christina of Sweden; many of the various Popes; a mosaic picture wonderfully done by St. Sebastian; ceiling and interior of Cathedral rich in mosaics, colored marble, sculptures of memorials to Kings, and Popes, done by Canova and Michael Angelo, also Raphael.

There are only two paintings...
PLACES VISITED

DATE

Cathedral. Save the altar where the Sacrament is kept, this is in massive silver and here is a door where the Pope enters from the Vatican which is nearby. Monument to Pope Gregory from whom we get our calendar.

PLACE

Looked at the 5th century bronze statue of St. Peter, whose right foot is worn by devout Catholics pressing it! Then the gilded Papal altar or High altar, where the tomb of St. Peter is said to lie. The balconies held 16 people looking very small, carved by Bernini; the Papal altar is 15 feet high, made of massive bronze; the gild taken from the Pantheon Cupola; only the Pope gives mass here. The wooden throne of St. Peter, the first Bishop of Rome, is also
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

A treasured relic, a gold candle

worth 50 million! Greek

Roman, Primitive, Renaissance,

neo-classic sculpture all are

presented here. Canova's moment

perfect in line, but unlife, says

our guide. Monument of Pope Alexander

Sixth, by Bernini, made 3 weeks

before he died; marble veil looks

like real brocade; figures of

Virginity and Maternity on each side.

Mosaic picture of Mary Magdala

who was crowned in 1925. Other

most important picture in

the world of mosaics, Raphael's

"Transfiguration," which was

finish by him but not pupils!

The hand (not looking Pope if

the Inquisition called Eminence!

The monument to Pope Leo Eleventh,

Pope only 21 days, House of Medici

First pope's monument is 500
PLACES VISITED

DATE: they hope to change it.

PLACE: the hole in the wall where all people bodies remain until monument are ready. Then the monument to King James I, II, and III, the Duke of York, who was made Cardinal at age of 22—all buried here, monument by Canova. Then the mosaic picture of John the Baptist "Sprinkling" Christ!

He feet in the water and reflection were marvelous. One could stay in St. Peter's a week and admire it. We shall never forget our visit.

On to the Vatican mosaic factory where we met the Professor artist who does so much of this beautiful work (now working for the Catholic University at Washington, D.C. also some for U.S. Senate chamber). Mosaic
DATE

PLACE

pictures were on sale from $3.50 up
to $100.00! This is the School of mosaic — saw the stones, each
one a chock, how they put
there work together etc. artists can
work only for 2 hrs. a day as
hard on the eyes. As we came
out the Pope's private house
was painted out being guarded
by gaily dressed Swiss guards.
Rode by the Theatre of Marcellus
nephew of Caesar who said to
him the famous words, "I came,
I saw, I conquered!" Then the
400 B.C. House of the Cicero's
built by public funds; the 550
B.C. Temple of Hercules—Square,
pure Roman architecture, then the
Temple of the Vestal Virgins who
kept the Sacred Fire, all their daughters came from the richest
tribes. If they lost their virtue
DATE

DAZ3 - 

PLACE

Up on the Avatine Hill where the Servants went on a Strike 350 B.C. - the first Strikers! Then to the Protestant Cemetery where we saw the tombs of Shelley and Wordsworth and to St. Paul's Church, 324 A.D. destroyed several times restored in 1830. The painted columns given by all creeds, I by the Africans; Coat of Arms of first pope, in mosaic all around, also pictures of same, Pure Corinthian architecture, a statue of St. Paul in the court surrounded by 200 huge marble columns, a mosaic top over entrance door portraying Christ, Peter and John the 4 prophets and the 12 apostles, beautiful alabaster marble altar made giving transparent.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

columns 7 granite 20 ft. high,  
and one piece of marble  
the lovely 14th century carving  
and unsafe; in here was the  
grave of St. Paul, also a statue  
of Paul and Peter. The 12th century's  
the first Gothic chapel made in  
Italy. St. Paul was a Roman soldier  
tried in Rome by appeal, sentenced  
to prison here in his home. Found  
guilty, beheaded, buried in church  
(said his head jumped 3 times and  
at each a well or spring was found)  
Saw a huge candlestick lightning  
by the Pope on Easter, two lovely  
marble altars, given by the  
Emperor of Russia, wonderful  
mosaic pictures, paintings of 13th  
century, then the quiet cloister  
where were the 12 ft. columns  
all different roman twisted, all  
with inlaid mosaics.
DATE, some round, the Epistles
of St. Paul written around it.
Saw an artist copying a picture
at a price of $50,000. Then to
the Pyramid, the only one outside
Egypt covered still with marbles
erected by a Roman general, then
the walls and viaduct of ancient
Rome, the gate of St. Paul, the
towers built by the Romans which
were the first used in defensive work
and finally to the famous Colosseum,
or Amphitheatre of Flavius which
was built by 25,000 Jewish prisoners
in 72 A.D. finished 79 A.D.
Held 68,000 persons divided into
5 tiers with 100 doors on each
met each other; the Emperor, the
 Senators, the Vestals, the first story.
2nd used by the Knights of Rome.
3rd by the rich families.
4th by middle class.
5th by the common people.
PLACES VISITED

6th July was a gallery and was
visited with camara, with 240
sailors to put it up or take it
down according to the weather.
There was one Emperor here's
castle, taking 7 ½ yrs to build it
Afterward used for games, the
arena being pointed out when
the gladiators fell, where the wild
animals came through, the
Tribunal of the Vestal Virgins and
the Emperors seat; now all
in massive, sublime ruins;
the marble which was to cover
all this has been taken off
58 churches & palaces used it.
From here we came to the Arch
of Triumph, anciently dressing
commemorating the great victory
of the Christian Emperor Constantine
in 4th Century. Exit to the Herrens
of Burgundy, the Pope's home.
The famous children's church

St. Francis, the former

calling 15 husbands. Then the old

church St. Peter Vinzals, 365 A.D.

where the chasins of St. Peter were

seen on the altar behind closed

stone doors, when he was in prison

in Rome and Jerusalem, miraculously

joined together now! Then Michel

angel's greatest sculpture - that

of Moses, with statue of Leah and

Rebecca on each side, made in

1570 - absolute perfect, almost life-like.

Back to hotel at 6:30, a good

driver and the table telling

of dear Jessie's death! We

are heart broken. What can we

do? Nothing but grieve and pray.

To bed at 10:30 after thinking,

thinking, thinking, and talking

together.

Up at 8:30 to start another
DATE: although we don't feel in the woods first we went to the
Unknown Soldiers' Grave, which is also the mausoleum white marble Victor Emmanuel II Monument, overlooking the Piazza Venezia.
On top is a gilded equestrian statue of the King all below are huge statues in gilt and marble; to the rear is now being constructed rooms to be used as a museum. Here we had our pictures made then we went to the famous Capitoline Hill ascended from Piazza del Campidoglio by a great staircase guarded at the bottom by Egyptian lions of porphyry and at the top by enormous statues of Castor and Pollux. In the center of the square is a large bronze equestrian
PLACES VISITED

DATE: March 28th, 19__

PLACE: The Capitoline Museum

The place we visited was the Capitoline Museum devoted to sculpture, famous pieces including the "Dying Gladiator" whose knee-cap, one arm and two had been restored by Michael Angelo, "Venus" and the famous "Venus" by Praxiteles, the most perfect in the world, set on a revolving marble column, also a collection of statues and busts of Roman emperors, statesman and others of historical interest. From here we motored to the Villa Bor

These houses the chief public art gallery, situated in the lovely, botanical garden, which was built for Cardinal Borghese in 1605. Here we saw Canova's wonderful sculpture.
DATE

PLACE

Pompeii, Princess of Bourghese, etc.

Naples, who posed as Venus - a wonderful piece of work - the couch, pillows and form of marble being perfect. Also Bernini's "Danae" at the age of 17, using his own face as a model; his "Apollo and Daphne" turning to the laurel leaf made at the age of 19, his "Rape of Proserpine" at the age of 21, and "Truth" at the age of 65.

We saw many notable paintings here including Titian's "Sacred and Profane Love." This was a marvelous museum in all respects. Then to the St. John Lateran church, which is a great basilica, and the 4 to occupy the site on which the original church was
PLACES VISITED

founded in A.D. 324. It is richly decorated with colored marbles, 13th-century mosaics; and beneath the High altar is a wooden table said to have been used by St. Peter, also the tondo of John the Baptist. Adjoining was the baptistery, where we saw the rubies, gold and bronze doors taken from the baths of Caracalla, which make music like an organ when shut. Here a baby being baptised also the girls had all their ceremonies blessed by the priest! Across the square was the Scala Santa church, where we saw the Holy Stairs, said to be the stairway that led to the balcony of Pilate's hall in Jerusalem, and were trodden
PLACES VISITED

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The place that trickled down from his body after the recouping and crowning with thorns, The Empress St. Helena, mother of the first Christian Emperor Constantine, had these steps transported to Rome. The devotion of the Scala Santa is practiced by going up on one's knees from one to the other of the 28 steps reciting prayers, and an indulgence of nine years is granted to those who do this with a pious heart.

We saw dozens of men, women, children, monks, and priests doing this! On to the St. Cross in Jerusalem church, where we saw St. Helena's tomb, and in a far-away chapel we saw the nail of the Cross, the point of...
PLACES VISITED

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we walked with some of the inscriptions, the Finger of St. Thomas was doubted and touched the wound of the Christ, the part of the Virgin’s veil, a stone from Calvary and dirt from the Christ’s tomb. These were all locked in securely in a gold-like vault in an altar. May touched the nail, the wound of some were also painted against this and blessed after by the Priest. Do we believe all this? After luncheon we looked over part of the Zoological Gardens seeing the lions kept in their natural setting—huge rocks with a wide ditch in front; also saw Polar Bears, Antelopes, ostriches, etc., from here.
PLACES VISITED

The Forum or Market Place, the centre of the town, is a whole group of interesting ruins; the entrance to these and to the Palatine is by Via Cestia. Here we saw the Arch of Septimius Severus, the three columns of the Temple of Vesta, the granite pillars of the Temple of Saturn, the three remaining Corinthian columns from the Temple of Castor and Pollux (you can see them photographed so much) the ruins of a temple of Augustus Caesar—the 'Divine Julius' as the Romans came to call him. On the ruins of the platform, we were told, Antony brought the dead body of Caesar and made his great speech to the Romans. We also saw
PLACES VISITED

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the Foundations of Temple of
Vest Place

part of the Basilica of
Constantine, the Temple of Venus

and Rome; also the Arch of Titus

commemorating the capture of

Jerusalem by the Romans. The

Palatine rises to the S.W. of the

forum and upon this hill

are the traditional House of

Romulus, the Palaces of the Caesars,

of Emperor Augustus, Tiberius,

and the Temple of Cybele. After

leaving this impressive and

historic part of Rome we

took in the Baths of Caracalla

which date from A.D. 212. Here

was the most magnificent bath

of its kind in history, over 1600 basins could use it at

one time. One would see the

tiled floors, private baths

public swimming pool.
DATE

PLACES VISITED

paintings on the walls, etc, etc.
in the ruins. It took ten years to build them. From there we went to the famous Catacombes, on the Appian Way (the famous military Roman Road, extending 259 miles out).

Some of the stones can still be seen, made 400 B.C. There are fewer than in Rome more impressive than these ancient underground passages used by the early Christians for the worship of their forbidden religion for refuge from the persecutors and particularly for the burial of their dead.

These rooms for 200,000 souls and we inspected many of the first leading the way with a long lighted candle, sometimes following...
PLACES VISITED

DATE:  
PLACE:  

Carrying a smaller one, it was 
gonomic to view the bones, 
skeletons and potting re-
main of people who lived 
in the 1st and 2nd century! These 
Catacombs were discovered again 
in 1841. Then a view of the 
various mountain ranges, the 
City Walls and Viaducts, 
the 16 fortuaries, several of the 
bridges, and the Aqua Vadi 
church where is a large 
square stone, with the imprint 
of the feet of Jesus, where 
Christ appeared to Peter, and 
asked "Where goest thou?"  
Back to the hotel tired and 
having enjoyed 'Roman' and 
her history immensely. The weather 
cool at night and hot only 
in the room. Early to bed for 
we leave for Verona at 8:30.
DATE: a buggy ride all over

PLACE: city which is immense

PLACES VISITED: Ci • t NhIa aJl( 6V-K,j pi p LACBCj \^i rvy-Q-xc. Q-*—*—'

our cities than any we have been in. World of people on the street, large plate glass show windows and many automobiles which we don't see often over here, as the taxi is 8 l5c per year and gasoline 75c. per gallon! Since has a population of 3,500,000 and is the largest city just in the Mediterranean. It is modern looking but still retains many remains of the historic past. Of course we first drove to Columbus monument, then to the church where he was baptized and finally to his house.
The statue is tall and has Columbus' birthday 1451 in.

The old cathedral, S. Lorenzo, was founded 985 and rebuilt in 1312. It is of Romanesque style and has horizontal striping in black and white marble. The oldest bank in the world was established here in the 13th century.

Passage Campo Santo cemetery and could see its past monuments of marble and bronze.

After driving we walked around and window-shopped then to bed at 11, so we were all tired, having to get up at 7 o'clock to leave at 8:15 for Nice.
PLACES VISITED

DATE
Aug. 23 - Wednesday

PLACE
Nice and Monte Carlo

Left Tivoli at 8:15 o'clock this morning on a local train to have lunch at Bordighera, a small, but attractive town on the Italian Riviera, the strip of Italy along the coast that the train route followed, touches the coast of the point where the Alps subside into the Mediterranean Sea, forming the Italian Riviera, famous for its wonderful climate, bathing beaches, luxurious vegetation and tropical planting, beautiful hotel villas and homes. The blue of the sea was
PLACES VISITED

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PLACE

expensive, and in passing to
all we went through dozen
of tunnels. After lunch at
12 o'clock at Bordighera we
left at 1:15 by char-a-bang
or bus, as we say, for a
2½ hours ride along a
wonderful terraced road
to Monte Carlo. We saw
the levanzo vine in all
its glory, the cactii and
century plant thickly set
out on each side of the
road, avenues of eucalyptus
trees, olive, umbrella pines
and date palms, everywhere.
It was a marvelous ride.

We reached the border town
of Frangulard at 3:30 when
our passports and baggage
were inspected. The officer
here let us off easy! Then
DATE: France, we were stopped at a pretty little town for tea, then took a wonderful ride, called the Upper Cornwall road, to Monte Carlo, where we stayed for several hours, taking in the little city of 2000. This is part of the tiny principality of Monaco, under French protection and of world-famous for its famous Casino. There, we watched the gamblers win and lose at roulette, inspected the Terrace Garden, various rooms, stores, etc. We also had tea at the smart Hotel De Paris. We saw many smartly dressed people strolling around.
Accordingly enjoying life at The popular place. On the
nice, arriving at 7:30—a
mother nature's armchair
wood we passed over the
curves absolutely hair-pin
nothing like it seen in our
mountains! We are stopping
at a lovely up-to-date
hotel The O'Connor, and like
nice already. A beautiful
city of 158,000, the largest
resort of the Riviera, most
attractive shops, a variety
of entertainment, and
natural charm & situation.
After a bath and dressing
up for dinner, we up
promenaded up and down
the "paved walk" instead of
the board walk like at
Atlantic City. Then we
we went to a lovely dancing place called "La Plage" across from the lovely hotel which just cut into the sea and sprayed two hours there, the best dressed and best dancers we have yet seen! All the young girls go stockless! Their legs become so fanned to look like little stockings! Some beautiful evening, apart and after-morn dresses here are gorgeous, out. To the hotel at 11:30 a.m. to bed and up the morning Wednesday for drama at 10 a.m. 12 miles of lovely wild scenery to get there from here, where we inspected the "famous tannery!"
brought at factory prices. The hotel, eating a lunch there before we left, we pack again for Paris, as we may and 3 have decide to go "to keep" on the Blue Train at 1:15 this afternoon reaching Paris Thursday morning at 10:30, will meet our friends that Friday night on the train on sea. We prefer two extra days in Paris! Who would not? We enjoyed our stay in beautiful nice though where one is said to come to be amused; we passed Cannes, another famous resort, where one is amused; also Beaulieu, a pretty Riviera watering-place. We give three cheers to France and her Riviera!
PLACE VISITED

DATE Aug. 25th

PLACE Paris

Cafayette, we are here in the gay city of Paris! Arrived at 8:15, taking left nice at 4:40 Tuesday, on the fastest train in the world the Paris Monte Carlo, averaging 55 miles per hour, going 65 a lot of the way. We are on our 2nd day and have slept in separate berths in a blue night and chenille the shades, carpet and outside the train all dark blue. Met a charming man, Mr. Yahtes, a member of the American Shipping Board who ate with us and talked till 10:30. Passed through many well known towns...
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

Monaco, Monte Carlo, Cannes, Marseilles, Toulon, Dijon, etc.

Two days in the cathedral city of Avignon, in the heart of the Mediterranean.

Pickford, who met us taking us to the Metropole Hotel, 39 Rue Francois Premiere, which is small and stuffy. It is only 6 minutes' walk from the heart of the city. The judge was sent for, and arrived at 12. So glad to see us, and had been loneliness, etc. He had gotten us booked on the Southern Pacific for the 38th through Mr. Sam Waylie, Vice-Consul of Charleston, a school friend of Mayes. After chatting, we went to Pickard's office for American Express, but no mail this afternoon. Then a ride through the marvelous parks.
DATE
PLACE

the Place de la Concord and up
the Champs Elysées to the
rue de l'Opéra and back

for lunch at the Ritz, Uncle
Gates went shopping for
Willaum's clarinet. Mary and I
went to the Casino de Paris,
a huge theatre where the
leading actresses are holding
fortnight with 1000 entertainers.
Our first view of began
of naked girls except for
a loin cloth! The women
were splendid and
gorgeously costumed.
Across the street at Jany's
I bought an evening
dress black with silver
sash, after we got out
of the Casino at 6 o'clock.
We had to dress for dinner
meeting Mrs. Pickard and
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PLACE

Here five girls, who had just gone in—also meeting Mr. Blakes of Concord and the party; Mr. Raymond, the director the Alexanders and Miss Shepper will arrive Friday night. The "judge" had a previous engagement for dinner (which he wouldn't talk about much). So Mary and I went to the George Institute, a library, then decided to go to Frant Opera to see "Aida" right across the street. The Opera House is wonderful to look at; the people beautifully dressed, some men and in evening hours, and a very white-painted opera, we enjoyed the crowd and looking at the home as much.
PLACE VISITED

DATE

PLACE

The Opera itself! To Chris's
wonderful night club till
1:30, home to bed after
a real day and night
in Paris! Down in the big
city all Friday morning,
looking at the wonderful
shops—seeing names that
we had read about in
Vogue and Harper's for years,
such as Druet, Premet,
Paquin, Worth, etc. Bought
May, Jr., a suit, cap and
overcoat of a lovely shade
of blue, plage at Bland,
Maison de Blanc and an
elegant store. Also pur-
chased ties, socks, collars,
pocket book and cases.
Went to the American
Exchange but found no
PLACES VISITED

DATE: another time stop.
PLACE: along this line. Walk up and down the Rue de
*Opera and Rue de Paix.
two wonderful streets then
left for hotel for lunch. Back
again enjoying the stores
until 5 o'clock, when we
had tea with the Rundtrees
Winston at the Ritz — a
real "Ritz" place — many
many beautifully furnished
women present mostly
Americans. Met Mrs. Shead
of Nashville and Mrs. Rankin
of Columbia. While we were
at the Café de la Paix before we
left for the Ritz, so glad to
see North Americans. Back
to hotel dressed for dinner.
and went afterward with
the judge to the rough—
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

In "La- cite Paris" we had a big night! The
undressed women were all on parade!

\[ \begin{array}{l}
\text{Saturday morning we} \\
\text{all went sight seeing} \\
\text{taking in the Madeleine Church which was built in} \\
\text{the 18th century} \\
\text{and one of the most famous buildings in Paris. It has 52 external} \\
\text{Corinthian columns around its portals, the great bronze doors illustrating the Ten} \\
\text{Commandments. The interior is richly decorated, resplendent with colored marble, sculpture} \\
\text{and paintings. A curious} \\
\text{monument is the Headless Statue of St. Sever, one of the shells} \\
\end{array} \]
DATE

HERM "Big Bertha" 75

PLACE away striking the pavement, a stone flag of and decapitated the head! Arrived through the Place de la Concorde which is to pass take the Esplanade Square on to London to the central point to set one's bearing. Here is the Obelisk, Cleopatra's Needle, and near the two lovely fountains with the Seine flowing on one side. Here are large statues emblematic of some of the principal cities of France, the Alcove. Someone one time shaped in black until the city was re-captured during the late war. Two famous promenades lead off from either side, the Garden...
PLACES VISITED

DATE

Tintern, where flowers
blew.

PLACE

stretched to the Seine,
and the Champs Elysées leading
to the Arc de Triomphe which

can be seen 1\frac{1}{2} miles away.

We drove down the Rue de Rivoli,
a great street of Paris
the Seine on the north being
crossed by numerous bridges,
the Rond-savat and largest
called Pont Alexander III.

Gardens now occupy the
role of the Palace Tuileries
which was built in 17th Century
for Catherine de Medici and
was destroyed by fire in
1871 by the Communists.

Drawn
by the seven noted statues
of men de héro and Lore
St. Sogare, the beautiful
Opéra Nouve, the first theatre
in the world they say.
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PLACE  

On a Sunday morning, we strolled through the Place Vendôme, the famous square where rises the Vendôme Column, 142 ft. high, erected by Napoleon as a memorial of his victories against the Russians and Austrians in 1805. To the right is the Ministry of Justice, then to the Forum, which is the chief tourist attraction of Paris, which was formerly the Royal Palace. The façade and the splendid façades on the east date from 1666. They feature striking Corinthian columns and the museum has the largest and finest collection of art and antiquities.
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DATE

PLACE

one roof in the world, The "Winged Victory" and the "Venus de Milo" were the two outstanding and famous statues we saw. The section receives most attention in the picture gallery, in which are many famous masterpieces of practically all the European schools. The Portrait of a Woman by Leonardo da Vinci called the "Mona Lisa" attracts everybody. It has a romantic history as it was stolen under mysterious circumstances in 1912, which caused a great sensation. Finally it was found in Rome and restored. It was a much smaller picture than I had expected to see. Sam Merrill's "Immaculate Conception" Whistler's
PLACES VISITED

"Portrait of his mother," Madame Sélède, and her child painted by herself, which we are all as familiar with, as other beautiful paintings by Rubens, picture of the "House of Medicine," Andres del Santos painting, and hundreds of others. Besides paintings and sculptures, there are classical and medieval antiquities and works of applied art. One can never do the Louvre justice in a day; twice from here to St. Germain l'Auxerrois church, 15th century architecture. From the helping two given the signal for the terrible massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's night Aug. 24, 1592, then by the Palais Royal.
PLACES VISITED

DATE

PLACE

where used to be a palace

but now used by

smart modern ships.

Passed the Theatre de l'Inde

francisco, also the largest

debutary in the world, having

3 million books; the Halles

CENTRALES or mar

kets running

riot with flowers and

fruits, the St. Germain church

one of the most important in

the city. On good Friday 1918,

while service was in progress

a shell of the Big Bertha

gole in the church and killed

10 people. We rode by the

Place de la Bastille, which is

one of the chief landmarks

of Paris. From here we saw

the famous towers of Notre-

Dame Cathedral where we

went next. It stands on
PLACES VISITED

The island, the de la Cité, where the Seine divides into two streams. This is reached by four bridges, the Pont d'Arco being the nearest. Notre Dame is a noble church remarkable externally for beauty and grace of its flying buttresses, dating from the 13th Century. The architecture is Gothic, in that richly decorated form that is loved by France. There is a wealth of detail, famous gargoyles which are masterpieces of ugliness. The sculpture over the central door is very elaborate and represents the Last Judgment. There are thousands of figures around the church. The interior is very magnificent also.
with paintings, sculpture, the most beautiful of stained glass windows on the left and right, with the famous rose windows east and west. Then to the Sainte Chapelle church on this same island, of beautiful Gothic architecture, built by Louis 9th in the 13th century to contain the relics of the True Cross and the Crown of Thorns which he brought back from the Holy Land during the Crusades. Wonderful painted ceiling and windows, code by the Palais de Justice the principal Law Court, which is a magnificent building. Then to the famous Eiffel Tower, the tallest structure in the world, 984 ft. high.
ascended by lift or elevator and saw a wonderful view of Paris. A beautiful drive from here to the Palais de l'Industrie, built for the Paris Exhibition in 1878, now a museum — a wonderfully beautiful building surrounded by a lovely flower garden. Passed the Musée Cluny built by the Abbot of Cluny in the 15th Century, the Sorbonne, the famous academic institution, the Panthéon where St. Genevieve, patron saint of Paris, is buried. It has a splendid dome and is now the Temple of Fame for great Frenchmen who are buried there, such as Victor Hugo, Rousseau, and others.
Napoleon's tomb

The Palais du Luxembourg are a fine group of buildings dating from 1615, now containing the Senate House, the official residence of the President of the Senate; also a museum and picture gallery, surrounded by the wonderful Luxembourg Gardens. A military band plays here 3 days a week. The Institute of France, the head quarters of the learned societies, was pointed out; also the Quai d'Orsay, the government building and head quarters of the Legion of Honor. The Hotel des Invalides with its steel dome and here the magnificent Tomb of Napoleon, the sarcophagus is made of porphyry.
the marble floor having
the names of all the
places conquered by Napoleon
surrounded by marble
statues of women, representing
cities and towns taken
by him. One looks down
on all this from a balcony.
Here is a wonderful
altar, on each side the
famous mellow yellow
colored glass windows,
always seeming to make
the sky shine within
this chapel. One could
see the old, moth-eaten
flags hanging in the rear,
also the tombs of some
of his famous generals.
The whole tomb is really
awe-inspiring! From
here to the line of the
The Triumphs a splendid piece of monumental architecture with the names of the many dead inscribed therein. We saw the many beautiful floral tributes placed there that day by officers of our American Legion also the eternal flame 'burning'.

The Unknown Soldier's grave is here under the main archway, then by the Palais de l'Etoile built in 1718 to be the residence of the President of the French Republic, the Bourse one of the chief stock exchanges in the world, and at last a ride through the famous and beautiful Paris de Boulogne.
largest of Paris parks, then to the Hotel to rest! After dinner, Max and I went to the Folies Bergère, the most spectacular and famous of Paris' musical comedies— which we enjoyed more than any other. We saw them there.

I then went to a Florence's and Maxime's night club for an hour or so. Another Princess hired. Sunday morning we set out for Matraus, and Versailles. We enjoyed the Former as it was the home of Josephine and to see she loved to live. We saw Napoleon's library, his camp at his many gorgeous felt sheet coronation.
mack with its gold lace embroidered on it, his gloves, silk embroidered socks, hofs, etc. Also the famous picture of himself and Josephine in their coronation robes. One lived in the past as we walked through the boudoir saloons, guest rooms, etc. The gardens were lovely, particularly the roses. After saw the state carriages here, then on to Versailles where we had lunch at a small restaurant then on to the Palace. This is where Lewis Charles reigned forth in all his lavish glory. Here one sees visions of splendors,
During the Franco-Prussian War, this palace was also connected with modern French history. For here was signed the Treaty of Versailles after the recent Great War. We saw the carved table where this Treaty was signed on.

The palace was built in 1620 by Louis 13th amid canyons, expanses of forest, now the most beautiful and extensive formal gardens, filled with colorful blooming flowers surrounded by trimly cut shrubbery and 521 beautiful fountains which play once a month on Sunday. We happened there then.
The night Sunday and we will never forget the gorgeous pictures. The royal apartment were on the first floor and wonderful paintings were on every wall. The rooms for ministers, court officers, etc. were above. The famous Hall of Mirrors where the Treaty was signed between the Allies and Germany, Aug. 28, 1919, was originally an open roof garden. It has a beautifully painted ceiling but the mirror was disappoint as they needed washing badly! After enjoying the Palace and gardens we
went back to our hotel about 6 o'clock rested a bit dressed for dinner and uncle gates took us to the concert maybe - a real Parisian play! - then we all went to a beautiful night club - the L'Alboge tell one o'clock enjoying the two orchestras constantly playing - one a negro one the batting of the soft white balls and confetti thrown which is popular at all night clubs - then on to Josephine Baker's (a mulatto who stars in the Folies) where we stayed till 3:30 - a real live Parisian
night club, with Josephine going to each table asking one to dance, showing off her dog, doing all kinds of things herself. Monday morning we rested a bit at the store, do not open till twelve, down to the Café de la Paix at 11:30, luncheon at the Carlton, and to the many wonderful stores all afternoon, buying a shoe, hat, jewelry etc. on the Rue de la Paix, the best shopping street! Had fine oyster tea at the Ritz again then to our hotel to dress in evening for a lovely
Château Madrid, out on the Bois de Boulogne, about 15 miles from the city. This is the prettiest out-of-door place in the world, they say. A wonderful dance floor, with soft Japanese and Egyptian lights, flowers, decorated tables, green grass everywhere, chestnut trees, horse chestnut ones, with fountains between all. Softly lighted with a blue light and the loveliest starred women we saw anywhere. Our last night in Paris, many memorable dances, many things to think about many wonderful sights...
Many wonderful things! How we hate to leave you, Paris!

Cherbourg, Aug. 30, 1927

Left Paris Tuesday morning, Aug. 30th, at 8:45 on a regular train. Met an interesting Englishman on the train who told us about this section of France. We were now travelling through particularly Normandy where we saw acres of apple trees from which is made the famous Normandy cider. Had lunch on the train arriving at
Chesterbury at 2:30, being met by Mr. Wylye, the American Consul here, and a schoolmate of mine. He sent our baggage to the proper places, took us in his car to his home. Here we met Mrs. Wylye who was Harriet Hay of Raleigh, her 3 yr. old daughter and 2 young sons who are going to Salisbury to go to school this winter. Had a lovely afternoon having tea at 4, then to the tender at 7 o'clock, first class, on which were Mr. Andrew Nelson and daughter, Mrs. David Bruce, Chief Justice
Our friend, wife and daughter and Admiral Long of N.C., all of whom we met, took us 15 minutes to get to the huge boat "Spartan", never have I seen such a long ship - second largest in the world! We felt lost as we watched the 2500 people come aboard on first and 2nd class. The Wallyz were with us and their boys excited about sailing to the States on this boat. There was much confusion, but we all got aboard and got settled one.
get their dinner. Some wonderfully groomed women
all ready for dinner
as they came aboard
Mr. Witley wasn't successful
as he had hoped in
getting us released
 cabin so I'm in a
very large and comfortable
one with two young
girls from Long Delance
and an elderly lady
and I can't
pass this! May is
with three Jews, and
the Judge had to go to
the gymnasium with
three others! All were
disappointed in the
mix-up, but what
could anybody do
but make the best
of it! After hunting
our baggage for an hour or so telling the Willys' good bye, getting down from glorious first to very good second, we got to bed about 12 o'clock sleeping fine as it was a calm sea. Up at 8 and a wonderful breakfast at 8:30. sled to melt my men back again, all noted "put-buff" about our quarters, but visited Jen's other party who are crowded in tourist. the table service and food are marvelous, the social hall large and comfortable with plenty of the latest
magazine to read, a smoking room, store, hospital etc. This boat carries 5,000 people, 2,750 being passengers! Even little city within itself, with a daily paper, swimming pool, pool, pool, wireless, staff of doctors and nurses, everything in fact that a ship-to-state small city would have. Well read book promoted, sit on the Furniture deck awhile eat our meals between times dance at night - see the day pass on a big liner. Each of the tourists friends visit us and we them
Friday afternoon, Mr. Sumner left the Princess (who is so very anxious about our accommodations), being not what we bargained for) asked us up to first for tea. We took in the part, had tea in the Winter Garden with Admiral Long, Mrs. Pickford and Lord Somers - dancing on the lovely oval ball-floor between drinks! A big dance on Friday night, which we enjoyed getting to bed around twelve. Saturday morning we visited our Methodist friends and then the Admiral and Congressman Porter.
From first called on us at 11:30. We had invited to the children's party on first at 4:30 dressed ourselves up and ten first in their lovely social hall then to the children's party which was about over. We got some of the balloons, pomanders, etc. as souvenirs, promenaded up and down on the first deck with all the rich Jews who are taking the boat and taken to their quarters about 6:30. Saw Justice Hughes and wife, also Admiral Long and the Marquis of Blenheim and wife (the Marquis being Commodore Vanderbilt)
 Marlborough's eldest son — both dressed in zatching clothes and typically English. Danced on the tourist deck tonight - a big fancy dress ball and all kinds of costumes. Is bed at twelve, — an awfully hot night as we are in the Gulf stream. Many slept on the decks on the cabins were exceedingly warm. Sunday morning everybody up early to get out and get air! The weather ideal all along — not much sickness either. We haven't felt a qualm glory be!
over for services at 10:30 e.
Episcopal - and stayed
for lunch, which they
seemed to enjoy. After
and 9 packed after
lunch having made
out our declaration
papers yesterday - getting
all our purchases in
one day so we can
hurry through the customs
if possible. Have spent
the afternoon on the
deck enjoying the beautiful
day and thinking how
close we are to New York!
we dock tomorrow at 12 o'clock and
won't we be glad!
will spend a day in
New York as many as we can
look after come
business. We hate not
to take the first train
home, but it's joy to
be on U.S. soil again!
will phone our people
immediately on arrival.
Sent them a radio
from Friday when we
were in mid-ocean.
We all have had
a marvelous trip,
seeing and learning
much, meeting lots of
lovely people all of
the party, staying well,
very little friction
except at the last
our second, our cousin
found he had no
funds! — We wouldn't
take a million
dollars for our
trip and its many and varied experiences. Of course it is always a wonderful feeling to get home again. Home Sweet Home is the best place in the world after all.

We paid "our respects" at one of our U. S. Embassies when we had time and had tea at _.
England - 1 £ = $4.86
1 Shilling = 12½ = 25 5.
6 Pence = 12 2½
Tuppence = 2 cents
Halfpenny = 1 cent

France - 1 Franc = 4 cts.

Belgium - 1 Franc = 3 5½.

Holland - 1 Guilder =

Germany - 1 Mark = 25 cts.
Austria = 1 Franc = 17 cts.

Czechoslovakia =

Italy = 1 Lire = \(5 \frac{2}{3}\) cts.