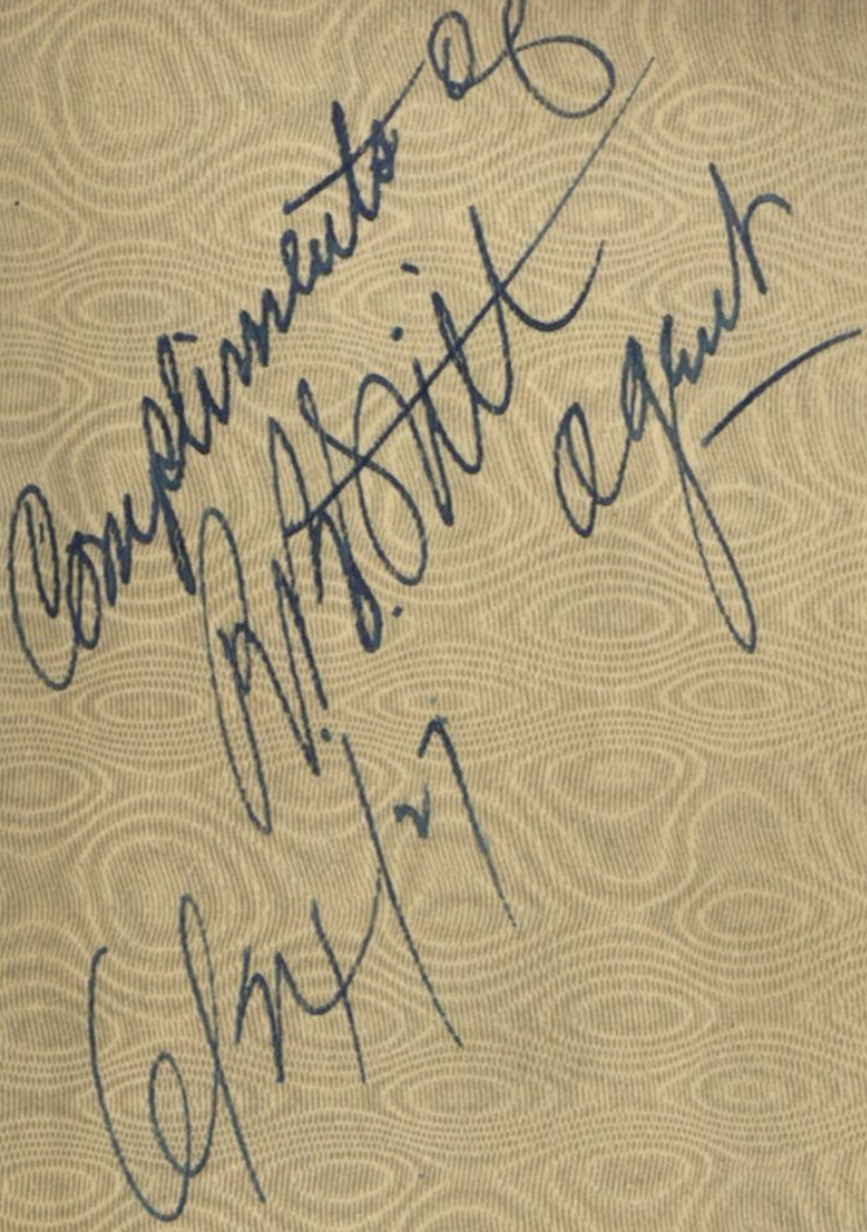
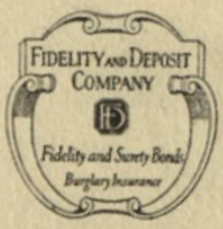
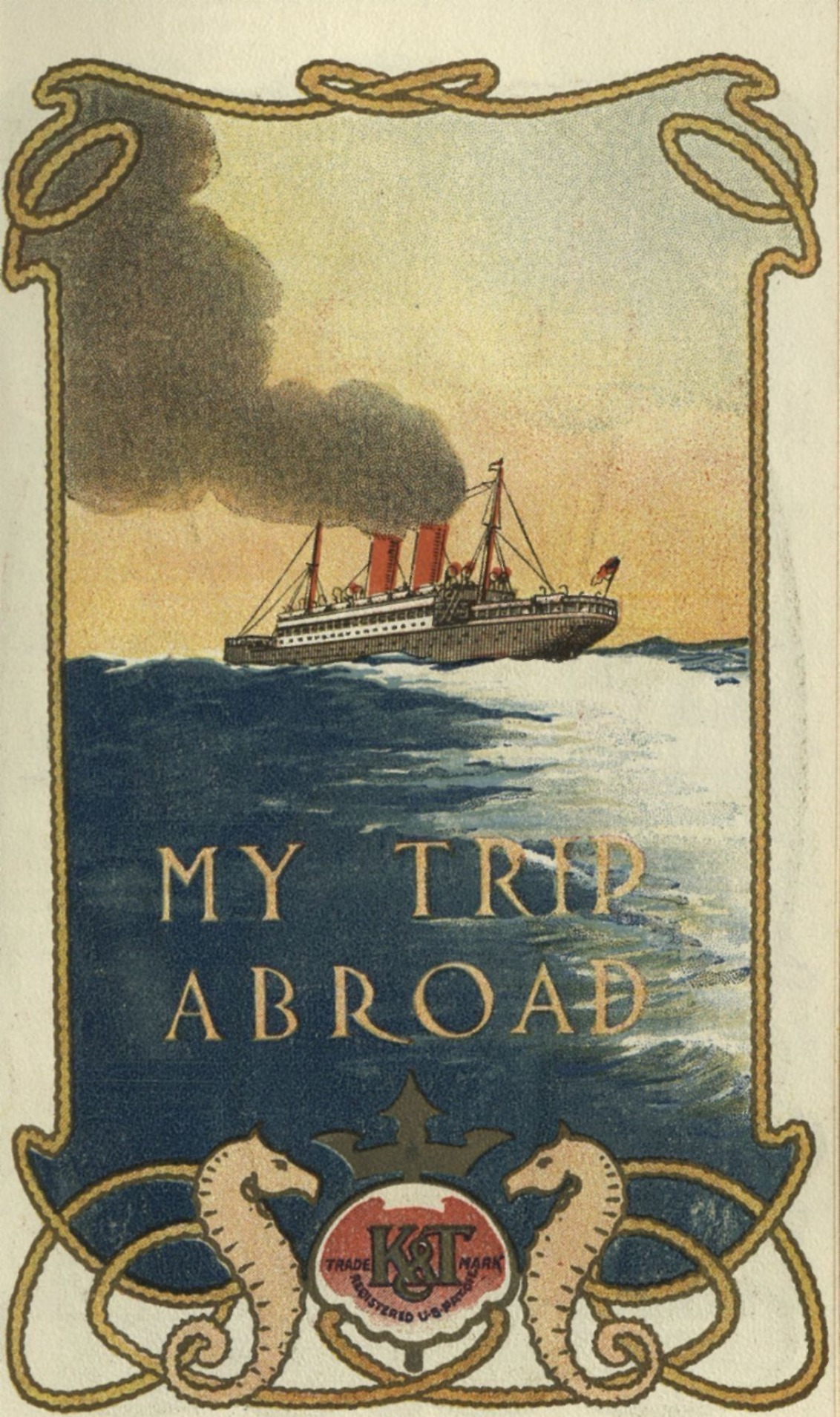


Bon Voyage!



Fidelity and Deposit Company

BALTIMORE



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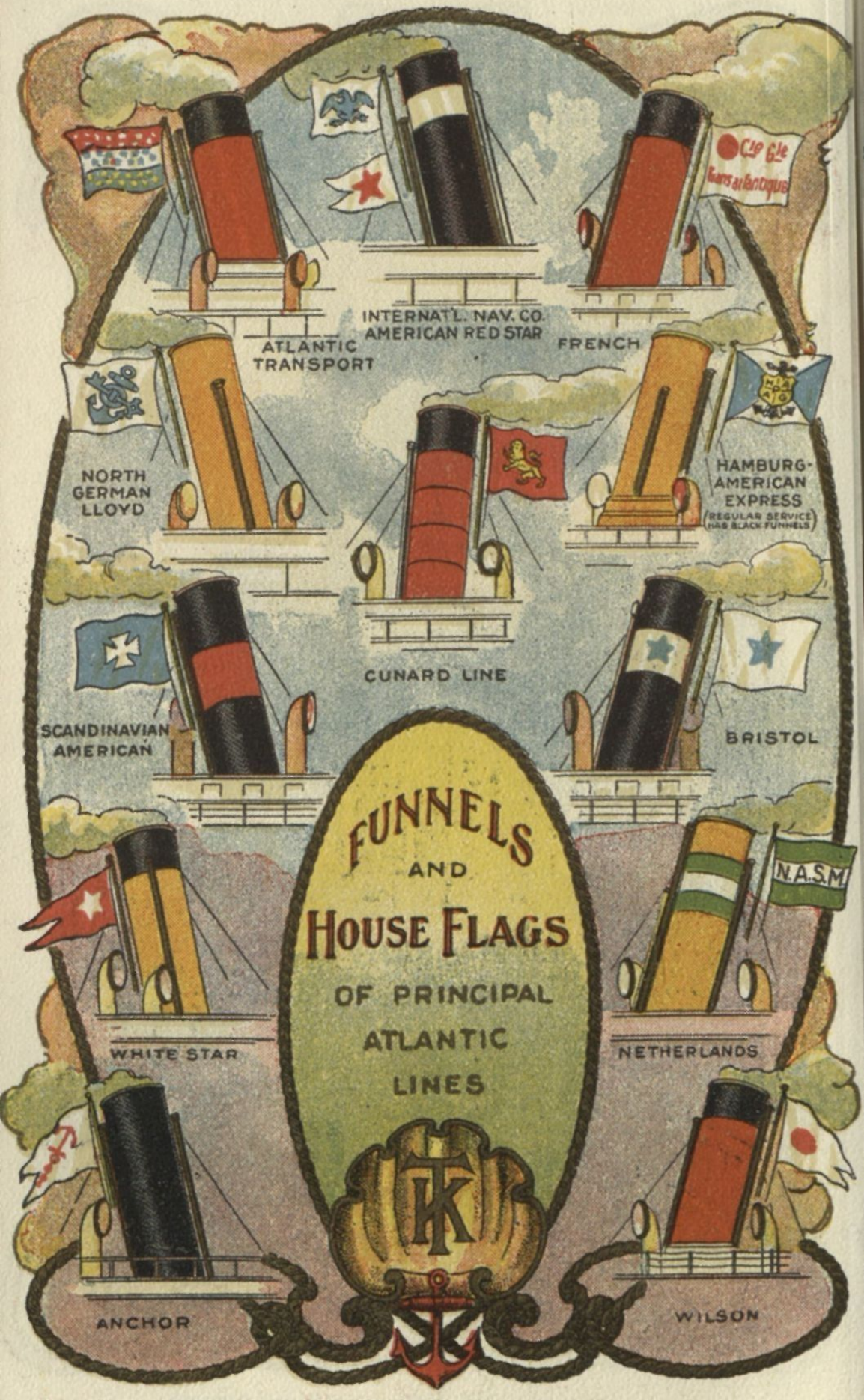
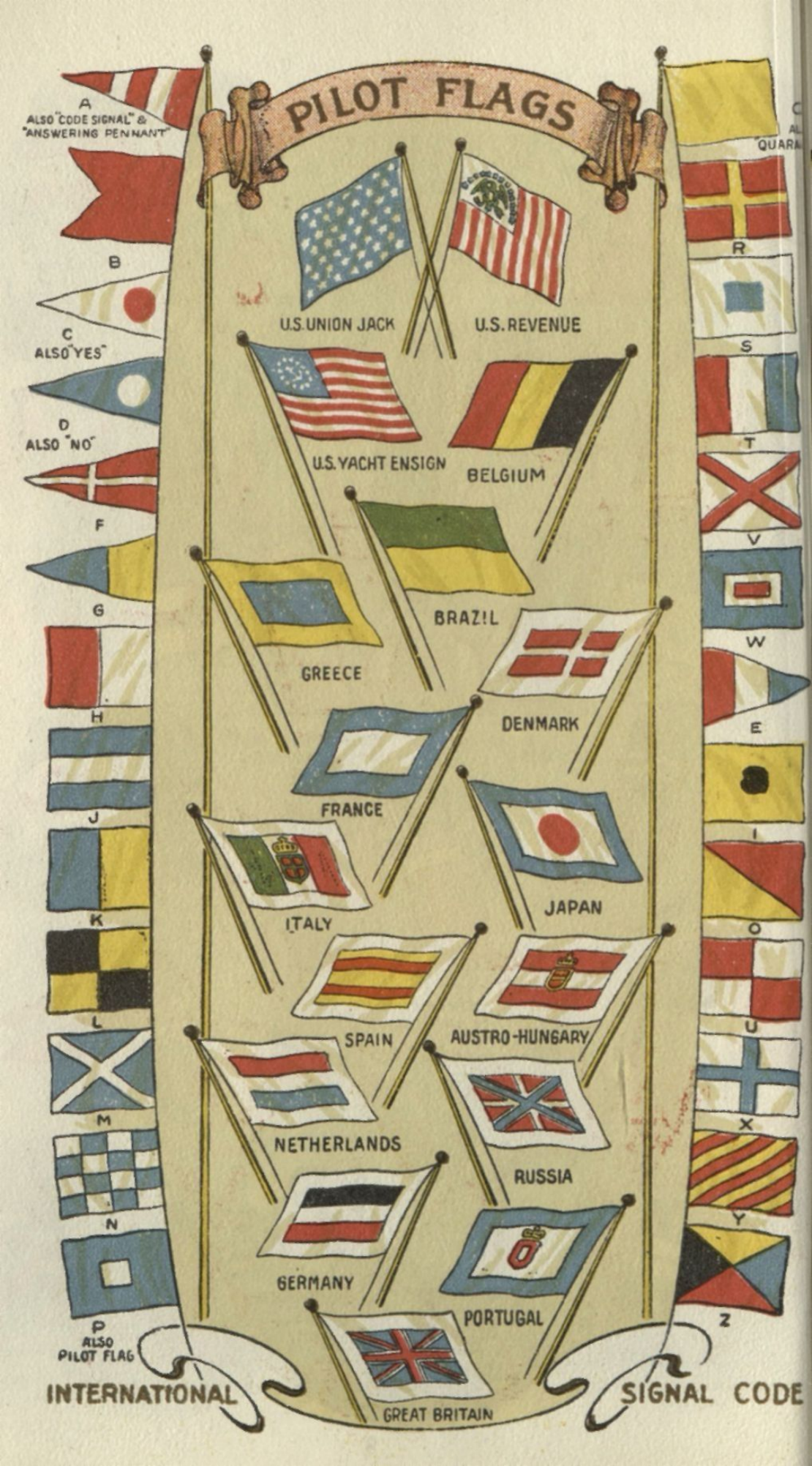

INTERNAT'L. NAV. CO.
AMERICAN RED STAR
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
FRENCH
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
HAMBURG-AMERICAN EXPRESS
(REGULAR SERVICE HAS BLACK FUNNELS)
CUNARD LINE
SCANDINAVIAN AMERICAN
BRISTOL
FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS OF PRINCIPAL ATLANTIC LINES
N.A.S.M.
WHITE STAR
NETHERLANDS
ANCHOR
WILSON

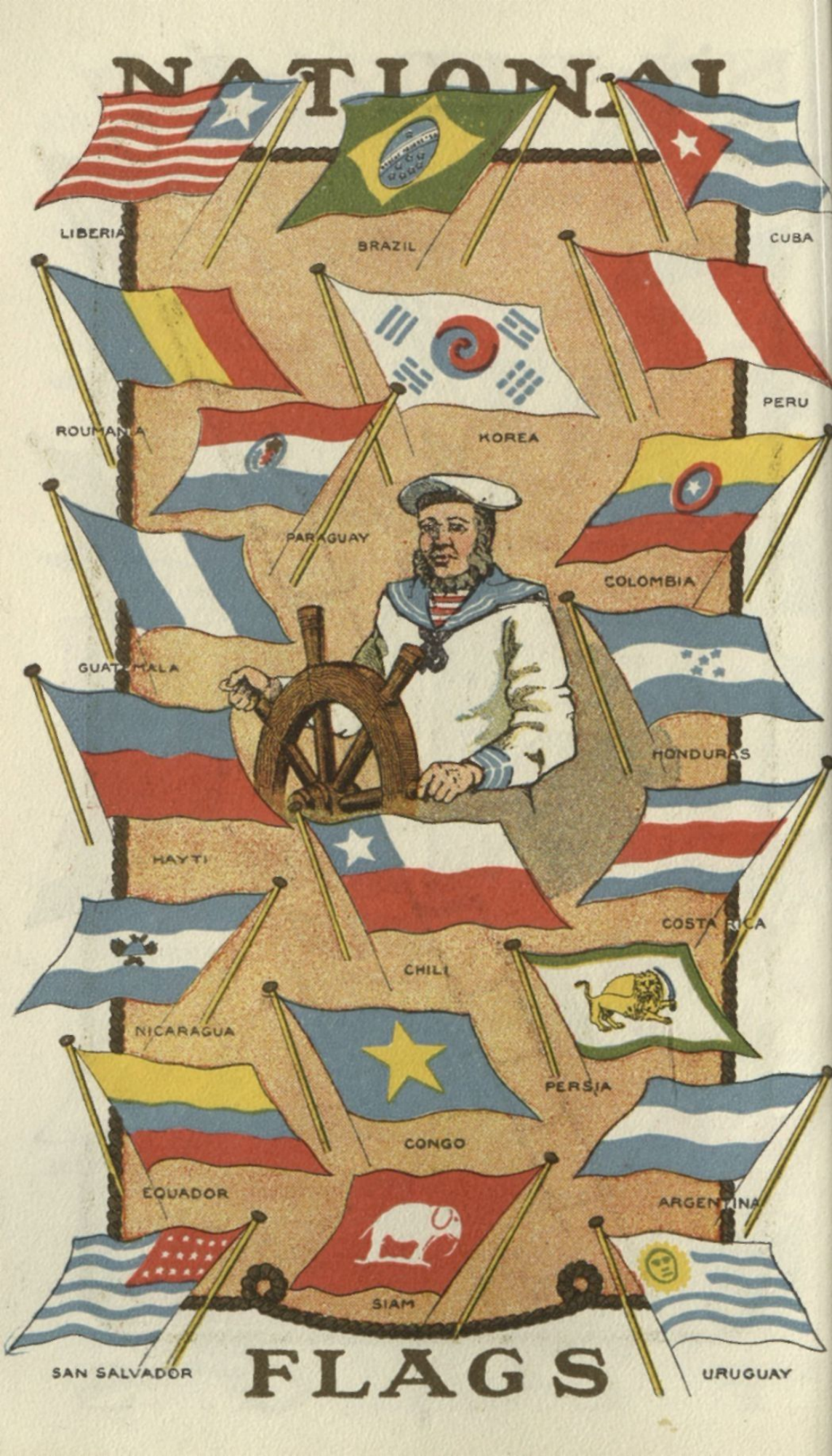
FUNNELS
AND
HOUSE
FLAGS
AUSTRIAN
LLOYD LINE
TRIESTE
DEUTSCHE
OST-AFRIKA LINIE
HAMBURG
ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET CO.,
LONDON
OCEAN SS. CO.
(SAVANNAH LINE)
NEW YORK
CLYDE LINE
NEW YORK
QUEBEC SS. CO.
QUEBEC
NEW YORK & PORTO RICO SS. CO.
NEW YORK
ATLANTIC & SOUTH AFRICAN SS. CO.
LONDON
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HAMBURG
NEW YORK & CUBA MAIL SS. CO.
(WARD LINE) NEW YORK

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS

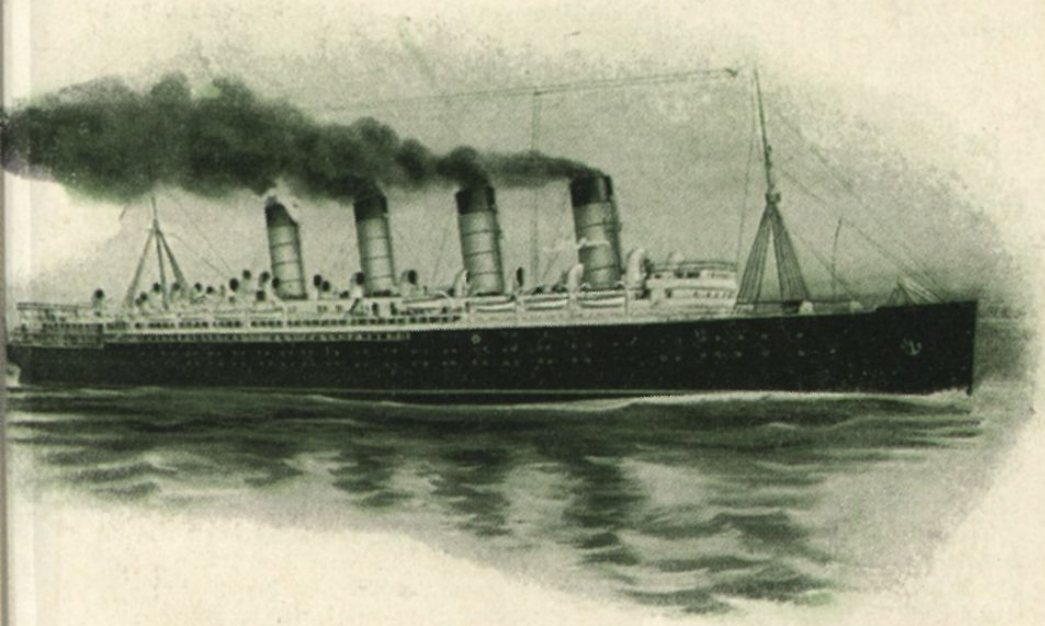
FUNNELS
AND
HOUSE
FLAGS
ALLAN LINE
GLASGOW
L-H
LAMPORT & HOLT
LINE, LIVERPOOL
MM
ZEELAND STEAMSHIP CO
USHING - QUEENSBROUGH
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO
LONDON
COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PARIS, MARSEILLES
MITSU BISHI CO.
TOKIO
IMPERIAL DIRECT WEST-
INDIA MAIL SERVICE CO
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
OSAKA, JAPAN
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
TOKIO - LONDON
DOMINION LINE
LIVERPOOL
BIBBY LINE
LIVERPOOL
PRINCE LINE
NEW CASTLE
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAV. CO.,
LONDON
UNION CASTLE LINE
LONDON


PILOT FLAGS
A
ALSO "CODE SIGNAL" & "ANSWERING PENNANT"
B
C
ALSO "YES"
D
ALSO "NO"
F
G
H
J
K
L
M
N
P
ALSO PILOT FLAG
U.S. UNION JACK
U.S. REVENUE
U.S. YACHT ENSIGN
BELGIUM
BRAZIL
GREECE
DENMARK
FRANCE
ITALY
JAPAN
SPAIN
AUSTRO-HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
RUSSIA
GERMANY
PORTUGAL
GREAT BRITAIN
R
S
T
V
W
E
I
O
U
X
Y
Z
INTERNATIONAL
SIGNAL CODE

NATIONAL
FRENCH
BRITISH
DUTCH
GERMAN
UNITED STATES
BELGIAN
SPANISH
ITALIAN
GREEK
PORTUGUESE
RUSSIAN
NORWEGIAN
SWEDISH
AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
MEXICAN
JAPANESE
VENEZUELAN
DANISH
CHINESE
TURKISH & EGYPTIAN
FLAGS


NATIONAL
LIBERIA
BRAZIL
CUBA
ROUMANIA
KOREA
PERU
PARAGUAY
COLOMBIA
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
HAYTI
COSTA RICA
CHILI
NICARAGUA
PERSIA
CONGO
EQUADOR
ARGENTINA
SIAM
SAN SALVADOR
URUGUAY
FLAGS

MY TRIP ABROAD



NEW YORK

FORETELLING THE WEATHER
WITH AN
ANEROID BAROMETER.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

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

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

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

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

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISTANCES AT WHICH OBJECTS ARE VISIBLE AT SEA AT VARYING ELEVATIONS

Elevation Feet	Miles Visible	Elevation Feet	Miles Visible
1	1.31	50	9.35
5	2.96	70	11.07
10	4.18	100	13.23
20	5.92	500	29.58
40	8.37	1,000	33.41

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

FROM GREENWICH

	° ′ ″		H. M. S.	
Aden	12 46 40	N.	2 59 55.8	E.
Athens	37 58 21	N.	1 34 54.9	E.
Berlin	52 30 17	N.	0 53 34.9	E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24	N.	4 19 18.3	W
Bombay	18 53 45	N.	4 51 15.7	E.
Boston State House	42 21 28	N.	4 44 15.3	W.
Calcutta	22 33 25	N.	5 53 20.7	E.
Canton	23 6 35	N.	7 33 46.3	E.
Cherbourg	49 38 54	N.	0 6 32.5	W.
Constantinople	41 0 30	N.	1 56 3.7	E.
Copenhagen	55 41 13	N.	0 50 18.8	E.
Dublin	53 23 13	N.	0 25 21.1	W.
Florence	43 46 4	N.	0 45 1.5	E.
Glasgow	55 52 43	N.	0 17 10.6	W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30	N.	0 21 23.3	W.
Greenwich	51 28 38	N.	0 0 0.0	—
Halifax	44 39 38	N.	4 14 21.1	W.
Hamburg	53 33 7	N.	0 39 53.8	E.
Havana	23 9 21	N.	5 29 26.0	W.
Hong Kong	22 18 12	N.	7 36 41.9	E.
Honolulu (Reef Light)	21 17 55	N.	10 31 28.0	W.
Key West Light	24 32 58	N.	5 27 12.3	W.
Kingston	17 57 41	N.	5 7 10.7	W.
Lisbon	38 42 31	N.	0 36 44.7	W.
Liverpool	53 24 5	N.	0 12 17.3	W.
Madrid	40 24 30	N.	0 14 45.4	W.
Manila Light	14 35 25	N.	8 3 50.0	E.
Marseilles	43 18 18	N.	0 21 34.6	E.
Melbourne	37 49 53	S.	9 39 54.1	E.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46	N.	6 0 15.9	W.
Paris	48 50 12	N.	0 9 20.9	E.
Pensacola Light	30 20 47	N.	5 49 14.1	W.
Philadelphia	39 57 7	N.	5 0 38.5	W.
Portland, Me	43 39 28	N.	4 41 1.2	W.
Quebec	46 47 59	N.	4 44 52.6	W.
Rome	41 53 54	N.	0 49 55.6	E.
Sandy Hook Light	40 27 40	N.	4 56 0.6	W.
San Francisco	37 47 28	N.	8 9 42.8	W.
Shanghai	31 14 42	N.	8 5 55.7	E.
St. John's	47 34 2	N.	3 30 43.6	W.
St. Petersburg	59 56 30	N.	2 1 13.5	E.
Stockholm	59 20 33	N.	1 12 14.0	E.
Sydney	33 51 41	S.	10 4 49.5	E.
Tokio	35 39 17	N.	9 18 58.0	E.
Venice	45 26 10	N.	0 49 22.1	E.
Vienna	48 13 55	N.	1 5 21.5	E.
Yokohama	35 26 24	N.	9 18 36.9	E.

VALUE OF FOREIGN COINS

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

COUNTRY	STANDARD	UNIT	Value in U. S. Gold
Argent. R.	Gold	Peso	$0.96,5
Austria-H.	Gold	Crown	.20,3
Belgium.	Gold	Franc.	.19,3
Bolivia	Silver	Boliviano	.51,0
Brazil.	Gold	Milreis	.54,6
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.00
Chili.	Gold	Peso	.36,5
China	Silver	Tael ... Shanghai	.76,3
		Tael ... Haikwan (Customs)	.85,0
Colombia	Gold	Dollar.	1.00
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.46,5
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.26,8
Ecuador.	Gold	Sucre	.48,7
Egypt.	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.94,3
Finland	Gold	Mark	.19,3
France	Gold	Franc	.19,3
German Emp.	Gold	Mark	.23,8
Gt. Britain	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.86,6½
Greece	Gold	Drachma	.19,3
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.96,5
India	Gold	Pound Sterling	4.86,6½
Italy	Gold	Lira	.19,3
Japan	Gold	Yen	.49,8
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.49,8
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.40,2
N'foundland	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4
Norway	Gold	Crown	.26,8
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.00,0
Persia	Silver	Kran	.09,4
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.86,6½
Phillipine Is.	Gold	Peso	.50
Portugal	Gold	Milreis	1.08
Russia.	Gold	Ruble.	.51,5
Spain	Gold	Peseta	.19,3
Sweden	Gold	Crown	.26,8
Switzerland.	Gold	Franc	.19,3
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.04,4
Uruguay	Gold	Peso	1.03,4
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.19,3

MAIL TIME AND DISTANCES

FROM

NEW YORK CITY

By Postal Routes	Statute Miles	Days
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	34
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	13
Amsterdam " "	3,985	9
Antwerp, " "	4,000	9
Athens, " "	5,655	12
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	21
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,990	43
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34
Berlin	4,385	9
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	24
Bremen	4,235	8
Buenos Ayres	8,045	29
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	26
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	27
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11
Florence, *via* London	4,800	10
Glasgow	3,375	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,810	7
Halifax, N. S.	645	2
Hamburg	4,820	9
Havana	1,366	3
Hong Kong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	25
Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	13
Liverpool	3,540	8
London	3,740	8
Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	32
Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Panama	2,355	7
Paris	4,020	8
Rio de Janeiro	6,204	23
Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	9
St. Petersburg, *via* London	5,370	10
Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Shanghai, *via* London	14,745	45
Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	26
Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,910	37
Vienna	4,740	10
Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,348	20

DIFFERENCE IN TIME

When It Is 12 o'clock Noon in New York Standard Time	IT IS AT	
Aden	Arabia	8.00 P. M.
Amsterdam	Holland	5.20 P. M.
Athens	Greece	6.35 P. M.
Berlin	Germany	5.54 P. M.
Bombay	India	9.51 P. M.
Bremen	Germany	5.33 P. M.
Constantinople	Turkey	6.56 P. M.
Copenhagen	Denmark	5.50 P. M.
Dublin	Ireland	4.34 P. M.
Hamburg	Germany	5.10 P. M.
Havre	France	5.00 P. M.
Hong Kong	China	*12.37 A. M.
Honolulu	Hawaii	6.29 A. M.
Liverpool	England	4.48 P. M.
London	England	5.00 P. M.
Madrid	Spain	4.45 P. M.
Manila	Philippine Islands	*1.04 A. M.
Melbourne	Australia	*2.40 A. M.
Paris	France	5.09 P. M.
Rome	Italy	5.50 P. M.
Stockholm	Sweden	6.12 P. M.
St. Petersburg	Russia	7.01 P. M.
Vienna	Austria	6.06 P. M.
Yokohama	Japan	*2.19 A. M.

*Next day.

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

WATCH AS A COMPASS

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

THE MARINERS COMPASS

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

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

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

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

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

VARIATION OF THE COMPASS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEVIATION OF THE COMPASS

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

The deflection of the compass needle from the magnetic meridian, in which it should rest, caused by the attraction of the iron and steel in the ship is known as the 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.

Occulating. 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 occulation is shorter than or equal to the duration of light.

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

SOUND SIGNALS FOR FOG ETC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 bell—ahead slow.
Jingle bell—full speed.
1 bell—slow.
1 bell when working slow ahead means stop.
2 bells when stopped means slow astern.
Jingle bell when working slow astern means full speed astern.
1 bell when working full speed astern means slow astern.
1 bell when working slow astern means stop.
4 bells and a jingle means from full speed ahead to full speed astern.
3 bells and a jingle means from full speed astern to full speed ahead.

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

GREAT CIRCLE SAILING

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

THE LEAD LINE

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

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

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

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

The lead line is marked as follows:

2 fathoms.....TWO strips of leather.
3 and 13 fathoms..THREE strips of leather.
5 and 15 fathoms..A white piece of rag.
7 and 17 fathoms..A red rag. Usually a piece of 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 tide in it.
25 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
30 fathoms.....A piece of line with three knots tied in it.
35 fathoms.....A piece of line with one knot tied in it.
40 fathoms.....A piece of line with four knots tied in it, and so on up to one hundred fathoms; a piece of line with one knot tied in it is placed in between each even 10 fathom mark above 20 fathoms.

PATENT SOUNDING APPARATUS

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

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

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

HOW TO DISTINGUISH LIGHTS

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

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

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

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

VISION AT NIGHT

At night it is often difficult to tell how far away the land is, and men's eyes differ greatly in this respect. As a rule low land is nearer than it looks, and high lands and bluffs, because of their deep shadow, are farther away. Also, long gazing at an object, particularly at night, will tire the eye. If an object 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 l ghts. When the atmosphere is obscured by fog or otherwise, and vessels can not see each other, fog signals only must be given.

METHOD OF KEEPING TIME

ON

BOARD A SHIP

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

SEA WATCH

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

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

POINTS OF THE COMPASS

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

VELOCITY OF SOUND

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

Seconds	Miles	Seconds	Miles
1	.21	11	2.33
2	.42	12	2.54
3	.63	13	2.75
4	.85	14	2.96
5	1.06	15	3.18
6	1.27	16	3.40
7	1.48	17	3 61
8	1.70	18	3.82
9	1.91	19	4.03
10	2.12	20	4.24

The higher the temperature the faster sound travels, i. e., at freezing point sound travels 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

U. S. A.	England	France Belgium Switz'l'd	Germany	Italy	Holland Austria	Spain	Japan
$ Cts.	£ s. d.	Fr. C.	Mks. Pf.	Lira C.	Fl. C.	Peso. C.	Yen Sen
01	½	5	4	5	2½	5	02
02	1	10	8	10	5	10	04
06	3	31	25	31	15		12
10	5	52	42	52	24	50	20
20	10	1 00	85	1 00	48	1 00	40
24	1 0	1 25	1 0	1 25	60		48
97	4 0	5 00	4 8	5 00	2 40	5 00	1 94
1 22	5 0	6 25	5 10	6 25	3 00		2 44
1 95	8 0	10 00	8 16	10 00	4 80		3 90
2 43	10 0	12 50	10 21	12 50	6 00		4 86
3 89	16 0	20 00	16 32	20 00	9 60	20	7 78
4 38	18 0	22 50	18 36	22 50	10 80		8 76
4 86	1 0 0	25 00	20 42	25 00	12 00	25	9 72

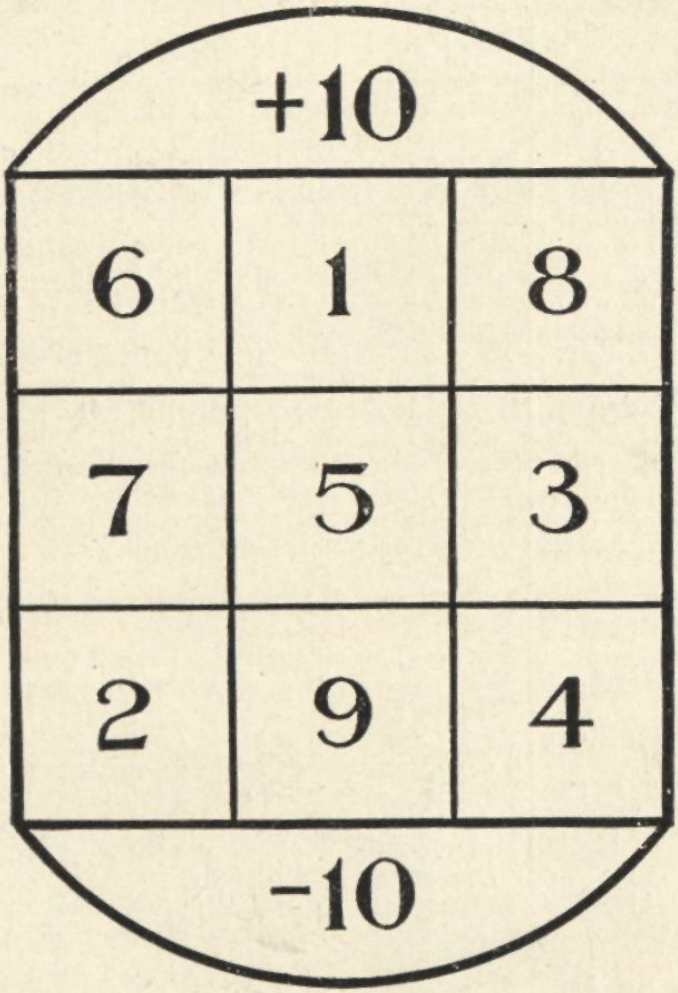
INDIA UNIT, rupee of 16 annas. 1 rupee equals 1s. 4d., or 33 cents U. S. A.

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

EGYPT UNIT, piastre of 40 paras. 100 piastres equals £1 English, £1 Egyptian, or $4.86 U. S. A.

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

SHUFFLEBOARD



Draw a diagram as above about thirty feet square.

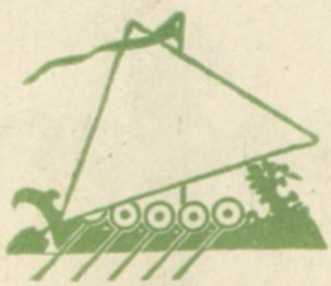
Wooden weights are pushed from a distance of twenty-five to thirty feet with a staff having a curved end. Each one plays in turn, but nothing is scored till all have played (the same as shuffleboard played on a table) when the points indicated by the numbers in the squares occupied by the players' weights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

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

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

NIGHT SIGNALS

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



NIGHT SIGNALS, CONTINUED

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

DEPTHS OF THE SEAS

	Feet Depth Av.	Max.		Feet Depth Av.	Max.
Atlantic	12,068	23,250	Irish	720	2,130
Pacific	12,756	27,930	English Channel	330	900
Indian	10,974	18,120	German	288	...
Arctic	5,070	15,900	Levant	216	...
Antarctic	9,000	11,850	Adriatic	135	...
Mediterranean	4,428	8,580	Baltic	129	...

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

AREA OF OCEANS AND LENGTH OF SEAS

SQUARE MILES

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

MILES LONG

The Mediterranean Sea 2,000; Caribbean 1,800; Red 1,400; Black 932; Baltic 600.

THE LOG

DATE	COURSE	POSITION	RUN	REMARKS

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

1927

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 perpindicular Alps towering above us, with the swift flowing Rhone river below. Passed through the Simplon Tunnel, the longest in the world, - eleven miles, taking 25 minutes. At a little town called Brigue, the Swiss and Italian customs appeared for passports and inspection. Always glad when this is over, although our baggage has been opened very little. Met Mrs. J. B.

DATE
PLACE

Rode three from Winston-Salem on the train who was going to Rome. She knew Madge in Richmond. We had a most pleasant hour together. arrived at Stresa at 5:42, in time 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, beds of dwarf ageratum, with sage or geraniums in the center, a border around the broad tiled porch, of variegated coleus,

DATE
PLACE

the huge red geraniums and fuchsias ones as a background. From this yard one walks across the road to the piers, where boats of all kinds are to hire. The lovely, blue green Lake Maggiore with the purple looking pyramid-shaped Alps in the distance is a marvelous scene to enjoy. After dinner Uncle Yates, Miss Shippe, Mary and I took a ride over the lake. It was beautiful, cool, entrancing 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 our

DATE
PLACE

girls. All these hotels have gigolos — or professionals — who dance with the guests. We had a splendid time, the orchestra playing "Hallelulah" and other new tunes. The terrace was crowded with American tourists, some drinking coffee or wines, some dancing, and all talking to each other!

At ten o'clock Monday morning we all went by boat to the Prince of Borromeo's palace out on an island, nearby. It is occupied by part of his family now. The grounds are all terraced and laid out formally, with many kinds of growing trees and flowers it seemed. The palace is very ancient

DATE
PLACE

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The palace is very ancient

lovely, built in the 14th century by ~~PLACE~~ 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, gobelin tapestries, we have never seen. The huge, four-post muchly draped bed where Napoleon and Josephine slept was shown, also the most unique rooms downstairs - the mosaic-grotto - where the floor was of small smooth pebbles out of the lake - the black and white ones making a linoleum-like design. The ceiling and walls were stuccoed in patterns - made out of the lava and ashes of

Versailles! The most beautiful
DAIRIES
PEACE
old fashioned vases were here,
also handsome statuary.
We returned to the hotel
in time for one o'clock
lunch. Rested afterward, then
up to take in the many
small, but pretty stores.
Got two rings - a lapis lazuli
and aqua-marine also a
few more bracelets to
take to friends. At dinner
time a terrible storm came
up, keeping us inside the
hotel that night, but making
it cooler. Saw Bernard Shaw
at the table, - a tall, thin, grey-
whiskered man. He's summering
here they tell us. Danced till
11, then to bed as we left this
lovely place at 9 o'clock
Tuesday morning.

PLACES VISITED

DATE Tuesday - August 9th - 27

PLACE Milan

Left Stresa at nine 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 lunches early. At 1:30 we were in a "Chara-banc" 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 are

handsome looking. We took
DATE
in PLACE Milan Cathedral first,
which to my mind is the
most beautiful thing we
have seen on our trip!
It's of Gothic architecture and
is one of the wonders of the
world - so lacey and airy
looking with its 135 spires &
or pinnacles, each wonderfully
carved and having 35 statues,
the whole outside having
altogether 2000 statues and
600 gargoyles! It's 486 ft. long
and its doors are brass,
elaborately carved. Inside
the dignity and spaciousness
strike one. As our guide
said, "It is simple and
impressive, one feels like
he's in a forest of columns."
The stained glass windows

a DATE the finest — the world,
to PLACE 36 yrs. to make 4.! 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. Bartho-
mew 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 Cardinal
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 with

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PLACE

tiny tables, lighting candles before a picture of the Madonna and child (which has a real jeweled necklace around her throat) saying prayers. The treasury was filled with gorgeous jewel studded robes, huge silver candelabra, plates, crowns for the pope, etc. One could spend a week here seeing something different and beautiful, but we were soon off to the little church called Santa Maria Della Grazie, where in the small refectory (once used as a stable for Napoleons horses) one sees the original painting of "The Last Supper" by Leonardo da Vinci, painted in 1496 - still

DATE
12 PLACE

beautiful, the Christ and his Apostles being seen clearly but the painting much abused, faded and worn. The guide explained each character beautifully and we all felt inspired for having seen this famous and much copied picture. All bought postals of it here. Then to see the La Scala Opera House, the most famous in the world, where every artists hopes to sing. More ornate than ours, but the acoustics are unique, the voice on the stage sounding 3 times louder and clearer than elsewhere. To the shopping district awhile and back to the station at 4:30, where we left for Venice.

DATE Tuesday night - 8:20 o'clock

PLACE Venice — aug. 10-

Venice - proud 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 all 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

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mosquitoes, bugs and fleas!
DATE PLACE
Our hotel, the Bauer Grunwald was extremely nice, having a large patio or porch on the Grand Canal, where were small tables for tea, etc., and comfortable chairs. After cleaning up and eating a good dinner at 9:30 o'clock, Uncle Jates, May 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. Here was a four-piece orchestra and wonderful singing going on by men and women - chorus work and solos from each.

Se PATRal had particularly beau-
tiful PLACE voices and our gondolier
parked our gondola along-
side, with possibly 40 others,
to listen. Such a night,
such a moon, such sing-
ing, such wooing breezes
we have never had before!
It was a most colorful
and beautiful scene. One
could have stayed out
all night! The gondolas bob-
ed like prancing race-horses
with their picturesque bows
bobbing up and down as
we anchored. About 12
o'clock we left all this
beauty for bed where we
fared pretty well under
our thick mosquito-netted
beds. At nine thirty Wednesday
we left the hotel with our

quiet PLACE, walking to the famous St. PLACE Mark's square, which is the prettiest we have seen. Here we found thousands of pigeons being fed by hundreds of people; the 486 ft. bell tower in the center of the square; the odd old 9th century clock steeple with its huge two bronze negros striking the hour; the beautiful Doges and Senators buildings surrounding the square; the wonderful Doges Palace on one side and finally, beautiful and unique St. Marks Church. It's a gorgeous church outside and in, with its colored marble mosaic and gilded domes over the four large doors, the 4 golden horses above

the DATE main entrance, which
we PLACE brought from Rome from
Constantinople, taken by Napo-
leon to France and then
returned. The church was
begun in the 9th century and
finished in the 14th. The whole
ceiling inside is of 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 church
the guide explaining the mean-
ing of the pictures, etc. He
also told us Venice was
built on 100 islands, had
150 canals and 350 bridges —
the Rialto Bridge which

DATE
PLACE

the Grand Canal the main artery, is the largest. Venice has 170,000 population, so famous for its glass factories, one of which we inspected, seeing the "blowers" then the beautiful finished products. Mary and Uncle Yates bought me a gorgeous glass table set here. 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 longest room without supports in the world — ft. long and in here is the famous picture which is so huge "The Resurrection" by Tintorello, with over 1600 forms in the clouds. The most wonderful pictures

DATE
PLACE

heavy everywhere and everywhere — the ceiling even were made of gold framed pictures of all shapes and sizes. We took in the dungeons, also walked across the original "Bridge of Sighs" that Lord Byron wrote about, he, 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 parades, shopped in the wonderful stores where one wanted all the beads, shawls, purses etc on display, then went by steamer to the Lido, the famous bathing beach for fashionables. Went in the warm Adriatic sea for

a BATH in, then to the Swanky Hotel TERRACE Excelsior, where we sat on a spacious concrete balcony drinking 75 cts. 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 gaily canvassed, umbrellas here & there, lazy-chairs, rugs, couches and everything that looked like a rich life. Danced on the canvass-covered concrete ball floor on the terrace. This was the Lido according to all tradions and pictures. Hotel at 6:30, dressed for dinner, then a gondola ride given by Max and

DATE Gates 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 towed
by gayly dressed men, where a
real honest-to-goodness or-
chestra was playing beauti-
fully gowned women dancing
and many tables aboard
where eating & drinking was
going on. Some rich person
from the Lido was giving
a party in this style. &
floated past Baron Rothschild
yacht, who 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 – 5:30 – Aug. 12th

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 58 tunnels going straight through the Apennines mountains. The country all along was hot and dry-looking & few trees, except in the mountainous part, struggling to live. Saw many olive and almond orchards, also

~~DATE~~ great orchards, cane
~~PLACE~~ fields, where they make
baskets, hats etc. and
avenues of the famous
Lombardy poplars. Very
few cities between these
two cities, but lots of
building going on anywhere.
The two best advertised
American products we saw
along the way were Gillets
Razors and Singer Sewing
machines!
Our hotel, the Anglo-American,
so fine, a private bath
for us, which we needed
after the train ride all day.
After dinner we rode in
one of the many "buggy
and horse affairs" they
have over here, out to
the Cascine Park, to an

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at the dancing pavillon with a marble floor, but no orchestra that night as it was some Holy day. We then rode to the Square & got out to take a "lemon squash" at a small table on the side-walk. Listened to the orchestra there till 10:30, windows shopped awhile then back to hotel for bed. Saturday we had all day to do as we pleased so everybody slept late, then to the main part of town to shop. We bought hand-tooled leather bags, etc., linens, beads, etc. here as the shops are wonderful. The Ponte Vecchio is a fascinating and cheap place to shop

DATE
PLACE

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 paintings of many artists we have heard and read about all our lives - such as Rafael's Madonna of the Chair, the Madonnas of Andrea Del Sarto, and Botticellis, also Giottos portrait of Dante. This palace was built in 1440 for a rich Florentine merchant by

DATE

PLACE

the home 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 hill side. That night we rode around in the carriage and horse outfit again, with its tinkling bell and driver's popping their whips taking in the several parks and tea-gardens. Sunday morning at 9 we left by char-banc to take in the many sights of Florence. We were told the population is 255,000, that Florence is the main city in the province of Tuscany. The main

DATE

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square is called Piazza della Signoria, and is the center of Florence as many interesting buildings are around it. In this square Savanorola, the great reformer, was hanged and burned in 1408 - this is marked by the huge Neptune fountain. Then the Palazza 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 450 steps and a wonderful view of the city can be seen from its top. This was also used by the Medici family. Nearby is the Loggia, with its vaulted hall, rich sculpture

DATE

PLACE

Uffizi

Cellini's "Perseus" and Donatello's "Judith", 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 has famous sculpturing, Etruscan vases, tapestries, etc. At the Fine Arts Gallery is Michelangelo's original sculpture of "David" also many bas-reliefs of della Robbia ware. nearby is the mosaic factory, also the Museum San Marco, famous as the monastery where Savonarola, Fra Angelico, and Fra Bartholomo were monks. We saw their cells and several of the original frescos by them. Then to the Cathedral,

DATE

PLACE

which is Gothic, made of
green kinds 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 Baptistry is near by, and
use 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 tombs of Michelangelo,
Galileo, Rossini the operatic
composer; Machiavelli, the statesman,
and memorial tombs to
Dante carved by Canova.
The church dates from the
13th century and has the

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PLACE

priest Savonarola preached in before arrested. It has wonderful paintings and frescos by Giotto, Gaddi, Del Sarto, Vasari and others, also sculpture by Donatello and Canova. In front is a large monument to Dante. We also saw his home, and the homes of Robert & Elizabeth Browning (the cemetary where she is buried we saw, too). Amerigo Vespucci, after whom America was named, and Michelangelo's. That afternoon we drove 3 miles up the Fiesole hills passing the Woolworth estate, seeing the Franciscan monastery with its hundreds of long black-garmented, sandal-shod monks walking about, the old

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Roman walls. A
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I took a buggy ride
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at 11:30 and in bed
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 we serenaded by
a wonderful tenor & 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 "nil" practically all the way, long stretches of desert looking land, then orchards of olives and a few citrus here and there. Nearing Naples we saw the smoking Vesuvius, and were charmed with Naples as we crossed the Sabine and Alban mountains, seeing her beautifully situated on

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coming up from behind
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silver sheet across the
waters, the twinkling
lights of the city of Naples,
1773,
was truly seen from
hill and dale, the
electrically lighted funicu-
lar railway up

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PLACE

We saw in the many three-masted and destroyers ^ sail boats, small row and motor boats on the waters, our sailor singing "O 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 Fiatt cars. Rode all over the beautiful new and old Naples, then up on a high hill to see an ancient monastary, now used as a museum. The

view DATE over the city from one of PLACE balconies was superb. and the old church one of the most ornate and varied we have seen - the most wonderful wood-carving, marbles of all kinds, precious and semi-precious stones in the altar, paintings, sculptors and lovely frescoes. Took in next their old Gothic cathedral, then to the Arcade which is the marvelous shopping district - all buying splendid-valued glasses. Lunched at 12:30 and on our way to Mt. Vesuvius at 2:30. 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 2500

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attractive dancing pavillon with a marble floor, but no orchestra that night as it was some Holy day. We then rode to the Square got 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 as we pleased so everybody slept late, then to the main part of town to shop. We bought hand-tooled leather bags, etc., linens, brads etc. here as the shops are wonderful. The Ponte Vecchio is a fascinating and cheap place to shop

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the Bay of Naples, this hotel is the Santa Lucia, which overlooks the bay - our room splendid with a private bath. After dressing we enjoyed a fine dinner, then the Eckarts 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 big red full moon coming up from behind Vesuvius, making a silver sheet across the waters, the twinkling lights of the city of Naples, 1773, was truly seen from hill and dale, the electrically lighted funicular railway up

DATE
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Yesterday the many three-
and destroyers
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half way up the mountain we changed them to a funicular, which grade was from 30 to 35 degrees — almost straight up — like an elevator. The most precipitous ride we have had, but marvelous scenery with the blue, placid bay below, lovely Naples and Sorrento, the newly-built city of Pompeii, the island of Capri, the quaint homes, with the vineyards loaden with blue and white grapes, the women gathering and drying tomatoes, and the mountains of ashes, stone and lava all around us as we ascended. Had to rent capes as it was so cold! At the top, guides met us, taking us around

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The path, which led to the
mouth of the crater. We walked
a quarter of a mile Through
ashes, fine dirt, small
rocks and sand but "Old
Vesuve" was worth it! We
were disappointed that she
didn't "act up" more but
sure enough, as she belched
forth sulphur fumes and
smoke a-plenty, keeping
us all coughing for awhile
Then the clouds and smoke
would roll by and we
could see the cone with
its out pourings. 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
flames of fire from Naples.

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after 40 minutes spent there we came down again — all holding our breaths and some afraid of the descent! Stopped at a tea-room for refreshments, hearing a fat, old cripple-man whistle wonderfully 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 spend 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 volcano throwing the ashes

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are stone 33,000 ft! In 79 A.D. Pompeii and Herculaneum were destroyed by this volcano, and in the National museum here we saw the most interesting collection of antiquities, sculptures, bronzes, mosaics, etc. excavated from these two cities. One could have stayed in there for days, but our time was limited as usual. We found the shopping in Naples so much more reasonable than the other Italian cities we have visited. The lire is worth 5 2/5 cts. in our money compared to 3 cts. last year! Mussolini has increased its value. We come back to Naples Friday morning.

Sorrento Caves

PLACES VISITED

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 have 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

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rushing in and
of the small door
of the Grotto. We wondered
how a small row-boat
carrying two people and
the boatman could ever
get through without being
drowned or knocked 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 with
several other boats, until
the huge waves subsided
then we instructed to
lie flat on our backs in
the boat. Spray fell all
over us and after a
mighty dash over a

DATE big wave, we were nearly
PLACE scared to-death almost!
But the beauty of it was
worth the harrowing and
thrilling experience! No one
can ever paint the blueness
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 soaking wet. A
naked man was swimming
about catching the money
thrown by the people, the
water being very clear
and mirror-like. The boat-
man sang so we waited
a good chance to get out.
For a time it seemed

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would have to stay
forever, for the swells
down 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 thoughts!
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.
Never have we seen so
many women selling
beads of all kinds — par-
ticularly amber and
coral — I begging you to

DATE
PLACE

bunch and small children by the dozens around the little three year old girls 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 live here, and its four miles from the mainland. Some of the diff. 1930 A. D. beautiful view anywhere. We took in the few stores then to an open-air tea house for ice-cream. Came 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 "hotel buses", which put

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us out on the beach. From here we walked through a tunnel to a "lift" or elevator, which brought us 150 ft. up to the main floor of the Hotel Royal! Our room overlooks the Bay and Sea — but bowls and pitchers are here! Sorrento is situated at the end of the promontory forming the Southern end of the Bay 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 flowers besides the orange and

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lemon 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 industries of Sorrento are the manufacture of silks and the wood-inlaying. After a fine dinner, we all walked to the square where the wonderful small stores are filled with gorgeous shawls, linens, jewellery, lace and wood-inlaid boxes etc. Some bought, most didn't, as our money is running low and Paris is yet to come! A good night's sleep and on to Amalfi.

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, skirting and roving over the unusual and rugged scenery. The Italians of 30 yrs. ago actually carved this road through these rocky high cliffs. Its 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

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we drove at a rate of 30 ~~for~~ 35 miles per hour. The road was not as dusty as reported, for we met very little traffic - a few two-wheeled carts laden with oranges & produce & some kind of a horse and small mules pulling it, driven by an dirty dark Italian! We past 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 oranges growing. Both had good beaches and seemed to be a good port town. The road passed through several tunnels, literally dug through rock, and it seemed almost superhuman that such

a ~~DATE~~ ad could have been ~~PLACE~~ bridle. We enjoyed every minute of the ride until we arrived at a dirty little town called Cava at 4 o'clock, where we got out for the night. We had hoped to make Naples as our program called for, but Mr. Heywood changed for some reason, upsetting the whole party! The hotel was inferior with flies swarming and squalor 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 going in, so back to the hotel, to half eat a very nice dinner-

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with plenty of good fruit such as figs, peaches, pears and oranges, then all the party sat around laughing about how "mad" they were etc., and all to bed by 10:30. Our guide and a professor gave us several vocal solos before we departed. Up at 7:30 o'clock after a very cool, restful night, a fruity breakfast and on our way again in the comfortable cars - the Judge, Mrs. Lou White of Concord, Max and I - for Pompeii, expecting to arrive at Naples by 11:30, lunch there and on to Rome at 7:15 - Glory be, on our way home then!

PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday 19th

PLACE Pompeii

Left ~~Amalfi~~ Capri at 8:30 o'clock for Pompeii, arriving at 9:30 — a charming drive of fourteen miles along the Southeast shore and through high cliffs. Pompeii is a walled city, being admitted by gate. The city was recovered in 1748, having been destroyed not by Mt. Vesuvius, but 'the volcano mantle' called Sommas in 79 A.D. Around the entrance to the excavations are the temples of Jupiter, Apollo and Vespasian — also the market house. It is an terrorizing feeling to stand amid such ruins and

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complete the State of the minds 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 palaces were in fine preservation also 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, statuary etc. Left at 10:30 for Naples. This drive was 10 miles of squalor and poverty in Italy's worst district!

PLACES VISITED

DATE Friday 19th, Sat. & Sun. 21st

PLACE Rome

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 delightfully cool ride on the train until 5:45. Our hotel, the Royal, is a splendid one and our rooms delightful. After brushing up, we had a fine dinner, then Linda Yates, May and I took a "buggy ride" over the city, he pointing out the places of interest he remembered. We tired

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tide long, as we were in bed by eleven — a fine night to sleep — cool and quiet! Uncle Yates left us at 12 today (Saturday) for Paris where we join him Thursday. He hated to leave and we already miss him! We left at 9:15 in comfortable Fiatt cars for a tour of the city — and such a tour! Can we ever remember what we saw and heard our guide told!

*Rome has 700 000 population and is the modern capital of Italy; with the ruins of ancient Rome scattered in great numbers 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

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have seen the largest cupola in the world - not the highest. It was commenced in B.C. 27 and became a Christian church in 608, but serves now as the burial place of great men, including kings and queens. Here we saw the tomb of Rafael who died at the age of 37, his inscription reading "Had he lived he would have surpassed God". In here are buried King Victor Emanuel, the late King Humbert and Queen Sophia. The floor is inlaid with porphyry - the red marble which is so lovely. The marble 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 Berrini

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adorned by his contemporary Bo[illegible]mini. Has a beautiful fountain at the foot, the four famous rivers being represented - the Nile, Tiber, Rhine and Rhone. This is in front of St. Mary's Church - one of 80 named 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 Relations Office on one side, where Mussolini has his office. Not prepossessing-looking outside, but marvelous interior our guide said. Then passed by Rafael's house built for his sweetheart which was of pure Renaissance architecture, and by the French Embassy which was formally a palace, and

Caesar

PLACES VISITED

(Thes)

DATE

PLACE

over the oldest bridge in the world * across the Tiber river - built in 225 B.C. This was formally the gate-way to Rome, and over it passed Cleopatra on her visit to Caesar, Horatio stood there and stopped the army from entering Rome while the men burned the bridge and he saved himself by jumping into the River. (Spelt) This takes us to the Tiberian Island where we saw the Temple of the God of medicine - Seeing the arches of the Roman bridges as compared with the square of the Brut. Then up on one of the Seven Hills where we saw the huge marble monument of Garibaldi, in a lovely park fenced in marble with busts of famous

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artists and statesman at intervals, the old marble lighthouse, and a superb view of Rome. We could see St. Peters; Emperor Hadrians mausoleum, formally a fortress; the Villa Medici, now a French School of Art; St. Pauls Church's dome and tower to one side; the Quirinal, or Kings Palace; King Victor Emmanuel II's wonderful 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 mother Church of Christianity, the church of the Bishop of Rome; the Appenine, Albian and Sabine mountains 35 miles away where Rome gets her water; the Roman penitentiary; and the 7 Hills of Rome — all could be

175 yrs to build

PLACES VISITED cost 60 million

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all from the Hill Palliden.
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 Catho-
licism. The architect was Bra-
mante, the dome by Michael Angelo,
which is 440 ft. high. The four
Holy doors were pointed out,
opening one by the Pope every 25
years takes place; they have the
figures of Peter, Paul and Christ
chisled in bronze on them;
The length of the church is 696 ft.
taking 1½ hours to walk through
& listening to the guide. The

columns are 100 ft. high and all
~~statues~~ PLACES are 9 times the size of an
average person; the round plate
at the entrance floor is of porphy
challenge round 1800
was in the original church. Emperors
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
Christin of Sweden; many of the
various Popes; a mosaic picture
wonderfully done of St. Sebastian;
ceiling and interior of Cathedral
rich in mosaics, colored marble,
sculptures & memorials to kings,
and Popes, done by Canova
and Michael Angelo, also Raphael
There are only two paintings

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in St. Peter's Cathedral. * Saw the alter 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. Looked at the 5th Century bronze statue of St. Peter, whose right foot is worn by devout Catholics kissing it! Then the gilded Papal altar or High altar, where the tomb of St. Peter is said to be. The balconies hold 16 people looking very small, carved by Bernini; the Papal altar is 100 feet high, made of massive bronze, the gilt taken from the Pantheon Cupola; Only the Pope gives mass here. The wooden throne of St. Peter, the first Bishop of Rome, is also

Famous Vati. Codex Vat. Library 4 or 5 rare books Greek mss. written by hand. Some letters of King

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a treasured relic; 6 gold candle-sticks worth 50 million! Greek, Roman, Primitive, Renaissance, neo-classic sculpture all represented here, (Strip) Canova's monument perfect in line, but no life, says our guide. Monument of Pope Alexander Seventh 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 Sister Mary Margarita who was canonized in 1925. (Clare) The most important picture in the world of mosaics - Rafael's "Transfiguration" which was never finished by him but his pupils. The hook-nosed-looking Pope of the Inquisition, called Innocence! The monument to Pope Leo Eleventh Pope only 21 days, House of Medici. Last Pope's monument is to a

Vatican - largest palace in world, home of Pope - **PLACES VISITED** 20 courts, 100 halls + rooms

Sistine Chapel - (Soot) [illegible] by candles one would

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hear of, they hope to change it. Saw the hole in the wall where all popes bodies remain until monuments are ready. (SRIP) Then the monument to King James I, II, + III also 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! The feet in the water and reflection were marvelous. One could stay in St. Peters 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 making some for the Catholic University at Washington, D.C., also some for U.S. Senate Chamber). Mosaic

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pictures were on sale from $4 350 Mps to thousands! This is the School of Mosaic - saw the stones, each one a shade, how they put there work together, etc. artists can work only 1 or 2 hrs. a day as hard on the eyes. As we came out the Popes private house was pointed out being guarded by safely 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 (not) 600 B.C. House of the Cicero's built by public funds, the 550 B.C. Temple of Hercules - Square, pure Ionic architecture; also the Temple of the Vestal Virgins who kept the Sacred Fires, all these daughters came from the richest families. If they lost their virtue

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they were thrown in a deep well to die. (Sept) We saw this! Up on the Avatine Hill where the servants went on a strike 350 B.C. — the first strike! (Read) Then to the Protestant Cemetary where we saw the tombs of Shelley and Keats, and to St. Pauls church, 324 A.D. destroyed several times, restored in 1830. The granite columns given by all creeds, 11 by the Africans; Coat of arms of first pope in mosaic all around also pictures of some, Pure Corinthian architecture, a statue of St. Paul in the court surrounded by 200 huge marble columns; a mosaic top over entrance door portrays Christ, Peter and John the 4 prophets and the lambs. Beautiful alabaster marble adium mande; very transparent; 20

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columns of granite 20 ft. high, each one of one piece of marble; the lovely gilt ceiling cracking and unsafe; in here was the grave of St Paul; also a statue of Paul + Peter of the 12th century; the first Gothic cupola 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 lighted by the Pope on Easter, two lovely malachite altars, given by the Emperor of Russia; wonderful mosaic pictures, paintings of 13th century, then the quiet cloister where were the 1291 columns all different, some twisted, all with inlaid mosaic, some

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agueduct, 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 marble. erected by a Roman general; then the walls and viaduct of ancient Rome, the gate of St. Paul; the 2 towers built by Belzarius which were the first used in defensive work and finally to the famous Colosseum. or Amphitheatre of Flavius (It was built by 75,000 Jewish prisoners. in 72 A.D. finished 79 A.D. Held 68,000 persons, divided into 5 tiers with 100 doors, no class met each other; the Emperor, the Senators, etc used the first story; 2nd used by the Knights of Rome. 3rd by the rich families, 4th by middle class + 5th by the common people

6th DATE story was a gallery and was
covered PLACE with canvas, with 240
sailors to put it up or take it
down according to the weather.
Thus was one Emperor Nero's
castle, taking 7½ yrs to build it.
Afterward used for games, the
area being pointed out where
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 use to cover
all this has been taken and
58 churches + palaces used it.
From here we saw the Arch
of Triumph, ancient-looking,
commemorating the great victory
of the Christian Emperor Constantine
in 4th Century. Also the House
of Borgia — the Popes home of

has DATE famous children, Lucretia,
also PLACE and Frances, the former
selling 15 husbands! Then the old
church St. Peter Vincalo, 365 A.D.
where the chains of St. Peter were
seen on the altar behind closed
bronze doors, when he was in prison
in Rome + Jerusalem, miraculously
joined together now! Then Michael
Angelo's greatest sculpture - that
of Moses with statues of Leah +
Rachael on each side; made in
1570 - absolute perfect, almost life-like.
Back to hotel at 6:30, a good
dinner and the table talking
of dear Bessie'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

to DATE, although we don't feel in the PLACE mood. First we went to the Unknown Soldier's Grave, which is also the marvelous 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 ara-Coeli 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

Museum Borghese

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statue of Marcus Aurelius. To the left was the Capitoline Museum devoted to sculpture, famous pieces including the "Dying gladiator" whose knee-cap, one arm and toes had been restored by Michael Angelo, the "Faun" and the famous "Venus" by Praxiteles, the most perfect one in the world, set on a revolving marble column; also a collection of statues and busts of Roman emperors, statesmen and others of historical interest. From here we motored to the Villa Borghese, now the chief public art gallery, situated in the lovely Zoological Gardens, which was built for Cardinal Borghese in 1605. Here we saw Canova's wonderful sculpture of

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Pallena Princess of Borghese, sister of Napoleon, who posed as Venus - a wonderful piece of work - the couch, pillows and form of marble being perfect. Also Bernini's "David" 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 Prosperine" at the age of 21, and "Truth", at the age of 65. We saw many notable paintings here including Titians "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 4th to occupy the site on which the original church was

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founded is 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 tomb of John the Baptist. Adjoining was the baptistery where we saw the ribbed, gold and bronze doors taken from the baths of Caracalla, which make music like an organ when shut. saw here a baby being baptised, also the girls had all their rosaries 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

by DIED Christ and hallowed by his
blood PLACE that trickled down from
His body after the scourging and
crowning with thorns. The Em-
press St. Helena, mother of the
first christian Emperor, Constan-
tine, 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, from purgatory, is granted to those
who do this with a pious heart.
We saw dozens of men,
women children nuns and
priests doing this! On to the
St. Cross (CRUS) in Jerusalem church
where we saw St. Helena's
tomb, and in a far-away
chapel we saw the nail
of the cross, the part of the

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with some of the Inscription of the Cross; the finger of St. Thomas who 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 home. These were all locked in securely in a gold-like vault in an altar. Mary touched the nail, the rosaries of some were also put against this and blessed again by the Priest. Do we believe all this? no no no!

After lunch 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, Antelope Ostrich, etc. From here

to the Forum, or Market Place - the center of old Rome. It has in and around it a whole group of interesting ruins; the entrance to these and to the Palatine is by Via Cavour. Here we saw the Arch of Septimus Severus, the three columns of the Temple of Vespasian, the granite pillars of the Temple of Saturn, the three remaining Corinthian columns from the Temple of Castor and Pollux (you see this photographed so much) the ruins of a temple of Julius Caesar - the "Divine Julius" as the Romans came to call him*. On the ruins of the platform, we were told, was where Mark Anthony brought the dead body of Caesar and make his great speech to the Romans. We also saw

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the foundations of Temple of Vesta, parts 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 baths of its kind in history, over 1600 bathers could use it at one time. One would see the tiled floors, private baths public swimming pools

paintings on the walls, etc, even in the ruins. Took ten years to build them. From here we went to the famous Catacombs, on the Appian Way (the famous military Roman Road, extending 259 miles and some of the stones can still be seen, made 400 B.C.!) There are few things in Rome more impressive than these tortuous 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. There room for 200,000 tombs 32 acres and we inspected many, the Priest leading the way with a long lighted candle, our party following

(Saw St. Cecile's tomb in the catacombs. Patron saint of music

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burying smaller ones. It was gruesome to view the bones, skeletons and rotting remains of people who lived in the 1st + 2nd century! These Catacombs were discovered again in 1841. Then a view of the various mountain ranges, the old City Walls and Viaducts, the 16 gateways, several of the bridges, and the Quo Vadis 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 out but having enjoyed Rome (SKIP) and her history immensely. The weather cool at night and hot only in the noon. Early to bed for we leave for Venice at 8:30.

DATE Monday - Aug. 22nd

PLACE Genoa

arrived at Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus, at 7:15 o'clock tonight, having left Rome at 9:15 this morning. Ate lunch on the train which was a very nice one. Amused ourselves all these hours reading the Aug. 13th & 20th Saturday Evening Posts, also the Sunday's London and New York papers. It was a very cool trip as the sun stayed under a cloud most all day. We stopped at the Isotta Hotel, having a very nice room. After scrubbing the several layers of dirt and train dust off, we had dinner, then

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took a buggy ride all over the city, which is immense and looked more like our cities than any we have been in. Words of people on the streets, large plate glass show windows and many automobiles, which we don't see often over here, as the tax is $150 per year and gasoline 75 cts. per gallon! Genoa has a population of 350,000 and is the largest sea-port on 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.

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the statue so tall and fair Columbus. birthday 1451 inscribed on it, also "Genoa's most famous son". The old cathedral, S. Lorenza, Genoa was founded 985 and rebuilt in 1312. It is of Romanesque style and has horizontal stripings of black and white marble. The oldest bank in the world was established here in the 13th century. Passed Campo Santo cemetery and could see its great monuments of marble and bronze after driving we walked around and window shopped, then to bed at 11, as we were all tired, having to get up at 7 o'clock to leave at 8:15 for Nice;

PLACES VISITED French Riviera

DATE Aug. 23 - Wednesday -

PLACE Nice and Monte Carlo
Biarritz - Deauville

Left Genoa 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 France at the point where the Alps subside into the Mediterranean Sea, forming the Italian Riviera, famous as the French Riviera, for its wonderful climate, bathing beaches, luxuriant vegetation and tropical planting, beautiful hotels, villas and casinos. The blue of the Sea was

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expensive, and in passing we all went through dozens of tunnels. After lunch at 12 o'clock at Bordighera we left at 1:15 by char-a-banc or bus, as we say, for a 2½ hours ride along a wonderful terraced road to Monte Carlo. We saw the bogenvilla vine in all its glory, the cactus 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 Grimaldi at 3:30 where our passports and baggage were inspected. The officers here let us off easy! The

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into France we rode stopping at Ventimiglia for tea then taking the wonderful ride, called the Upper Cornish 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 is world-famous for its Gaming Rooms in the gorgeous Casino there. We watched the gamblers win and lose at roulette, inspected the terrace garden, various rooms, stores, etc. also had tea at the smart Hotel de Paris. We saw many smartly dressed people strolling around and

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refreshingly enjoying life at
this popular place. On to
Nice, arriving at 7:30 - a
rather marvelous experience
road we passed over, the
curves absolutely hair-pin
nothing like it even 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 of situation.
After a bath and dressing
up" for dinner, we
promenaded up and down
the "paved walk" instead of
the board walk like at
Atlantic City. Then we

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we to a lovely dancing place called "La Plage Negresco" (across from the lovely hotel) which juts out into the sea and enjoyed two hours there. The best dressed and best dancers we have yet seen! All the young girls go stockingless, their legs browned or tanned to look like nude stockings! Some beautiful evening, sport and afternoon dresses, fine and gorgeous coats. To the hotel at 11:30 sworn to bed and up the morning, Wednesday for Brassa a town 12 miles of lovely, wild scenery to get there from here, where we inspected the perfume factories, (all

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brought at factory prices) the
boat to hotel, eating a
lunch there before we left,
to pack again for Paris,
as may and I have decided
to go "de luxe" on the Blue
Train, at 4:15 this afternoon
reaching Paris Thursday (to
morrow) morning at 10:30.
Will meet our friend the
Friday night as they stay
on here. We prefer two
extra days in Paris! Who
wouldn't? 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!

PLACES VISITED

DATE Aug. 25th

PLACE Paris !!

Lafayette, we are here in the gay city of Paris! Arrived at 8:15, Friday left Nice at 4:40 Tuesday, on the fastest train in the world, the Paris-Monte Carlo, averaging 55 miles per hour, going 60 a lot of the way! Have our private Stateroom, separate but connecting — all brocaded in blue silk and chenille, the shades, carpets, and outside of the train all dark blue. Met a charming man, a Mr. Yaklets, a member of the American Shipping Board, who ate with us and talked till 10:30. Passed through many well known towns

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such as Antibes, Cannes, Marseilles, Toulon, Dijon, etc. ~~the~~ first two, fashionable watering resort on the Mediteranean. Pickford-man met us taking us to the Metropole Hotel, 37 Rue Francois Premiere, which is small and stuffy, but only 6 minutes' taxi from the heart of the city. The Judge was out, but arrived at 12 - so glad to see us had been lonesome etc! He had gotten us booked on the Leviathan sailing the 30th, through Mr. Sam Waylie, Vice-Consul of Cherbourg, a school friend of Mayes. After chatting we went to Pickfords office and American Express, but no mail, then a ride through the marvelous park

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the Place de la Concord, up the Champs Elysee, the Rue de l'Opera and back for lunch at the Ritzy. Uncle Gates went shopping for Williams clarinet; Frax and I went to the Casino de Paris, a huge theatre, where the Folly Sisters are holding forth with 1000 entertainers. Our first view 7 dozen of naked girls - except for a loin cloth! The Ballets were splendid and gorgeously costumed. Across the street at Jamy's I bought an evening dress, black with silver spangles, after we got out of the Casino at 6 o'clock! 2 to hotel to dress for dinner meeting Mrs. Packard and

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he five girls, who had just ~~met~~ arrived in — also meeting Mr. Blanks of Concord and his party, Mr. Heywood, the Ecketts, the Alexanders & Mrs Sheppe will arrive Friday night. The "Judge" had a previous engagement for dinner (which he wouldn't tell about much) so Mary & I went to the Grand Union Hotel, a big ~~hotel~~, then decided to go to Grand Opera to see "Aida" right across the street. The Opera House is wonderful to look at, the people beautifully gowned, some men not in evening dress however, and a very well presented opera. We enjoyed the crowd and looking at the Houses as much

Battle fields - Fontainbleau
Opera -

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the Opera itself! To Cris's wonderful night club till 1:30, home to bed after a real day and night in Paris! Down in the city all Friday morning looking at the wonderful shops - seeing names that we had read about in Vogue + Harpers for years - such as Lucile, Premet, Paquin, Chanel Worth, etc. Bought Mary Jr. a suit, cap and overcoat of a lovely shade of blue serge at Blanc Maison du Blanc, an elegant store. Mary purchased ties, socks, collars, pocket book and comb. Went to the American Express but found no

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mark - another time slapped along this line. Walk up and down the Rue de l'Opera and Rue du Paix - two wonderful streets then to hotel for lunch. Back again enjoying the stores until 5 o'clock, when we had tea with the Roundtrees of Winston at the Ritz - a real "Ritzy" place - many many beautifully gowned women present mostly Americans. Met Mrs. Shuford of Hickory and Mrs. Pemberton of Fayetteville while we were at the Café du Paix before we left for the Ritz. So glad to see North Carolineans! Back to hotel, dressed for dinner and went afterward with the Judge to the rough -

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* Begin

Le Moulin Rouge Music in "Ca-c'est Paris" to see Mistinguette the celebrated French actress. Had a big night! The undressed women were all on parade! (Begin)

Saturday morning we all went sight seeing, taking in the Madeleine Church which was built in the 18th century, and one of the most famous buildings in Paris. It has 52 external Corinthian columns around its portico, the great bronze doors illustrating the Ten Commandments. The interior is richly decorated, resplendent with colored marble, sculpture and paintings. A curious souvenir is the headless statue of St. Lucie - one of the Shelly

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of German "Big Bertha" 75 miles away striking the pavement, a stone fly up and decapitated the head! Drove through the Place de la Concorde which is to Paris like the Trafalgar Square is to London. It's the central point to get one's bearing. Here is the Obelisk of Luxor, the Cleopatra needle of Paris, set near the two lovely fountains with the Seine flowing on one side. Here are 8 large statues emblematic of some of the principal cities of France, the Alsace-Lorraine one hung draped in black until the city was re-captured during the late war. Two famous promenades lead off from either side, the Jardin

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de Tuileries, whose flowers
bed stretch to the Louvre,
and the Champs Elysees leading
to the Arc de Triomphe, which
can be seen 1½ 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 handsomest and largest
called Pont Alexander III.
Gardens now occupy the
site of the Palace Tuileries,
which was built in 16th Century
for Catherine de Medicis and
was destroyed by fire in
1871 by the Communists. Drove
by the two noted statues,
Place du Nord and Rose
St. Sagare. the beautiful
Opera House, the finest theatre
in the world they say,

Louvre

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with its handsome facades and statues, or down the Rue de la Paix, the smart shopping district; the Place Vendome, the famous square where rises the Vendome 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 Louvre, which is the chief tourist attraction of Paris, which was formerly the Royall Palaces. They extend for several blocks and the splendid facades on the east date from 1616. It has a striking Corinthian colonnade and the Museum has the largest and finest collection of art and antiquities under

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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 is 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. Saw Murillo's Immaculate Conception" which lights

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"Portrait of his mother", "Madame Sebastien and her child" painted by herself, which we are all so familiar with, also other beautiful paintings by her. Rubens pictures of the "House of Medici", Andrea del Sarto's paintings 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 days time! Across from here is St. Germain l'Auxerrois church, 15th century architecture. From the belfry was given the signal for the terrible massacre of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomews night, Aug 24, 1572. Then by the Palais Royal

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which used to be a palace but now used by smart modern shops. Passed the Theatre des Comedie Francaise, also the largest library in the world, having 3 million books, the Halles Centrales or markets running riot with flowers and fruits, the St. Gervais church one of the most important in the city. On Good Friday 1918, while service was in progress a shell of the Big Bertha fell in the church and killed 70 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

the DATE Island, Ile de la Cite', which PLACE divides the Seine into two streams. This is reached by four bridges, the Pont d'Arcole 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.

Notre Dame

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 some 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. Rode 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 Trocadero, built for the Paris Exhibition in 1878, now a museum - a remarkably beautiful building surrounded by a lovely flower garden. Passed the Musee Cluny built by the Abbots of Cluny in the 15th Century; the Sorbonne, the famous academic institution, the Pantheon 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 headquarters of the learned societies was pointed out; also the Quai d'Orsay, the government building and headquarters of the Legion of Honor. The Hotel des Invalides with its gilded dome and here the magnificent Tomb of Napoleon. The sacophigus is made of porphyry

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

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 serving to make the sun 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 Arc de

Triumphe, a splendid piece of monumental architecture with the names of the many dead inscribed thereon. We saw the many beautiful floral tributes placed there that day by officers of our American Legion, also the eternal flame burning. The Unknown Soldiers grave is here under the main archway; then by the Palais de l'Elysee built in 1718, now 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 Bois de Boulogne, the

C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W Y Z

Malmaison
Versailles

largest of Paris parks, then
to the hotel to rest! After
dinner Roy and I went
to the Folies Bergere, the
most spectular and
famous of Paris musical
comedies - which we en-
joyed more than any
other we saw - then to
Florence's and Maxime's night
club for an hour or
so. Another Parisian night!
Sunday morning we
set out for Malmaison,
and Versailles. We enjoyed
the former as it was the
home of Josephine and
it is here she loved to
live. We saw Napoleons
library, his camp cot,
his many gorgeous
silk shirts, cravatts

robe with gold lace embroidered on it, his gloves, silk embroidered socks, hoops etc. Also the famous picture of himself and Josephine in their coronation robes. One lived in the past as we walked through her boudoir, saloons, guest rooms, etc. The gardens were lovely, particularly the roses. Also saw Nap's state carriages here. Then on to Versailles, where we had lunch at a small restaurant then on to the Palace. This is where Louis 14 held forth in all his lavish glory. Here one sees visions of splendour.

of Royalist France & pre-
Revolution day, This Palace
is also connected with
modern French History for
here was signed the Treaty
of Versailles after the
recent Great War. We saw
the carved table that
the Treaty was signed on.
The palace was built in
1620 by Louis 13th amid
an expanse of forest, now
the most beautiful and
extensive formal gardens,
filled with colorful
blooming flowers sur-
rounded by trimly cut
shrubbery and 50
beautiful fountains
which play once a
month on Sunday. We
happened there on

the right Sunday and we will never forget the gorgeous pictures. The royal apartments were on the first floor and wonderful paintings are 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 mirrors were disappointing as they needed washing badly! After enjoying the Palace and Gardens, we

motored back to our hotel about 6 o'clock rested a bit, dressed for dinner and Uncle Yates took us to the Concert Mayol - a real Parisian place! - a then we all went to ha a beautiful night club - the L'Abbaye, till one o'clock, enjoying the two C orchestras constantly c playing - one a negro S one - the batting of the o soft white balls and f confetti thrown which is popular at all n night clubs - then on d to Josephine Baker's (a mulatto who stars y in the Follies) 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 dances herself. Monday morning we rested a bit as the stores do not open till twelve, down to the Cafe de la Paix at 11:30, lunch at the Carlton, and to the many wonderful stores all afternoon, buying a hat, jewelry etc. on the Rue de la Paix, the best shopping street! Had fine afternoon tea at the Ritz again, then to our hotel to dress in evening for a night at the lovely

Chateau Madrid, out on the Bois de Boulogne, about 4 miles from the city. This is the prettiest out-of-door place in the world, they say. A wonderful dancing floor, with soft Japanese and Egyptian lights, flower-decked tables, green grass everywhere, cedora trees, horse-chestnut ones with fountains between all softly lighted with a blue light and the loveliest women we saw anywhere. Our last night in Paris, many memorable dances, many things to think about, many wonderful sights,

many wonderful everything)
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 English man 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

Cherbourg at 2:30, being met by Mr. Wyley, the American Consul here, and a school-mate of Hayes. He sent our baggage to the proper places, took us in his car to his home. Here we met Mrs. Wyley who was Nannie 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, port wines, etc. Then to the tender at 7 o'clock, first class, on which were Mr. Andrew Nelson and daughter, Mrs. David Bruce, Chief Justice

Hughes, wife and daughter, and Admiral Long of N.C. - all of whom she met. Took us 15 minutes to get to the huge boat, Leviathan. 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, 2nd and 3rd class. The Willys were with us and their boys excited about sailing to the States on this boat. There was much confusion, but we enjoyed watching all get aboard, get settled and

get their dinner. Some wonderfully groomed women all ready for dinner as they came aboard. Mr. Wiley wasn't successful as he had hoped in getting us released cabins, so Jim is in a very large and comfortable one with two young girls from Long Island and an elderly lady from Ohio! Mary 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 a-body 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 aboard, 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. Glad to meet my men-folks again, all sorts "put-out" about our quarters, but visited their 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

magazines to read, a smoking-room store, hospital, etc. This boat carries 5000 people, — 2750 being passengers! A real little city within itself, with a daily paper, swimming pool, Radio from N.Y., Wireless, staff of doctors and nurses, everything in fact that an up-to-date small city would have.

We read, talk, promenade, sit on the lunch-time deck awhile, eat our meals between times, dance at night — & the day passes on a big liner. Each of the tourist friends visit us and we them.

Friday afternoon, Mrs. Sammis, the pt Doss purser (who is so sorry about our accomodations being not what we bargained for) asked us up to Suite for tea. We took in this part, had tea in the Winter Garden with Admiral Long, Mrs Pickford and Mrs. Forman — 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 tourist friends awhile, then the Admiral and Congressman Porter

P Q R S T U V W Y Z

from first called on us at 11:30. We had invitation to the Children's Party on first at 4, so dressed ourselves up, had tea first in theirs' lovely Social Hall, then to the children's party which was about over — we got some of the balloons, horns, etc. as souvinirs. Promenaded up and down on the first deck with all the rich Jews who are taking the boat, - and down to our quarters about 6:30. Saw Justice Hughes and wife, also Admiral Long, the Marquis of Blandford and wife (the Marquis being Consuelo Vanderbilt

Marlborough's oldest son — both dressed in yatching clothes and typically English. Danced on the tourist deck tonight — a big fancy dress ball — and all kinds of costumes! To bed at twelve, — an awfully hot night as we are in the Gulf Stream. Many slept on the decks as 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! Mrs. Pickard and Mrs. Forman come

over for services at 10:30 Episcopalian — and stayed for lunch, which they seemed to enjoy. Andy and I packed after lunch having made out our declaration papers yesterday — getting all our purchases in one bag 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 N.Y.! We dock tomorrow (Monday) at 12 o'clock. and won't we be glad! I will spent a day in N.Y. as may be to look after some

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-gram 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, when Heywood, our courier found he had no funds! — We would not take a million dollars for our

trip and its many and varied experiences, but it's always a thoughtful feeling to get home again. Home Sweet Home is the best place in the world after all.

We paid "our respects" at some of our U.S. Embassies when we had time — and had tea at several,

V
W
Y
Z

England — 1£ = $4.86

1 Shilling = ~~12 1/2~~ 25 cts.

6 Pence = 12 1/2

Twopence = 2 cents

Halfpenny = 1 cent

(Ha'p)

France — 1 Franc = 4 cts.

Belgium = 1 Franc = 3 cts.

Holland = 1 Guilder =

Germany = 1 MARK = 25 cts

Austria = 1 Franc = 17 cts.

Czechoslovia =

Italy = 1 Lire = 5 2/5 cts