

Margaret E.T. Addison
Diary (1), 1900
European tour
Cambridge
London

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Margaret C. T. Addison.

578 Franklin St.

Montreal, Canada

- | | | |
|-------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Paris | 21. left Toronto. | T. July 10 |
| - | 23. reached Montreal | 10 " 11 - saw the Queen & left Paris. |
| - | 26. took S. S. Leinster | Th. " 12. rested. |
| June | 4. landed in Liverpool | F. " 18. left for Paris. |
| - | 5. went to Kirkcubright | |
| - | 7. Chelms | |
| - | 9. Ipswich | |
| - | 12. Southampton | |
| - | 13. in Paris | |
| - | 14. London | |
| - | 16. Covent Palace & Marble Terrace | |
| S. | 17. Westminster Abbey | |
| M. | 18. Tower | |
| T. | 19. | |
| W. | 20. Dining & Berry | |
| Th. | 21. | |
| F. | 22. Fenchurch | |
| S. | 23. Southamton | |
| S. | 24. | |
| M. | 25. | |
| F. | 26. | |
| W. | 27. | |
| Th. | 28. | |
| F. | 29. | |
| S. | 30. | |
| S. | July 1 | |
| M. | 2 | |
| W. | 3 | |
| Th. | 4 | |
| F. | 5 | |
| S. | 6 | |
| S. | 7 | |
| M. | 8 | |
| W. | 9 | |

London, England.

With the vast metropolis, I begin a new book - not at all with the expectation of getting it - by no means. Perhaps the size of the book may help an unacquainted reader, or may contribute to the latter's interest.

I arrived in this great city this morning about half past ten. At night at Washington Station I hunted up my trunk, which had preceded me long days ago. This putting on my money and my shoes, & making each up as interest as any possible thing, who might be perchance.

Also for good memories! 3. I have not had to enjoy much of London in June & July. I had 20 days see, except the Tower, & Hyde Park, & the hospital - I have since seen & ascended justice in, & in the reverence. So for the Tower, I have enjoyed of the guide book. Hyde Park is a beautiful one, full of interest, is really in the "season" when I took it - the park carries not by what the beautiful well dressed occupants. It is a natural park beautiful, & that is always fine. So for my report - more seen. 04/6/228 1/2

Abstrich

Muss i denn, muss i denn zum Sted a le' nenn
Sted the name, und du mein Schatz? Nicht led?
henn i Rossum, - - - i widrum Rossum,
widrum Rossum, Kehr i ein, mein Schatz, lei die,
henn i quick mit all well lei die sein, lan i doch
sein? fied' an die;

Wann i Rossum se.

1. Wie du rechnet dass i wandere muss wie wenn Sted
ist? wai' es sei; sind an drumm der Middel viel
Leder schatz, 'i' Schick dir ten! Nenn die ref' nenn
i en Andre eh, so sei mein id' - kei; sind an se.
2. Wie du rechnet dass i wandere muss wie wenn Sted
ist? wai' es sei; sind an drumm der Middel viel
Leder schatz, 'i' Schick dir ten! Nenn die ref' nenn
i en Andre eh, so sei mein id' - kei; sind an se.

Tuesday
Oct. 30, 1900.

Cambridge. Oct. 30, 1900.

Arrived here in pouring rain about four o'clock.
I found awaiting me, a kindly letter, a list of
files in my sitting room where my needs are
served me, a comfortable slacker room just
behind it. The evening I spent writing letters
by the fire.

Tuesday
Oct. 31, 1900.

The morning was pretty well shut in with
fog, then a short spell of little rain, but
except for all the wrinkles & some drops, & a
few colds, some delightful hot showers, & I
found that Cambridge is one of those de-
lightfully irregular old towns, where one would
think many streets better together. In the after-
noon I took off a Real note, & this evening
has been writing up notes.

Thursday
Nov. 1, 1900.

This morning I did some very necessary reading,
Mrs. Barrett called, I wrote two letters, called on
her, & then this evening wrote two more. Of Mrs. B.
none again.

She is a most interesting person, of good birth,
possessed of wealth, yet she went through hard

so many in the certain school at Liverpool, and now
devote her time to doing what she can to better the
condition of the poor, & to help the temperance cause.
She has strong Bible beliefs, & may be some-
what over this.

She walks out, other place is delightful. Cambridge
is only half the way, on the road from there, part
a delightful walk back the Boston Coach - a
pretty canal one would think.

Sunday
Nov. 4.

Some day, one nice, some nasty, some commonplace,
some extraordinary, some delightful, some extracts.
This has been me! the Cook, Frank Yale, came
a bundle of letters from home. These I started
out to take lunch at Newham College, Oxford.
Two to wife & I again, the day had ashes on, because
now, I wish I enjoyed things more moderately, for
I am home at with the intensity of my pleasure.

Saturday - to finish an account of yesterday.
The letters kept me so late, I had not time to see any-
thing on the way. However, I was feeling fine from well,
& rather desirous to meet strangers.

From Malcolm H. to Boston, you three with Andrew,
which develops into Report, across - no, fresh, fresh

to Betty Gray, across the market & to the Church of the
Trinity. I lay in the garden, I mean just to have lunch.
It is the largest & most important in Cambridge, is
central, based on university occasion. It is
quite old, having been begun in 1174. It has a
great high, two miles with a garden which covers
the park also very fine. I should think un-
pleasant. There are four days, two windows in
each, some of the windows being filled with stained
glass, not more plain. They have in the morning
company of the students? they can get it at
the good scholarship of the college. The whole
array of halls.

The highest thing that should one does is the
top of the benches - probably beds - they are called.
The beds of the benches are very high, & not in
three times that one might see, in fact, not unlike
the floor of the. The walking part. I try to
judge, the lecture is of word carried instead of
down.

From here I walked past many colleges,
toward down from St. John's there in a quiet
park, surrounded at the back of the college, &
then went on to Newham.

The oldest part of Newham is "Old Hall" which is connected with Pfeiffer Building, & this really runs on Sidney's Hall, & Clough Hall. Old Hall was built in 1770; Sidney's Hall 1800, Clough Hall 1810, & Pfeiffer Building 1870. All are now connected by covered passages, and form a whole of great beauty. I really have no idea how it is laid out, for we wander through passages & corridors as tho' a maze.

I think I must have entered at Clough Hall, was shown across a quadrangle, & a doorway, was ushered in to Miss Sharples's room. It is a corner one, with windows opening on the beautiful lawn. The window was the English manner house window, raised, low, & furnished with a seat, several very chairs sofas fan an air of comfort, there was a desk a two, several other pieces of furniture, & rows & rows of books, we sat evidently for some time, & talking that the occupant was a student of Classics, & the other general. They have a charming way, one of William's book cases against the wall near the fireplace. The general library was in a study, three shelves high, about five feet above the ground. A book there might sparkle up was in the floor.

might be almost a hair, or decided as the lines, & so strong. She is not what we would call "receptif," not certainly not outwardly, she is rather detached. I think she is philosophic meditator. She says little, but that is to be true, there is a strong vein of humor, & when she speaks, it is as if we were suddenly enveloped in sunshine. There is such sweetness, such tenderness, such reserve in her face & manner, a most sensitive nature, indeed my ideal I shall see in this must have been hers. Her amiable charm, an indescribable attraction, a subtle bewitching, a personal magnetism, that no pen can describe. I felt others gravitate at me, & she just remained calm, & chose time in my light, because Miss Clough is true. I hope, & I hope I may meet her again, as the year is by, and if not, I shall always be thankful for that hour with her. She offered to be my guide to see some of the college. Really, the courtesy which has been extended me makes me feel like a duck & acher, here I am, and, on some great service, or comradery of note, & hardly think I could ever meet with more kindness & courtesy.

As we passed thro' the great hall of Newham, I stopped to look up at Miss Clough's face, & so

7.
I had not long to wait when my sister arrived - a fine featured, bright eyed child, even with a very small smile, & then with a laugh, which, as well as her last, is a very noble one. I believe she is very good. At table, I met several of the teachers - Miss Clough a bright eyed girl, Miss Clough a girl, & a girl at large, some of them I believe I have known from Miss Clough's, or of the early graduates. Miss Clough is an American student of a year in the school.

After lunch, the teacher adjacent to her is called the "Constitution Room," because for all the Vice Principals and Teachers "Below" of the various halls meet to confer. Miss Clough introduced to Miss Clough, daughter of Arthur Clough Clough, niece of Anne Clough. Had I been introduced to her myself, I had certainly been kinder than to meet the daughter of the so-called "Old Clough," & she would not have been so kind as Miss Clough. I would I had the right description for every idea of the Vice Principals of Clough Hall. She is not tall, her hair is dark with a few streaks of gray. Her face round, her eyes deep blue, her nose is deep, her countenance strong. Her face

9.
retained away. I made some remark about how she looked, & Miss Clough had some answer of her. I think my American way of chatting must have put on her face a note of some answer was a note, rather surprised for some time, & then she said we are many great books in the world. Note on Miss Clough told me I would find in the history of Newham in the memoir of Miss Clough, written by Miss Clough, & niece - and that was my first introduction to her. I was, I think, glad to find she was some relative. After a long talk with Miss Clough, a nice girl, an American, with two brothers, & a sister, & a very many young ones, I came to a very happy, & stayed there a few days.

Saturday
Nov. 3. 1870.

The morning I felt a week after the illness of last night, and about most of the morning doing nothing. Mrs. Barrett called to see if I could go with her on Monday & see the University Library. She told me something about her, and was quite black about it. The reason there was some trouble in her mind, she said, & I don't know the other bit of the "mice" was so much for me to hold as she does, it is well.

Received pamphlet to Mrs. Clough, which gave

the thing of the kind I remember I wanted.

After dinner, I set out for Trinity Library, Trinity Chapel, "the Bazaar" on n. the back part of the college. I walked along Buswell Road in charming. To the right are old houses with fine old gardens, or perhaps a play ground. To the left the numerous lawns, small parks, grounds, walks, parks of the various colleges. The view of the town King's Chapel is especially lovely.

The entrance to Trinity is the gateway is very old, almost like a tower. One finds oneself in an immense quadrangle with a curious old fountain in the centre. To the right is the Chapel. In the walls are the fine statues of the House of Commons, Bacon, Macaulay, Mr. Stowell, Mr. J. Kerros, the roof of the chapel proper is divided into squares, each one pointed, all denoting the House of Creation. The walls too are perforated or punctured with bas-relief carvatures. The windows are all large figures, representing apostles, disciples, martyrs, founders of churches, of the church, & true, virtuous. (Adrian Ledgers 1872) is buried here, also Richard Bentley.

Here the Chapel of King Edward's Street, this which a passage leads to the Beller's gardens. Facing the King's gateway is the dining hall, which I did not see.

Two records by steps, across a passage way, across one step, & is in Herber's Court surrounded by carvings. The two facing the entrance are King's College & Trinity College. In the entrance, there are remains of Roman pottery. The library was built by Sir Chantrell in 1832, it cost £4,000, & is side of King's. The books are arranged in cases along the sides & in some projecting at right angles. The windows are above the cases. The cases are of varying heights, & there is some ornate carving & there is a fine statue of Bacon done by Thorvaldson - especially beautiful. There is also the famous table of the historians, of Blackstone's second, Milton's Paradise Lost, Milton's first letter, some valuable early printing, as the first book printed in the East. Language.

Trinity College is the largest in England. The kitchen is I believe near the dining hall, & dinner is served away day to 700 persons. Students of the college were, Byron, Mackenzie, Macaulay, Keble, Bacon, Bacon, Keble, Byron, Colley, Richard, and Arthur Hugh Hallam. Lanyon was in 1872.

January
1872

I think I ought to be christened a dreamer of hopes.

For my own special amusement I'll write down some of these I remember, for the children of my house are so numerous they perish fast.

1. To educate my three adopted children.
2. To see established a good practical journal of education, with various sections corresponding to the sections of the S. T. A., to be published bi-weekly. In a learnable form, & to discuss all leading questions of education, & bring forward all notices of noteworthy persons to the Section Convention, so that there would be time enough to understand the questions at issue, and have votes entered with disinterestedness. If this journal should have the need, it might be published by the N. S. Section alone. It might be in connection with the S. T. A., & published not more seldom than twice a month.
3. If I had money, to send as many people abroad each year, entitled scholarships for people out of the university, to be granted for practical work done for education - faithful work. Since I have no money, I think I'll take conducting parties abroad, & make enough each time to take

some one with me.

4. And this dream is one of the dream, to see Victorian start a revolution, before she has a building ready. Certain degree in a third degree with six students, Richardson agrees in a third house with five. To this degree, he stands for building the new way, said "no end here when begin?" An answer was "we a third house with five students." But he said again that way to, could we not? said "No" was the reply, "You could begin as well." And he said that the S. T. A. was, a new. March 1872, & Mr. Lanyon, I signed it, & found, that Henry Dalglish had taken a house at his own expense, furnished it, but he's long in change. And here, the house was so small, & they had to a large, had fear a no, there was an answer needed. And then, they had to move out, & took two boxes to a place, & as they, before the foundation was laid of Old Hall. At first, I thought it could be done as a financial matter. The more I think of that, the less it looks successful. If we are to offer a home to our first students

those who need this home work cannot carry enough to secure financial success. Therefore, it is necessary to have outside help. For the first, we cannot ask on an average more than \$10 per week. Five students then, would bring in \$50 a week, which would barely pay living expenses & a servant, if that. To that need, and the salary of a Vice-Principal would have to come from outside funds. And I believe that with a yearly grant of \$1,000, it could be made to run with ease.

5. The appointment of a man from Canada towards the place that Brunswick Fair's holds in the U.S.
6. A Methodist girls' school conducted in ideal circumstances.
7. In connection with some such school, to have a training school for servants, there had to be a time not time to do without.

Evening - I've spent a very happy day, met Miss Barrett at her museum in Helen St. Saw the Robert Robinsons, & spoke a word or two to them. In the afternoon went to the woman's mission. Spoke there in rather good English, & enjoyed it much. Had Mrs. Robinson, who invited me & such. Miss O. the doctor has a beautiful home with all the nice things meant to better things. Wish I could live here a year.

Monday
Nov. 2, 1900.

This morning after writing several letters, Dr. Bayly called. I met Miss Barrett who gives Mrs. Roberts, who very kindly guided us through the pages of the Museum Library, the cabinet in England, & their chapel. There is little about it to be desired - Lines & rows upon rows of books. Each aisle is very judiciously in the British Isles. There is a copy of every book published in the British Museum, except the Library, Cambridge Library, not Cottons, not the Ireland, Mrs. B. & Mr. H. are exceedingly interesting, & especially so together. In each aisle are some special medals - in the first, Mr. B. is a history book writer, quite philosophical, of strong principles, & notions. He is kind of heart, yet I would think somewhat of a crank. He bent this a very interesting geological museum, where I saw good accounts of the topographical features of a Channelled mountain, also hills, & other fossils. Then, there was a bird room, & one with human skulls, & one with large fish skeletons & various parts of the human body, such as teeth &c. It was a very interesting morning.

From there, I went directly to Girton College. It is a long way from the city, a very long two miles, I think. I went as far as the top of the hill, & then walked the rest. After a long day's walk, I became

to a very handsome pile of red brick building, via most charming surroundings - country houses & walks, flowers, lawns, gardens. I was shown to Miss Webb, a tall, slight woman, very good looking, dressed in black, with a white trimmed with jet. I would have thought her very old, but her hair was not gray. She is most beautiful in appearance, no at all attractive. My first & strongest impression was age & frailty. In some respects, in the shape of her head, & her manner, she reminded me of Miss Adams. She was very kind and pleasant, as was also Miss Kentwell Smith. They desired to be remembered to Miss Finney, Chamberlain, & Miss Webb, Girton is just like Newnham. Each girl has two rooms, bedroom & study, folding doors between, pleasant rooms rather larger than Newnham ones. The class rooms are very comfortable, the carpets, soft, the reception room quite pretentious, the library beautiful, reading room likewise, & the dining hall very large. They told me it was not nearly so good as Newnham College, nor in affiliation with Newnham. Girton is more expensive than Newnham by nearly 1/30 per year. The buildings are excellent, the gift species, & the institution more than pay its way. I

could think it right to do at \$10-20 per year. I seemed to me the girls were rather more of the young society class, & there was less of the strict Presbyterianism. This evening, I dined at Newnham as Miss Adams's guest. I had the first lesson of walking and a Miss Plattone. She is a fine looking woman with a strong, deeply marked face. By the way, I never thought, discerning & character, energy, & solidity, combined with a calm intelligence, arising from the face of the features & complexion. I indeed cannot have written this. She has a pair of the finest dinner gown, which I ran into, and is very quiet & unassuming. She is exceedingly well, has a surprising ability of a high order, & she seems to carry the weight of the world on her face. I seemed to me I read in her face. She often asked me, with her strong, beautiful.

After dinner we went to the "Beloved Child" of the College, where the girls carry on their own societies. They are arranged in each side, Liberal & Conservative, & the middle ones hold the intermediate & liberal unions. The speaking was very good indeed. The second speaker was Miss Barrett & she came out head of the evening prayer in 1899, & so did. She quitted herself then. She has a face full

July 13th

Before eight o'clock we had taken farewell of the Black Irish Station of the Atlantic Hotel, & were on our way to meet the party at the Grand Hotel. There were seventy-one of us in total, all the luggage attached, & travelled in jetties with Mr. Williams' name. In due time the last group had assembled in our carriage, & we rattled on our way to the London Bridge Station, where we found several coaches awaiting us. We found a compartment with an Italian traveller, Mr. de la Roche, the Frenchman, & a young lady of the name I do not know. We passed the typical English country, i.e. after we had passed some uninteresting brick mansions & in the suburbs of London. We next past Epsom, but had no sight of the Crystal Palace, & we spent a week better station after pretty station, the Brighton, Lewes & on to Newhaven, where stood the last of our way to Dieppe. There are 4 seen at Newhaven the whole of the trip, which for by law the name of all them.

Newhaven

about noon

The boat trip was distinctly unpleasant, since there were several parties beside us, & a magnificent afternoon. In the evening of 1/2 hour however, on voyage

was over, & as the Channel was not rough, it was not anything like a disagreeable or a night boat-trip with six hundred passengers on a boat without the half the number. This was an interesting experience of French life, & French society, & French politics.

Dieppe

We arrived at Dieppe on Wednesday. The carriage which left us here to be seen in the world passed, checked with the same color - all of them of yellow red brown, & that against a very blue sky, & washed by very blue water, made a most attractive picture. All of them of all colors & kinds of of them. We found it hard to ascend to the station high walls of stone, & passed at last in a square room, we might say, led into the coach & there, this was paved with tiles, & was not - clean, for at left side this is covered with water, the water in a station, & were near a station where stood a French car ready to take us to Paris. The lookman was dressed in a blue linen suit, the water being made much like a shirt & belt in at the water. Our train stood for some time, & we had 1/2 hour to do observe some of the inhabitants. There were many dirty, very broken who passed by selling food, a begging "benches", & the Royal collection

of character & individuality of the French, we had a paper in the name of the paper, who was very agricultural, & Newhaven has been such a rich treat to me. Every one has been so kind & so receptionally kind to me, I am very very grateful. Now I am able to see the realities in some measure, & there is no "Bibliophile" returning in any way.

Sunday, 13th. The morning was spent in the writing of a half part, & then I met Mrs. B. at Great St. Mary's, & we went to see the temporary library. It was a friend who received an idea from J. Arch. Graves, and as a result in his way as Miss B. is in here. He has an interesting head, & a powerful perception mind. He could never help from anything, & so much of a public speaker. It was very interesting to hear his remarks on books, & persons & this

As we wandered in and among the
rooms full of books, then the ~~book~~
museum, the bird room, the lecture room
& other rooms of the kind. The library
is the third in England said to be the
oldest. There were cards regards of
Catalogues above. Other bookshelves in the
British Museum must lead me else I
were not published to Ireland, Scotland,
British Museum, Oxford & Cambridge.
There is a man whose business it is
to look the words a collection respect
them.

From there I went to Dublin, first taking
the bus, as far as it went, after making
what seemed to me miles. The education
is charming, quite in the country.
Lawns, garden trees, arched walks
such as only the English can. The
buildings are very picturesque of dark
red brick, & the architecture more
pleasing than that of Germany.

Miss Welch the head mistress received
me very kindly. I met then Miss Bentons,
Miss Smith, a sweet clear cut girl, me &
the tutor, both washed & surrounded
to Misses Primary & Saunders.
But hold! all this happened a holiday
& I forgot it.

Sunday I went to see the training college
Miss Misses Burnett, Pearson & Ward.
I saw through the building, & gained a
clear idea of what they do. The college
is the only one in training women for
secondary education in the ~~city~~
& not very large, & they have in the
neighborhood several schools where
the girls practice teaching. They have
about forty pupils, & their instruction
is well-learned, nicely situated.
There are a couple of classrooms, &
one may find there the simple instruments
of a laboratory, & such objects as are
required in schools of teaching. There

were two features which struck me
1st. a collection of drawings & illustrations
a book. One in particular was a black
white crayon - a head, & very well done
it had been done in ten minutes! & the
very girl has to give a lecture before
her companions on some subject not
indispensable. The girls I had met attend
some of the Misses' lectures.

From there I went to Miss Colquhoun's
in Quinch. She is a bright, busy little
woman, intelligent, & able to speak
well. Her husband is a brother of
Mrs. de la Roche of London. He is delightful
an old time gentleman & country, they
are friends, & there was a simple
dinner which enhanced all the
other beautiful qualities. With Mrs. de
la Roche to the B. W. T. P. to see
American teachers. The happiness
of Cambridge school, & Erie. To
Miss Warren of Somerton training college

as well as several other interesting persons.
Miss Burnett had invited me to dinner
& I was to see the Continuation classes
in the evening, but my head ached
so badly by.

Wednesday morning Miss Conroy came
in me one more enlightening, in some
degree or saw the means which had been
tried in such an one room where.
The equipment were small electric plates,
somewhere he saw a table with many
things. Miss Ambrose - it was in some
college, I am sure. There were some direct
beautiful arches in the choir.

From there we went to St. John's saw
de Hall, the Continuation room, then
the round the books the beauty, &
somewhere, we heard the actor lecture
on history. For particulars, get the
note book & could ask me many
questions. I must not forget to mention

to the old unpainted woodwork of
the Courtroom Room, on the ceiling in
Tehran style. The walls had originally
been painted, but they had removed the
paint.

In the afternoon, I came to Agha.
The trip was in no way pleasant,
except that it was rather cold &
boring.

I had seen
of old bent cranes, with white caps, & white aprons,
who were bobbed along to some neighbor, & stood
watching with some other. Some wheeled gear, body,
crankshaft, & looked after some bottles, & there were
infectious. I saw the usual shops & servants.
They were poor enough, apparently, but really looked
cleanly & content.

8
I have heard
of the rice fields, we passed their country, not so
very unlike our own Canada, except that the land
was more rolling, & the streams had more curves
& faster than we would see in western Britain's
examples. The sky, however, is a bright blue
than with us, which perhaps has given rise to
the name "sunny heaven". He passed through
district, very similar to our own, the same kind
of grain, the divided into fields with hedges often
thin fences. The trees are thinner than ours -
later. The grass as much brush as ours at the
same time of year. The village of course had a
very different appearance, they are older, of stone
& plaster mostly, & red tiled roofs. Some of the farm
houses were very large & picturesque, with many
attic stories, in some cases there were all built.
He passed through houses which is fairly situated

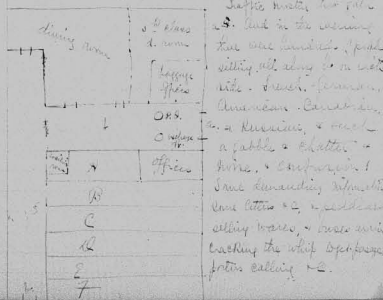
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in the rice fields. If I remember rightly, it is some-
thing found in each valley of the river. The place
is noted as a remarkably fine town, & better, than
any other. It was the distance to the station
& then passed on there were several towns, but you
had no appearance there, by all that I saw.
There was some fine trees, & some other
residences. Then we stopped, nearly, we thought
never to go again, as we sat in the station, & our
suburban. Many other upon the station, & we
at last, while the train was, after, after, the train
& finally, after, after, the station, & the train
on the way, however, we at last, however,
hotel, somewhere in the middle of the town, & we
arrived in Paris, after, after, after, after, after, after,
& then, after, after, after, after, after, after,
on the way, however, we at last, however,
hotel, somewhere in the middle of the town, & we
arrived in Paris, after, after, after, after, after, after,

Paris.

I was 110 when he passed through the streets of
Paris. I hope we will be able to see some of the
up, many girls & boys, dancing in the streets, & many
women, men, & children, at the station, & we
laughing & chattering, men & women, and some of the
drinking. We had just to leave that Paris by
to live at nine, & sleep up to finally. The two other

1840. Corde Romaine hotel was an excellent one. The architecture was on the principle of most rooms with a fireplace, stove, & an excellent bed. There were sometimes 4, 5, 6, 7, each had its own entrance & you could sit & drink wine, for had to travel from a hotel in the morning when the fire reached the entrance where began the stairs. This succeeded in these cities for a year, & we were all flight up!
 To enter a cell in each building opened passages, passages off which were rooms, he were so, & that was a step above us - about 20 rooms in each section, & small thick. They succeeded in getting outside 1000 lbs: The rooms were rather pleasant, thick & papered, a marble staircase in gold frames, wardrobe with mirror, wash stand with two sets of dishes as is common all over Europe, two beds, table, commode & two chairs. One of hard wood - I had my suspicions it was soft - old & torn up. One seemed not a building for which we had a fine view of the Eiffel tower, & the adjacent grounds. He died in the museum building got up in cheap style, finished with cotton overhead to conceal the beams, one window over the divided dress wall, & much gilding. Green & Rose green

seen a window lead to a fireplace, & mentioned to I feared directly, for some of them.
 When I came to think of many stairs, I asked if this were not an elevator. The porter said no, and led me to a small iron gate for the stairs, & my feelings. He had a copy of the stairs, & a small copy of the stairs, & the same door.
 After lunch, we left the hotel & the museum for the next night.
 This is something of the plan of the building.



Stairs, mostly for old & 3rd class in the morning. The one hundred, from sitting all along in a cell etc. I had, for some, American, Canadian, & a Russian, & one - a noble & chatter - & some. I had a very good view of the Eiffel tower, & the adjacent grounds. One letter to a publisher sitting across, & some with looking the whole of the afternoon sitting.

Saturday 18th. This was the great fête of Paris, a celebration of the fall of the Bastille. Great large room, E. Lefebvre from Paris Thompson who met us in Paris & I started to the exhibition. We had a really jolly time, wandering here & there, having our lunch & evening in French. Then we ascended the Eiffel tower, took a superb view of the city & the exhibition grounds. He walked round round, illustrating the place, that, till we found the day was nearly done, & the weary travellers made their way back to the hotel - exhausted.
 Sunday - but were only to glad to reach & write some usual letter home.
 Monday - At ten, we started out on our first days drive round Paris. We passed down the Boulevard de Capetille, turned into the Rue de la Bastille, passing the large plain but well built stone building of the Ministry. We in left our carriage part of the exhibition buildings, & then turned to Avenue de la Bourde, where we dismounted to enter the church. We enter by the stone behind which is the church of St. Louis where fresh many of the

death captured in Africa. In the central dome is the Tomb of Napoleon. A great crystal, circular, 35 ft. across, so deep, with at ceiling so thick, almost so long. The walls of the crystal are of polished marble & there are several marble figures. In the center is the sarcophagus containing the ashes of the great Napoleon. The entrance is near the altar, & on the wall is French. I decide that my color may not be the best in the scene, in the midst of the French people, whom I can see well from.
 In the altar there are large pillars of marble, some like a large spiral, & the arch to the right then and fellow scene is very striking. It is a very fine filled. The building which is behind the altar, is a hospital & home for soldiers. It is a very large fine building, with fine stonework, surrounding which is a novel, and which are many cannon.
 We turned then into Rue de Condé, passing the museum, & passed the Ministry des Affaires étrangères, a fine building with sculpture facade. At certain a large collection of clock tower.
 Passing the Chancery des Affaires which I saw was one the Palais National, from which I had seen in it has a beautiful green facade. & Napoleon built me show, we came to the Pont de la Concorde, & enter the

Saturday
July 11. 1877.

This was the great fête of Paris, a celebration of the fall of the Bastille. And here was, G. Egdon's son, John Thompson who was in Paris & returned to the capital. We had a really jolly time, wandering here & there, buying our lunch & drinking our punch. Then we ascended the Eiffel Tower, which a curious vice of the city's population forbids. We walked around & round, identifying the place & that, till we found the day was nearly done, & the weary travellers wanted their way back to the hotel, near the Bastille.

Sunday

We were only so glad to reach & write our usual letter home.

Monday

At ten, we started out on our first day's drive round Paris. We passed down the Boulevard des Capucines, turned into the Grande Place, passing the large Hotel but not the other buildings. We took a carriage, but we left some rooms left of the Capucines building, & then turned to Avenue de la République, where we descended to enter the Boulevard de la Chapelle, which is the church of the same name. That morning I was

first, captured in a picture, but the central dome is the tomb of Napoleon. A great crypt, circular 34 ft. across, 20 deep, with an ceiling of black marble 25 ft. high. The walls of the crypt are of polished marble & there are several marble figures. In the center is the sarcophagus containing the ashes of Napoleon. The entrance is near the altar, & on each side the walls are faced. I desire that my ashes may rest in the tomb of the hero, in the midst of the French people, whom I have so well loved.

As to other things we have visited, I could not say a large church, & the effect of the light from the yellow glass is very striking. It is not as the golden. The architect which I visited the crypt, is a baptist & home to the city. It is a very large fine building, with fine passages, surrounding which is a square, along which are many carriages.

We turned then into the Grande Place, & passed the Ministry of the Affairs of France, a fine building with sculptures of figures. It contains a large collection of the same.

Passing the Chaussee des Capucines which I fancy was once the Palais Bourbon, from which it has taken its name, we saw a beautiful green garden. & Napoleon built his tomb, we saw the tomb of the Emperor, & with the

Place de la Concorde. In the center rises the Obelisk of Luxor, said by some to stand on the spot where was once the Bastille. Others say it stood midway between the same and the Place de la Concorde. The place is very large, & square. On each corner, on each side is a statue representing some French city. That of Lyons being the largest, depicted in funeral carriages. I called to mind Dickens's description of Paris, & the place of Lyons & in my mind could see the fountain, & before it the view of Paris, & the women walking, counting off as they stroked the hair of the horse that fell.

We turned then into the celebrated Champs Elysees. It is certainly a magnificent street, very wide, & there were, I think, well along the park, several of the most magnificent restaurants of Paris. I am convinced, that as we go on further, there are fine light houses - that I could, on each side of the road. A row of fine gold white columns, I could count more than a dozen seen at night. On, as we came to the Arc de Triomphe erected by Napoleon. From this point further we went down, & the view down the Avenue is magnificent. Among the outside of the palace of the Bourbons, which was erected for the purpose of 1877, there are large halls in the center which will hold 5000, 2000

persons, on each side of the fountain, are used as a museum. In the distance we see the Eiffel Tower, & then there is the Bastille.

After lunch we did not go by rail to some extent, and before the lunch, came the Paris Hotel, the oldest hotel in Paris, & go to the Palais de Justice, the Grand Palais, by the way of the carriage, from the Bastille, & find ourselves before a beautiful church. St. Charles - one of the finest churches of Paris, & the architecture is in evidence. The lower chapel has nothing remarkable about it but the upper one is of rare beauty. The stained glass especially, in the nave window is magnificent. In one of these chapels "Red Cross" is celebrated in the history of the same Cross, & so called because of the red cross of the Capucines. The Palais de Justice is one of the oldest buildings in Paris, the oldest was the first time we were up in that city, & was almost true by order of Charles II in 1517. Much of the old Paris was burned, & destroyed. The chapel is the oldest part of it, & another was occupied by the Bastille. It is a beautiful building, & the protection of the Palais de Justice is modernized. We went to the evening day.

From the Palais we went to Hotel de France, passing

the Conciergerie, where Marie Antoinette was in
prison, & afterwards Robespierre & others.

The ruins of Notre Dame is beautiful - so also is the
the stained glass especially of the nave windows.
During the Revolution, Notre Dame was called the
Temple of Reason, & a beauty & artist was sitting
there as the goddess of Reason, & the pretence was on
the part of the Virgin statue who presided. Popular
chants to be sung in a church. Notre Dame & the
black church in Paris, was founded in the early part
of the 12th century, & it is said a health
spring was then discovered here.

Sometimes about this we paid a visit to the hospital,
behind a glass were four corpses pushed up
on chairs awaiting identification. It was thought
on the Place de la Republique stands the
Statue de la Republique, erected in 1793. The
statue is a huge figure in bronze crowned with
Ceres.

The Place de la Bastille stands on the right
of the River of the Bastille created by Louis XIV.
The storming of which was the beginning of the
Revolution of 1793-92. A monument, called the
Column of July is in commemoration of the Revolution.

9 July 1830. The inscription says it was erected
to the honor of those who fell fighting for justice
liberty on the day of 27, 28, 29 July 1793. The
column is of bronze 10 ft high + 10 ft high. It
is topped by a figure representing the genius of
liberty, standing on a globe & carrying in her hand
a bird, in the other the banner of peace.

From here, & somewhere, I don't remember
exactly, we saw three women who used what
stays, the bustles & long trains in the days
of the first painted bonnet & gowns, &
occasionally powdered. In broad scenes of their
French children, the eyes & dress equal, the dress
perhaps gathered in at the neck, & reaching
their knees, nestled in at the waist. Sometimes
they long come, & picturesque indeed are they.
Finally, we reached the Conciergerie, the old
Chaise, which is on a steep hill on the top of
which Marie de Chaise once had her dwelling.
It measures 110 acres. And as is natural, there
are many monuments - 17000 some are says. I cost
a small fortune to buy a plot there, so some of
the wealthy & celebrated find their final resting
place in Parc La Chaise. In it are buried Voltaire

Racine, Scile, Fontaine, La Fontaine, Alfred de
Musset, Ponsard, Marmel, Alphonse, Voltaire;
Chopin, Cherubini, Rossini; David & Nicot;
Racine, the tragedien, the Rothschilds, many
academicians & other men of note.

I had omitted the Madeline which came in
somewhere. I believe we noticed it, but in my life.
I don't know what it looked like if we did.

Our drive that day took us along the Boulevard
becoming into life & gaiety - the pleasures of which
all better than words when they are told.

The evening, we went to the republican
for illuminations, which were very fine - saw
the Salle des Fêtes which is to be permanent.
It is a huge building which will accommodate
20000 persons. The walls are beautifully frescoed,
the ceiling vaulted, it has an immense organ,
& the accessories, for parties are never wanting
got. We saw two many of the exhibits of wine,
and representations of chalks, & pieces of
purple sands. The Palace of Electricity has
beautiful beyond expression - a very fine
kind of light & beauty.

I forgot to mention a sight of the Queen - an
extreme view.

Salle des
Miroirs.

de Louvre. Sunday July 11th
Gallerie d'antiquité - Ancient statuary in two golden
carved cups found in a tomb near Sparta. One
represents the birth of the wild hills. The other the
Belle Egypte from Thebes.

The gallery is remarkably fine, some of the walls
the roof of red brick with white marble facings, between
the pillars of the columns. A series of
a wall of marble stones carved. The figures are
human, executed by their remote ancestors. Some
the minutely wrought - statues of 12 ft. and
heights. There are 7 days in each side of the hall.
Each four columns of marble & above are the same
with an cornice of white marble. Other two ancient
diagonal arches meet in a case that a cornice
slightly curved. From the end of the gallery one
may ascend a stairs, & above the entrance to the
stairs is a balcony of white finely carved. Each
column rests on an octagonal base, 4 ft high.

Climbing the stairs one reaches a section devoted
to pottery of all shades & colors.

Chinese vases & sconces, no two of same design.
Pale green vase 18 in high, with white vines.
Vase from Siam on a stand with work in stone
of horse color, & water flowing from mouth of an animal.



marble book of all dates since. Are delicate thin china white, with pictures of two Chinese on it & engraved trees.

Musée de S. Antoine. Orient
Collection. L'orientaliste.

Is a pottery - vase of all heights above vase, for fine front face a rather square face with beautiful pictures. Japanese comb. 18 1/2 - 19 1/2 centimeters. very curious - small & few teeth, large teeth which a carved - old style what feel flower decorated. Are with two feet.

Collection of wood panels. 19 century - elaborately carved in Europe.

Somehow screen 12 panels each 14 x 14 m. wide, 1 1/2 ft high - black background with border. In each corner of the border, some animal; 1 water hole, a fan, a vase of cere. Center represents a great shrine. (lots of corridors).

Successes green glabrous crone with green boy can like handles resting on wood. very curiously carved.

Picture gallery
VII. Italian school. very soft. fine. Modigliani - only one. 1912. J. 91. horrible on out in 90.

Two yellow
VII. A. 1256 - Ferrari. Pl. Paul. especially coloring. Italian school. Many pictures of the Virgin - child. conception stage of 16th century to modern ideas. Madonna of the green curtain, among them. A head by Vinci - dark background, light falling on face & shoulder.

II. B. 1278. E. L. - Brancaccio. Repro: a stone head of a woman is Italian school. kneeling in profile to the right. She supports her head in the right hand of 16th 17th on head, & looks at a skull, that she holds in her left hand. The Spanish school. right hand, a dog tied up a various details. Approximate of 1632. La Pêche - by Carracci. p. 111. In the center, three persons in a boat are they fishing, further on, two men they along a net in the plain. upon the bank in the left, two fishermen are killing: on the right a peasant offers fish. 2. Ladies attended by 2/3 of the right side to the background. 13. 07. 1912. de Brancaccio. p. 112

Italian school - exquisite coloring. Fine detail in subjects & this is another occasion

VI. 6. French scenes of 16th century - new few pictures.

VI. 2. Flemish. 17th. 2. 1/2 mile - very an landscape. The child plays with a - Dutch school. Story of heads.

1709. Murillo - La Conception. Inmaculada de la Virgen. important coloring in the blue coat.

E. 2076. Rubens. Christ helped by an angel. At the entrance of the cave Bethphage, & an angel bringing him a bag of flour.

2116 Rubens. Pageage.

1760. Van Dyck. Portrait of Charles II. Pictura

2063 Rubens - The Triumph of Adonis. ca. 1710.

VII. 207. Japon. Castle coming home

641. Miller - Church of Extonville
The Brothers
The Crucifixion.

In front of boat from Port Henry to the source. The boat on the scene are two birds, flat, and side very easily. The water is very fine, a picture old hand on the left. The Rue des Nations on the right. I had a view of unusual splendor & interest. A picture of 10 centuries is the very remarkable fine down a rap. the river.

Wednesday, July 16, 1901. - A drive thru Paris. 10 along Canal de l'Ourve, facing the market which seemed to lay suddenly empty up in the center of the boulevard. There were all kinds of things for sale for meat vegetables & dresses scattered about a medley too! In a cart filled with rubbish of vegetable kept a child with a brown paper bunch. A woman picked a bowl of her apron & so all sort of things. The pass kept the flock in the street & food. Each altogether the crowd was uncleanly & untidy. I went from Belleville to St. Germain, the park to St. Germain l'Auxerrois & military school, near the Hotel des Invalides past the Chamber des Deputes, over

the bridge de la Concorde across the Place & to the Place Vendôme. A tall oval column 142 ft high, & 10 ft in diam. & is of a heavy faced work plates of bronze in form of a spiral, made from caissons taken in the Russian & Austrian campaigns. It was erected in commemoration of the 1805-10 victories, by Nap. I. Opposite it is the palace erected by Henry II. In the center the third building bears the name of the Place & a column. It is now occupied by one of the Ministries. In top of the Column is a statue of Napoleon on his imperial robes.

The Rue de Rivoli runs along the garden of the Tuileries & Boulev. The garden is beautiful, full of plants, flowers, & trees & statues. Between the gardens & the Louvre is the Place de la Carroussel, a called from a tall tree killed by Louis XIV. Between the Place & a square of the gardens at the Arc of Triumph erected by Nap. I. to commemorate the campaign of 1806. There were two between the Tuileries & there a series of narrow streets named by Nap. I. The former Palace des Tuileries is called from the title which once occupied the place was begun by Catherine de Medici's widow & Henry II in 1564 & was added to from time to time. It was now the

eastern residence of royalty after the fall of the Tuileries. In these days, the Palais National situated across from the two natural wings of the present building. It became the residence of Nap. I. Louis XVI. & Louis Philippe, Nap. III. The Louis XVI was bought from Versailles, & he fled from here to the British School at the end of the garden, & in 1793 was imprisoned here. It was this palace that the Girondins defended, & when they were shot down by the mob in 1793. On 15th Jan. 1793 - Jan 4. 1795 the Convention Council of Elders held their meetings in the building. Feb. 1800 Nap. I. took up his residence, 1808 Louis Philippe surrounded it with the great Prop. III needed here from 1802-1810, & from the then Emperor Eugénie fled after the battle of Sedan. May 23rd 1871, the Communards set fire to it, & the whole wood side was reduced to ruins.

The square had been the site of a castle from very early times, the name is derived from Louis - a word it was fitted up as a royal residence by Char. V. (1350). The old building was torn down & the present one begun by Francis I. Continued by Henry II, Catherine de Medici

Henry IV, Louis XIII (1610-43) Louis XIV, Napoleon I. In 1802-1807 under Nap. I. the Louvre & Tuileries were connected. Architects Brébant's & Leprieux. From the Louvre was given the signal for the massacre of the Huguenots. When the Tuileries was burnt the National Library of 90000 vols. was lost & many valuable MSS.

The Palais National of Old Reg. The Ed is its quadrangle to the east. Fine parts are especially beautiful & adorned with statues. The whole is considered the best work of French architecture. Since 1793 it has become a museum. A plan of the buildings will best give an idea of their extent & present use. The Louvre is so immense, so intricate, that to know ones way through would take a great deal longer than a week. On return at 4. & after passing the hall of Egyptian antiquities we ascended the stairs at the top of which was a fine seated made of onyx - the only such in the world. We enter the former Royal chapel. Next - Room VIII. portrait of Louis XIII & his queen. This was the part started by Francis I. - 16th. Last day view of Louis Napoleon's portrait by last China. A door into of fine color. The room good work temper

carved. on the next room IX is the bed in which Henry II died. fine bed with crimson curtains gold pillows & bed. Room X. beautiful tapestry, of 16th century from F. some fine canvas. In Room XI Napoleon named the term of Ann. The tapestry was fine. Room XII. a production of the same form of the palace of Versailles. Invention R. C. etc. Room XIII. Cedar leaves of 1800 for old. Also a part of the same case of the palace. Room XIV. called Salle des Etats. with many small portraits in Charles 9c. From there we turn to the collection of the middle age 9c. Room XV glass window, & Louis I ditto & earned ivory & China, & tapestries & China. Since we turned into the Chiers Colonnade. 1st room China - original. The paintings are of the 16th. This was the 16th. of R. A. In the next room was two, both of some fine pearls. Returning we passed through the rooms of drawings & painting, then into a exhibition returned a fine fine room of drawing, with pictures. passed in entrance a view of a hall of some antiquities & returned to the 16th. days drawing of all kinds of painting. Room XVI. with fine the picture of Roland 20 & 30. a picture of the coronation of Napoleon also one by Grand Regnier & Leprieux. Then we pass through the National picture the gallery of Appollon so called from the

fresco on the ceiling. It is the most beautiful
hall in the Louvre. The cross are of wrought steel
made by the hammer. It was built by King IV,
ruined rebuilt by Louis XV. The portraits on the wall
are Godefrid de Valenciennes representing the artists employed
In one of the cases is to be seen the original crown
of Charlemagne with which Nap. I was crowned.
The gold crown of Louis XV. is also seen with
various jewels. In front this room is a small
alcove containing the picture of Louis, with Peter
of Rome - Versailles - Luxembourg - Bruckner - Adam
picture of an old soldier - then the room IX, X, XI,
XII, XIII. To entrance, down the staircase, then into
left pass thru gallery Mallevin, vestibule museum,
Galerie d'armes, down the staircase into a tier
of corridors, two: the rooms a Louis Corneille, a
then to the Salle des Seigneurs de Normandie

then to the Salle des Seigneurs de Normandie
de l'Herminette de Belleville
de l'Encyclopede d'Adrien
de la Roquette
then to the Salle des Seigneurs de Normandie which is one
of the greatest treasures of the Louvre
I now turn to the Salle des Caricatures with
the two peculiar marble coats, a m.

the way here we could see Paul Revere, another
bridge across the Seine, & at the end of the statue of
King IV.

In the afternoon our first trip was to the Manufacture
of Lapis Lazuli. We entered first some rooms where
ancient tapestry was in collection. Some of them are now
in a collection of tapestry of other periods. It is not
the silk, finer color. In the first room was the tapestry
sent from the first of the Communists. It requires so
much to make a tapestry again. Only a few inches of wall
tapestry can be made in day, all is made by hand, &
is a copy of some famous picture. The picture is placed
behind the weaver, & a glass reflect the colors on the threads
suspend to the ceiling. The tapestry pattern is on the
outside, set on that work the artist. There are 2500 looms
& 25 shades in each color. There is both wool & silk
the firm no longer makes of silk, in part it is made
government contract, & pieces are manufactured only
for churches, palaces, & for foreign decoration. One piece
in case was particularly beautiful in the red, purple
had so much of fire, but coal gas might injure the
color.

From there we went past the church of St. Sulpice
which has two high towers, one higher than the other.



so built to avoid the law saying no other ch. in Paris could have towers like the Cath.

Passing along the Boulevard St. Michel, past Fontaine de St. Etienne statue of Cardinal de Richelieu in 1629. St. Etienne de Mont. where are two staircases carried out of solid stone, above a shrine containing the bones of St. Genevieve the patron saint of Paris.

From there to the Pantheon, which stands on the site of two churches one very old, dedicated to St. G. the P. is in form of a Latin Cross with 4 feet around St. Paul of London. A great rotunda in the centre, near a circle, two transepts. Paintings, many in water color, all by good artists adorn the walls. See representation the Beheading of St. Denis, the other patron saint of Paris. Some there are scenes in the life of Genevieve, one where she stops the plague of 466, & another the Parisians, another of her funeral. One of James & one of Anne - these indeed. In this building we found some of the great men of France. Danton, Marat, Robespierre, Marat were buried there, but their remains have been removed. Danton King, President Carnot & others have very their resting place in the vaults raised to the honor of the great men of France. Tablets commemorative

the death of those killed May 21, 1871.

In Pass the gardens of Luxembourg, then the Palais once royal, now used as the chambers of the Senate, & then the museum. The first room is filled with the wisdom of course as well as all the paintings also in this collection. There are some thirteen rooms of paintings, many of them superlative. He has no way known to do them all, & there are some of them in perfect art.

I forgot to mention that just round the Pantheon are the university buildings - Sorbonne school of medicine etc, forming what is called the Latin Quarter.

Rosa Bonheur - Labouage viverrais. In quill-like sky, in pair of oxen, three pairs in each group, of various colors. In the background a green hill, & a farm house, near at hand the systematic sod of the meadow.

Byron Jean - Portrait of Ch. Fourier, a very plain, dark little (Bill). La Pierre de L'Isle - a sea, stones covered with seaweed. No sunlight.

Meiss Dorel. Portrait of George Bataille, a painter sitting at his easel by the sea side - all details perfect. Plaid on his knees, his hands in his head. - an excellent portrait.

Neuve Allouard - de Beche. a figure in rags in a garden, catching fish which are carried on to the

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Larzac, & arrived at the Bon Marche at 10 o'clock. immense department store, got finer than the London one in furnishings, but showing a quality of silk, & a variety not to be seen elsewhere. In bright sunny thing, ceiling which was a cheap silk dress & another is cheap & the fine quality goods. It took us a long time to walk on sidewalks and to walk about and see what was to be seen. Silks as cheap as in Canada, cottons cheaper than in Canada, but we must pay a fair price for a good article. Instead of making change as in our country, so that you receive any money, the present goods at the nearest bank & there are many of them, so one is never far distant. The clerk there returns the exact sum, & you pay him & receive the change, while the bill is paid. In went to the waiting room, & found medals in a coat ring circular room with palms & green plants, mosaic floor, oak furnishings. Carriages of marble & several old women in attendance. The clerks were very polite & obliging and although the day was pleasant. In had rather a funny experience at lunch. He asked for better breakfast, with coffee & chocolate. The waiter brought bread. In

Thursday, July 19, 1910.
In view - not very early, & made on way by foot to Pont Neuf & then took train for the celebrated Bon Marche. In passed on in way back in hospital, then in sick children, hospital

said he didn't want it, he wanted rolls, & to make matters plain, I drew with my fingers the horchols like rolls w. had at breakfast. He produced a slice of marmalade, again tried to explain & he looked real. They were not milk, so I could get the chocolate, & so he had each a very small cup of milkless coffee, of which we said we drank. It was disgusting. C. looked faint so we made our way to a bakery, picked up all the things we might very delectable might not. Some fruit, got started to a point near by & eat on lunch.

The evening I occupied in writing notes of the preceding day.

July 30 - 1910

Thursday July 30 - Friday - The night was actually hot, & this morning the sun fairly poured down. It is said it has not been so hot in Paris for 100 years. We were not much anxious to reach our destination, after the most difficult matter of making out nearly a week's accounts, we started for the fair early this am. Our first trip was to the bank, then to the Colonial, lunch & rather a long wait, due to some dinner. It was joined by Mrs.

hidden who wanted to see the art galleries so we crossed the bridge, & turned down the Rue de Valenciennes, a rather nice way, & walked toward the building we wished. As the sun was so very hot, we decided that as much as possible in shade, and so in place of going straight to the gallery, we strolled through the galleries of the various nations. I think this would be very good, because each is in some way interesting. It is like a sort of trip to a foreign country. First we looked through an exhibit of minerals.

Paris

Texas

Green

Sweden

up more than two or three of the best, pure, thing dresses, & these things containing the same blue or orange to the building, the green colors, & that came above, a building in other regard, equal to perfection. Don't think another to make the first in style & etc, but which by the pillars is so nice about and so covered with, in noted trees the beautiful rocks of all kinds & colors & laid some fine work, and the reproduction of some other more found in the the royal park.

Sweden's building is most peculiar, I all kinds of shapes, one like a tower, several small ones with domes & pinnacles. It has an architectural beauty.

Sweden

Denmark

Spain

Germany

It is really a very interesting & beautiful. One would say it is a very fine building & very nice. It is very nice to see the building. Denmark has a very pretty building, with two small towers on top, one toward the sea. In the center is a delightful scenery which reminds one of tropical regions. There is a large green very picturesque to behold. It was however very fine, but more like a curiosity, & some like a shrine.

Spain's building is a skeleton, covered with a white & decorated as marble. The interior of the middle was built in the form of three arches or covered in fantastic stained glass. The very fine color & richness attracted me, one piece of the night color, another of the new blending of colors, covered with gold.

Germany's building is a tall, conical tower, & within the white pillars on a white oval nation, with increasing slope as represented by models, & a dome of copper as represented by models. The tower is made of the same material. There are fine pictures & very fine staircases, & others of like especially

Denmark

Belgium

Great Britain

directional we remaining & ultimately found. Germany's looks so beautiful, & such a good building. It is very nice.

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with the General Comptroller, of which the most
 interesting to me was some time about the fact
 of the Imperial Bank etc. The Imperial Bank,
 I might have supposed had there not been no
 main local headquarters about the Capital
 then devoted to local notices regarding -
 business receipts - the General Comptroller's Council
 table in the top floor, a statistical table
 in the lower one, - enough to show an interesting
 view.

The Canadian building is not up to the
 height, but the building is very good. Look at
 the two colonies of the post. British has its
 own building, a very fine one, & an excellent
 display of carved wood - carved cases, a carved
 display, carved ivory, & all kinds of fine
 eastern ware. In the tea room of the British
 building the walls are decorated in green silk
 with fancy jackets of pure solid gold stiching, &
 patches of pattern stuff.

Canadian tea room under a chintz tea
 room was not a criticism. Canada is
 full of fish, minerals, furs, cold storage,
 furs, birds, minerals, peculiar to the country

note. Guilded also has some time. and from no description
 one or more of the top of the tower at the top.

frank saw, stone, agricultural implements,
 jewelry, bicycles, leather, shoes, pictures of
 the dentation, or the C. P. R. even to
 a sleeping car made up. There was quantity,
 also quality, but very little white or teal
 in arrangement. There was a N. S. line
 of reproduction. The architecture so little, I would
 have remarkable. It seems to be the
 all right sort in decoration, especially for
 the hotel.

But then looked on again, the same
 fair, & took a long one trip to Paris - I did
 it as not so long as one might think. It
 was not - there was here to be seen of the
 & the crowd of the latter latter better than here
 so welcome. - he looked upon it as a sight -
 the great gathering in the museum, - so
 with each die, & a quiet stand as they take
 for a right look in the busy day city.

Sunday
 July 22, 1910

. This was a "do nothing" day, occupied in
 resting writing home, & packing up.

Monday
 July 23, 1910

be sure at six o'clock against an early, &



Zürich

Aug. 7th. We arrived here the evening of the 7th. Aug. at the same time as the contestants & prize winners in the "Swiss" & gymnastic competition held somewhere outside of Zürich. Consequently, we were welcomed by an immense crowd of people, who cheered as the long procession passed by, & who followed the bands in great excitement. After a long wait we at last reached Hotel Capetian - which is something of a 4th R.C. 2nd only for both new women. It is a high airy building, in a nice locality, easy of access, & well furnished & suited for a second class hotel. Our room is bright, has a balcony and good floor of egg-oiled parquet. Two single beds, two commodes, a chest of drawers washed stand with marble top, a wash-basin, table, gas extra bed & head like rose immense arm chair, & three chairs, & a bench supporter. The view from the window is excellent for the observation of red the rocks, several back windows. I am reminded frequently of Sumner's description & observations in the poem "Lovers to the 10th".

Aug. 8.

After the double cross backpack of rods & Brethren, hats, blue hats & long & Jim, we started

not find in the Federal Bank & then to the R.D. The former has its entrance in a side street, & with it is so much like several banks, only that instead of the wire eyes to which we Canadians were accustomed, this was glass partitions about three ft high, with floor above which passed & then were suddenly about again. To reach the Bank we turned almost north, & then proceeded along Bahnhofstrasse to the west. We went somewhat further, & turning toward the river, saw front windows at the R.D. - a fine large stone neoclassical building. Opposite it in the Stadthaus, just being finished, Bahnhofstrasse is the street of fine stores, of which we saw. We wandered home by a side path along the bank, past the Stadthaus, & finally taking a narrow passage leading in the direction river, then along, up, & down narrow cobble-stoned streets, around squares, across squares & was on at home.

In the afternoon we went shopping, saw very fine shops, & long alleys & courtyards. Near the shop windows are often set very large, so that great grey stone buildings look like pictures

buildings rather than shops.

Aug. 9.

Monday, we set out much against our will for St. Gallen, since there had absolutely proved in so many like visits that not a really made flesh, since there did me find, we could we have we made without much expense. So we spent our precious day for what seemed almost nothing. However, we saw a beautiful party with a boat, near the a peninsula where the dogfish were frequent & of superb mountains, where we could see some castles, near there there a lake. Well, then a stairs, then a courtyard, of a stairs then the a more down, that were well looked to with us, & reached at last a small room filled with pictures. I must have seen this for a while the display of which appeared to me. It was indeed one what after the fashion of mine, but this was a more building at the side, & to the center of this the cover was caught in a kind of a with part. We saw that as we passed were fine shops, a wide passage with vaulted roofs, & it led into a square with surrounding a fountain, & behind the middle of the square was lined with all kinds of shops. The square too was very large, had a

the thing to combine a cloth and sheen with
removed, & have no strip back part, where
has, cloth - upon accumulation! - here are
departmental stores here as in Paris, London
Ed. & Canada, & usually they are cheaper
than the Paris, which are really handsome,
& reminiscent of a dream. I saw little being
worn by hand. Serial is noted for its city
manufactures.

July 10. This was Co's birthday, & possibly I did not
know I had to say, & she had her a blouse.
I recalled myself to Liding my father under
my coat.

July 11. I worked on at the vestibule house, & I
wrote letters & read a little sleep.

July 12. He wrote home, & I did not, as had I did.
I went to church twice, & only at one -
the minister chided me by reading a book on
the road. We went down a short piece, which
being interrupted means a very narrow street, and
narrow very narrow ones, such several formations,
& which as well as other Swiss cities shows in
them, across a square, along a via verde by the
river, scarcely a yard wide, low, & cobbled.

across the cathedral square, between the whole church
quarters, a low building with back of the
from last, & others, along the narrow street, & down
it we emerged into a wide one, where was the church
one. Following this, we turned back up to the
square square with that line, the whole
square. It seemed a quiet old town
country - a Protestant one, I think, with
back of it is the English church, which is
square to the cathedral, & is a very old
building in the city, & is the church of the
various nations - where we had a very
catholic time. The contrast of being Protestant
was very amusing, & one of the things
among the whole night up by the side of the
I did not say we went to the same service
in the morning, & I had to go, & I began to
early hour of mine, & then to the day.
That is not the way service.

By the way, it was a great difference
between the Protestant & Catholic churches here
is more greater between the countries, & those
of the latter, as we can see that as leader
of the cross, usually of black work - being that

some other of black, white, & sometimes blue
with a yellow, & some effect. Here, the
and some in one, decorated with natural lines
to others, the in the form of a cross, or a
line, or all simple & unadorned.

My first experience was in the photo-
grapher's studio, & I had to be
photographed - the photo taken by my
camera, & I was, but of that, I got
better, & I had a very good
I was impressed that was very good to
be. The picture taken in hand with
these taken of the book as the book
are very nice - very clear & distinct, but
an old photo in comparison is very good to
but my mountain views, & some people I
took and it was all good.

After writing my letters, Co's work first
to the superintendent, the cardinal of Zurich.
It is a large ancient building of the 11-13
outside is large, plain, because a few
two towers which were not finished but now have
been. Shaped tops - white flowers, & one side
into a hunched up figure of Charlemagne with

in golden crown & sword. The door has
been so good, but the carving in
way. Below it is a small figure of a
patron, & the whole, the whole, as
there for the red & white, the
the organ, & that was the
with seat. Such is the
which is the whole, & the
the whole, & the whole, & the
with - & the whole, & the
After service in the
has been a number of
Partly by the
the church, but may be
a letter from the
office. And so he
I was
of the
were his
in the
Zurich's
with rare
however
Zurich's

the church was the center of the Reformation in
 Switzerland. It was by the way, in a Protestant
 city. It was not a church. The center was
 not a church. It was not a church. It was not a church.

We found him in the museum. It was
 in the museum. It was in the museum. It was in the museum.
 We found him in the museum. It was in the museum. It was in the museum.
 We found him in the museum. It was in the museum. It was in the museum.

books, pamphlets, sketches of some very ...
 other ...

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...
- 5. ...
- 6. ...
- 7. ...
- 8. ...
- 9. ...
- 10. ...
- 11. ...
- 12. ...
- 13. ...
- 14. ...
- 15. ...
- 16. ...
- 17. ...
- 18. ...
- 19. ...
- 20. ...

paintings, manuscripts, some letters & his journal.
 a letter to his wife.
 From this museum we passed into the ...
 The walls were decorated with pictures
 of leading men of the Reformation. Luther, Zwingli,
 Erasmus, ...
 The first ... printed in 1544. ...
 ... daughter ... child ...
 ... in 1544 when the Wasser Kiche was literally
 in the water.

In the afternoon we ascended the ...
 from which on a clear day one can see clearly
 the Alps capped with snow. ...
 there was large enough to make the ...

very very dense, & he was much disappointed. The
 amount of the mountain is ...
 the ... of trees. The ... from the
 station to the summit, a rather ... road is a
 charming ... me, shaded by the trees except
 here & there where we had glimpses of the ...
 below. The whole city, & the ... of the lake,
 the valley & river, with the ...
 were a fine panorama.

- in the evening between ... we had a concert
 in the ... preparation as follows.
- 1. ...
 - 2. ...
 - 3. ...
 - 4. ...
 - 5. ...
 - 6. ...
 - 7. ...
- The was not enough ...
 please me - it was to ...

Aug. 14/90. This morning when we walked into the ...
 ...
 ...
 ...
 ...

Heinrich Pestalozzi
geb. in Zürich am 12. Jänner 1746
gest. in Brugg am 17. Honym 1827.

Rector der Armen- und Schulhof
Pfeifer des Volkes in Genéve und Contende
zu Stanz beten der weissen
in Burgdorf und Mönchenbuchsee
Gründler der neuen Volksschule
zu Yverdon, Vorgesetzter der Menschheit
Mensch, Christ, Bürger

Alles für Andere, für sich nichts.

Segen seinem Namen!

Nov. 3

Studied back again at the Speer, he returned the
quite 9 rooms to the left. At the first was a good
philosophical library of books & periodicals - the latter
all the leading ones & in the 2nd cabinet 1000
more or less, where in books which to fully 6000
more in number of what's left, we could find such a
library, as well maintained, as would go 10-12
to read of it were there?

Nov. 5

Mechanical elements of engineering; an excellent
work from the Maschinen-Prüfung-Schule in Zürich.
Also geometric drawings etc.

Models in drawing, for practical engineering students,
of architecture.

From the Pestalozzianum we went along a
narrow street, the river on our side, to the high
embankment of the path in the street to a fine
post building above the river. And here we
collected a man there. By several of the bridges
there are built in the water, mills, & shops &
in the building, quite in the water, the water
going under them. We climbed two high hills,
& reached the Polytechnikum - a large building distant
to the university, with its outbuildings & all branches
of science, medicine, theology. The main building
is remarkably fine, but it is creditable that
the same is happening for that reason. There are other
buildings for personal rooms etc. Museum of geology,
zoology, botany, several laboratories, a medical
school, various clinics, clinic of the blind, school
of forestry, Chem. Laboratory, & a host of things.

There are some of the books - handbooks, & collected
encyclopaedia des Erziehungs und des Volksschule
- Educational Union, & Journal of the College of
Professors - Abhandlung für die B. S.

9 a note of the form 7. On the 10th August 1827
English Lang. held. In foreign some students, at
St. Hugh's hall, Lond. Lady Mrs. Birch & Keck.
with their son.

Journal of Education.

Address "The Publicist Journal of Education Office
3 Routhway, St. Paul's Church, Lond. E.C.

Subs. 7s.

The Practised Teacher.

33 Paternoster Row, London E. C. (75).

Nov. 11

Five physical science addresses, minerals, woods
fossils, birds, seeds, growth of all animal forms,
library of about 1000 in size in Switzerland, &
much material made into lectures & could make
a list of cedar, for example, a game for her students
need & importance.

Letter from, either in the last address or before
Plastic cards of various kinds; several of them
of my various collections; books on iron, water, & the

he obtained a curriculum in the morning, had much
pleasure in getting over it.

Aug. 11: On the morning we went shopping, largely in
relating search of something for the wedding. We found
some very handsome bed covers, also articles -
the Italian dress, & had one of the former at each
of the shops. From an exhibition we went to the
Museum in a building from, found there not only
German, Swiss, French, & English, but also
also English & Italian.

In the afternoon we went to the Swiss
National Museum, a vast museum - a building
& unique building behind the main road, & was
connected to a beautiful park. The museum is
a collection of minerals, & geology, the Swiss
preservation of the Swiss, & the collection
of various parts of the book in the world.
The return at the bottom to the left, require
an ancient work used in connection with the
like that of our hills. The collection there
are some old traditional folk.

For description of the various forms, see
catalogue.

The program is a masterpiece; left [?].
The music was enchanting. With [?]
The [?] is beautiful. The [?]
The [?] is a special collection. The [?]
The [?] correspond to the [?]
The [?] are of special charm.

Thursday Aug. 16, 1911. All day shopping in C. Bought [?] at very moderate prices.

The [?] are [?] of the [?].
The [?] are [?] of [?].
The [?] are [?] of [?].
The [?] are [?] of [?].

The program was as follows.

1. Präludium in der Nationalh. "Lithuania".
2. Concerto "Missa" in G. Liszt.
3. Concerto in G. Liszt.
4. Concerto in G. Liszt.
5. "Lithuania" in G. Liszt.
6. "Lithuania" in G. Liszt.
7. "Lithuania" in G. Liszt.
8. "Lithuania" in G. Liszt.

The [?] are [?].

The music was enchanting. With [?]
The [?] is beautiful. The [?]
The [?] is a special collection. The [?]
The [?] correspond to the [?]
The [?] are of special charm.

Friday Aug. 17, 1911. The party [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].

The concert [?] was [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].

The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].

The music was enchanting. It is not to my taste.
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].

Aug 18
Saturday

Notes
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].
The [?] are [?].

Berlin, Germany.

Sept. 1. 1920. We arrived in this, the third largest city in Europe about 10.30 P.M. Having, however, accompanied my son, so that a room was reserved for us, we did not see much mind the late hour. On the way, we had consulted Baedeker about Berlin also, had made out accurately what it would cost, & gotten into mind all the questions we should ask; & of one of the aggravations of foreign tourists is, that the entire moment it is apt to desert me. In alighted from our compartment of Traubwagen, with a nice-looking steward porter, to whom I returned the cheque - who went with us first to a distinguished-looking gentleman, who proved to be a policeman with a bundle of cheques in his hand. Three one of these cheques, as Baedeker had told us, 1st class, 2nd class, & typical dormitory suitable to persons with baggage. He asked therefore for a Kapokdormittel, was given one & a cheque check with a number on it, the porter went with us to find the cab-heap on number, & when the baggage arrived, he set off for the Christliches Hospiz in Gendarmenstrasse. Pick-ups on the Hochp. or Vreschleiers in January! In all sense of pleasant treatment,

Sept. 2.

& cleanliness. Our room was up high, but was quiet - a desirable feature of a room in the city, he found he had the usual two beds, commodes, washstand, bureau, sofa, table chairs, & so on. all these were in, three brass bed room for us.

Sunday. delightful day of rest; he arose so late we did not breakfast, but about 10.30 so started out @ 9 walk. To go & service in the processional hall of the cathedral. This hall is within 5 or 10 m. N. E. of the city. They have service in there every Sunday. I was surprised to see so many men, many young, many middle-aged, mostly old men. I should judge by the way in which they bowed their heads & slept - one man seemed to be perched by his neighbor. I think to remain was good, but was too tired to listen with interest. The afternoon & evening were spent in reading & sleeping, & reading a bit about the water table which I found in an old book on "The Town" in the library.

Sept. 3.

Monday. Our dear Canadian friends had very kindly given us numerous addresses in Berlin, & so the beginning is not very cheap by the month, we could not purchase till, he had therefore to see out his things.

Here, I may mention, in the last Verzeichens we were taxed 25 pf. office per day as Trippl & Trip, & the other with. At the latter, we were charged 1/2 with in Trippl. But after we had travelled some time, we are only to thank for what all in black words.

In took the car first to the P.O., & not without tripulation took in bundle of letters. 1.30 to get into postage, by the way, but they were cheap at that, my brother's pile contained eleven, never saw letters was appreciated! he could hardly wait till we came to the nearest square to read them. The three times out to be the chief garden, a very large & handsome square with fountains, seats, & fountains in three sides by the new Cathedral. Old museum, & the river before the Emperor's palace. It was indeed at one time Royal garden, was later made into a drill ground, & last took its present form. But these matters, my dear boy, we learned later. In looked for nothing but a vacant seat in the sun, & sat ourselves down to read what was fine precious bones than their weight in gold.

From the first garden we crossed the Schlosser Brücke, & walked past numerous fine buildings to Sinter den Linden, the Champs. Elysees of Berlin.

It's a lovely street, & Berlin is so clean & well kept. It is a pleasure to walk about it.

But on business this day, was not sightseeing, but looking at boarding houses. First, we looked up at the house, & that address proved to be an hotel. So had to find a very fine, but we felt unwilling to pay quite so much as 2 1/2 per week if we could do better than in Friedrich street, so left on way, going to my destination. I had dinner in an out of the way little restaurant, was for the hundred times? To get we had cocoa, all the things better we wanted, & a delicious something made of the white eggs, covered with whipped cream. Kindred the address was also expensive, but we the 15th happened me, at the second we waited near an hour for Frau Pastor & appear. But she had forgotten we were waiting, & when at last we called ourselves to be remembered, a dear fat, kindly kindly German housewife greeted us, with all kinds of pardons for having forgotten. Her house was full, however the address was not. So Henry we searched our list, we turned in weary feet home ward. But no. I hope we had more time to follow these. In took an afternoon tea at a restaurant where the man inquired whether we wanted it with rum or milk.

we again started on our way. He had heard of the family we wanted to see, but the jealous porter & his usque wife told us there were rooms like had in that house. So the Clerk got us next to see them. In the first place the porter was more than half drunk, but after seeing his wife carefully, I concluded in night ~~times~~ ~~times~~ to be sure the merits of this building. In passing thro' a corridor into a court, he asked once an immense square kind room of some kind. These were stable to, off the parlour & at the very end of one, we turned in, went up for a fine flight of well lighted stairs, & went down two rooms. But the sleeping one had no windows at all & both were but scantily & poorly furnished. In these in the parlour we were asked $\frac{1}{2}$ per week.

Then we came home, buying British & Russian in the way, & making an extra one a spirit carter in his own room, we had our supper by ourselves. This is indeed pleasant, for really one's head as this to one's liking, & there's a certain novelty about it all. In always get my dinner out.

The evening, we spent writing letters.

Sept. 4/110. In asked for addresses for rooms, & Lemmy been Tuesday. told of me, we walked a long long way, only to find

that the room was but for one. The lady was a dear kind soul, & spoke so nicely with us, in such a motherly way, & invited us to visit her, but we were charmed to say go. On our way back we asked at nearly every sign of a furnished room we went on, climbed hundreds & hundreds of steps, but all to no avail - some were for gentlemen, some taken & when they were they in the world they should bear the sign up, & make for suitable stamp, & yet to none then I turn, come & I rented only in Oct. 10, after dinner, we rested, & talked, & then called just to call on the Misses Kullmann who we learned was at Sir John's house, called of Kilsen St. he had a very pleasant call, having an introduction from Miss Coleman. We came to,

Oct. 4/110. A knock at my door at six o'clock woke us for our case. Lemmy to remind us it was the day of our departure from Berlin. There was the usual talk, which despite our experience in travelling still to often accompanies our leaving some piece, things do accumulate, and one is always pained at the increased size of the trunk which which must hold all that went go into the trunk.

Miss Kullmann's Kullmann & kindly came over once at that early hour, and as we had all our good friends farewell, & started with their good wishes.

We had need of these, for at once we fell into the inevitable deceptions of the cab man, Dater, & Kullmann. The middle one carried our trunks up on our arrival - so of the last named had carried them down & had ordered the cab for us, & asked the surmounter sum of 75 cents, which we cut down to 50. The cab man charged nearly a dollar, which was not quite so bad, & we must pay ten cents to have the things carried from the cab, & 25.00 extra freight on our trunks. However, we did get through at last - at 7.30 found ourselves seated in a 3rd class Reichsbahn compartment. Our omnibus charged heavy times during the day, & we were in the same place until seven at night - 20 min.

There was an enormously fat German with great glibly
cheeks, heavy blood shot eyes; a young but hard hearted
one, very ready to help in any thing he could; a fine
looking intellectual man with the sweetest manners;
both maiden of fine & age; another valuable German
a type of one kind, who hates the English, had been
visiting Paris, who asked questions above, & told us
we should stop off at Versailles & see the place.

In had to change cars at Versailles. The coach
had to run the distance of Dutch & Belgian custom
where however, one showing on steamer tickets on
baggage, was passed, & we had reached Antwerp
after a journey of sometimes two. The palace of
Hotel de la Paix met us, & in her found the
place a model of quiet, cleanliness & good service.

Oct. 5, 1900.
Antwerp.

We started not quite late this morning, both some
walking, we found however, that the bank was hard
to find & when we did find it, we had to wait till
about 11 o'clock for our horses. So we set out to see
what we could hope find. The streets of Antwerp
including the sidewalks are of cobble stones that
are rarely clean, the streets are washed. The center
part of the city is the oldest, & of course borders
on the river. There are lines of low buildings,

rather picturesque in appearance, & the street along
there is very busy with heavy teams etc. A surprising
city is very apt to be so fine as an island one, for
centuries & their families are not of the best type of
people. He are continually surprised at the facility
with which people here speak English. Of course they
speak French & Dutch & rather a number of
all the streets are double named; but the English
has the real account quite nearly that of Antwerp.

Bourne

The grandeur of Antwerp, has declined since the
former days of Eudern Charles V, & the wealthy
guilds, & the wealthy League, but there are many
remains of the olden time. But to return to the
order in which we visited the place.

First the Bourne & exchange, a building almost
surrounded by the buildings, next at the entrance,
some of which are very narrow. Our visitors are
immense grandeur. Not a glass road, so high
that the bank is far above the gallery. It was built
1564-72 & success the one burned in 1805, but it has
been built in the same style. It is 50 ft. high, & the
hall itself is 50 ft. long, 44 ft. wide, has a double
row of arcades with 65 columns. Several other young
are well preserved in a brownish - olive tuff arch.

The gallery has 55 columns, a ceiling of it is also
of wood of the lower end Commercial Office. All
around the lower arcade are seats, & it is too steep
down to the hall proper, the floor of which is mosaic.
The ceiling is supported by an iron framework
narrowly made, one a proper vine with leaves open,
another which is the raw other stock etc. There are various
arms of Belgium on the ceiling of the ceiling, the
kind of which is not of glass, but of wood. It is very
the glass being on each side.

Place de la Paix.

From the exchange we went out on the Place de la Paix,
formed by running over a canal, a wide handsome
business street, the center of the street railway, which
is the by one all horse cars. In this street are
the Royal Palace which had been built by a wealthy
citizen of Antwerp, the house of the king's parents
adorned with a hall of the center.

Cathedral.

After breakfast in that street we walked along the
with various old crooked winding stone paths
which until we reached the Cathedral, we crossed
on great fish tanks a view of Antwerp from the
top, so we climbed the 50 steps to the great
gallery, & the other hundred to the second, and
marshes down on the pavement there which the

old wind had swept clean for us, & took a long
view of the city. The day was so clear we could
see the towers of some distant city, the somewhat
dimly. But Antwerp itself well exposed on long
climb. Of course the view is a kind celebrated
one. We can not only Antwerp at your feet, but
the slow wandering Scheldt, the docks, the city
from all parts of the world, the wooded hills
in which Napoleon wanted to build a city, and which
time then his numerous occupation. It were
able by the help of our map to identify the chief
places of interest, as well as to enjoy a bird's eye
view of me & the object a grand view of cities in
horizontal view. Judging Antwerp by its center,
is like judging Montreal from what we see
between the station & along the docks & see's
little.

We had not time to go inland then, & we went to
the bank, were first directed to the sea office of
the Red Star line, the city office, and
a long & agreeable walk to Antwerp, only some
back settle on accounts in the city.

The meeting we had to occupy in Antwerp
up.

Oct. 6. 1900. This morning was another of departure. I had the address of Miss E. M. P. for an beloved home without me. In P.S. Huntington in early days, she has a pleasant abode, & the description seem nice. May the dear girls be saved from sickness.

I got out early & wait all day over my from state. So went at once to the Cathedral as a first place for one feeling bad. I bought some *Messerschmitt* in the way, visited the R.D. & then entered the Cathedral. It is in the shape of a cross, a dome over the centre of the cross. There is the nave with three aisles on each side of it. The outside one takes up entirely with chapels of all kinds. They are some of hollow work celebrating paintings here, which may be seen in the apse. The whole is of grey stone, rather solid, the floor has many memorial stones. The stained glass is beautiful. The paintings of course fine, the wood carving marvellous, & the whole interesting. It would be desirable to see it all, but I must be near to be understood. The wood carving of the Choir stalls, the pulpit, & a large space of the Confessionals caught my fancy. There are

series of figures set over their wooden sides high, but so delicately & truly wrought out of wood. There was also fine carving in some of the altars. The celebrated painting, "Modelled from the Cross," "Consumption," & "Kissing the Cross," are beyond my power of description.

From the Cathedral I went to St. Paul's, which is richer & warmer than the Cath, partly because so much smaller. Within there is a magnificent organ, & in the old time is an orchestra of 100 males. There are some fine carvings very curious & the articles, a wood carving set along the sides to the height of six or seven feet - large figures carved in wood. The work of the carvers of the altar cross what entering has been. In the centre is a great canopy, & below that on a high perch stands a pedestal, & rather base, entirely covered by the process, & a figure of a virgin carrying a Child, each with a crown of precious gold, & lighted with diamonds, & the virgin has a long sweeping dress of white & gold. This whole being is on a carriage & is borne thro' the streets in a procession; also some large of sculpture

Calvary

Calvary. Outside is a most curious affair made of various stones - a kind of garden, called Calvary. A diagonal walk leads to the main part, a Christ at the top, & figures of the three thieves, on each side, & the prophecies & evangelists, & underneath the feet of the Calvary figure is the tomb of Christ with a cross, & below that the one in Jerusalem. In the top is a series of faces in bas-relief & sad figures of Jesus about them - such a picturesque affair altogether, & of some respect & welcome.

R.R.

A ride in the street cars round the city that Antwerp is duty. The street cars of the city are very fine indeed. Their railway is a marvel of beauty, both now seen & towards & when the departing wheels and in Gothic & rather French fashions turned, & are indeed marvellous & cars with music in various patterns. Lastly, a ride to the other museum. This was in eleven times the Castle of Antwerp, in other dangerous conquests, & were destined to many purposes of the imagination. It is a picturesque building, & affords

Steen

from the promenade along the river. It is much like the old castle in the winding stone stair cases, the queer old rooms, old fashioned chimney, stairs here & there, steps were perfectly, & irregularly laid out according to the condition of the times. I am an admirer of some things here.

Room I

The next bed, closed in at the head, & contained; silver banners; carved spinning wheel of, & containing pottery, & other things.

Room II

Looking up the winding stone stair case. Taken bed closed in at the head, & another closed in top & one side, all finely carved; quaint old projecting fire place finished off at the head with figure. The ceiling was of wood, old lead and beams, laid together and with iron clamps.

Room III

Very old painted plaster ceiling, plaster walls, old worn red brick floor. Here were four very handsome carved stone chests; beautiful glass; the head of the statue of the Count of Antwerp 1765; hat & rather below 3 ft. high, 6 ft. long. Cheston of 18th century, with anvil block which looks like a horse's tail. Models also of the gigantic parts.

Room IV

From then go up some steps, & down some steps. Antwerp clock & candlesticks - 2 old presses, - a fine oak cabinet.

- Nov 18. Silk tobacco water of altar pieces -
 - 17. the old chapel, ^{indeed} with others, a various old figures of the Virgin! It had a wooden roof a little open.
 We had also a fine blue dress.
 Nov 18. Old picture, old at 17 & century like
 - 19. Pictures framed of played tiles in white blue; canvas work, & bit of white wood unpainted; fine old tile plate; with tapestry, Brussels lace; probably this a part of the vestment cabinet.
 - 20. Old furniture.
 up a stairs from which found a balcony looking
 - 21. Shells, bones, fossils, old pictures -
 passage down to ground floor, leaving a wooden staircase of St. Christopher & the child.
 - 22. Ornaments, mummies; Egyptian antiquities; instrument of torture such as *Arctus* knife with which the most of paricides were cut off; spiked clubs; chain & all; lead cuffs chained close together; an iron officer's bonnet next chain'd close together.
 Arrived then at the porter's room, asked for a candle, paid a penny, went down to see the dungeons. They were mostly filled dark with

chests of stone mortar, some about ten feet square - some of same size, some very tiny ones. Wood had no light, more cold, dark, & dismal. Some had any manner of heating. An old wooden screen set against the wall, & in it was a square hole. The place was as silent as the tomb, & except in the breeze of whispering. The dim candle - candles always set three when you went there bright - seemed to add hours to it. I was glad to wear to day light, glad to reflect, that the fears which such torture was possible had fine by, & that the progress of light was made it possible to walk just in any way we choose.

From here, I took street car no. 2 & when I could not say I was going anywhere in particular, then I thought I had just as good as I could, I took another line back, passing the fine National Bank, & save myself some avenue.

I can not mention the Place de la Verte, with its statue of Richieu, near the Cathedral, or the large fountain of the Grand Place. On my return to the hotel, I wrote up notes

Oct. 7. 1890. packed up, paid my bill & departed for the beach. Now allowed to be without C! I took all precautions to secure convenience, ate lunch & nothing, went about early while we were still in the suburbs, got into the station at 11, my pet followed me. At seven this morning we landed at Liverpool. For three or four years past English have been Liverpool Station London. We passed through some chief of which is Coldwater, & this typical English scenery.
 In the station, I had an attraction with a cabby, which a policeman promptly settled at a half the man's charge. The man said he was able such a kind looking body, might mind paying more, but my charity could not stand to cloakment cabmen, & I paid him only to the half penny. If I'm free when I reach home, it will have been some's skillful piece that did it.
 I arrived at Lark in peace at Rembrandt Hotel, than a nice room & breakfast.
 It has not seemed much like Sunday but I shall try to attend service this evening. I shall try to travel on Sunday, but I could not avoid the Sunday evening

London.

147.
 Oct. 7. 1890. South Kensington Museum. Science Library. Notes from meeting of Nat. Soc. Sec. 20, 1890.
 Sir J. Lubbock in the chair. First resolution, moved by Sir J. G. Fitch. "That the modern languages have no justified existence in the past, & can only appeal on wider support from teachers, & shall have the study of modern languages at heart."
 In the course of his speech to the motion he says: "In answer to teachers which is established mainly by the persistence of a protection of professional interests is apt to be looked upon by the outside public with distrust, & if not with distrust, at least with very scant sympathy, because it is felt by many that the professional interests of teachers are not always identical with the highest interests of the public. But an answer, Mr. Fitch, which takes as its highest object the improvement of teaching & in which its members by mutual help & conference to understand their work better & do it better, will always be entitled to the public sympathy & support, because the interests of teachers in that way are thoroughly identical with the larger intellectual interests of the public."
 The motion was recorded by Mrs. F. Adgwick.

was from an editorial in answer to an impetuous out-
burst of one teacher against the present lack of enthusiasm.
It is to us it seems that regulated enthusiasm is
at all enthusiasm, that the power to work is often the
best power, that to distinguish in practical life between
things essential & things non-essential is at all important
& to the teacher who has these faculties it will come
naturally to guard the fire within. To him educational
progress is a spiritual matter, & his beliefs

not that of iron age steel.

In pride of life the age of iron ends
But that of truth clear, feel deep, hear quick well.
The friend of Man desires.

The library of St. Augustine museum is a large
well lighted room, the walls covered in two stories
with books. The centre of the room occupied
by four long student tables, capable of seating
about sixty or more. Any visitor may have access
to the library for a small fee weekly. The floor is of
dark & light grey mosaic in geometric pattern around
the border, the centre is covered with common sitting
Silence reigns, & it is an ideal spot to study.
The walls & ceiling, as of plaster, rather dingy as is

always the case in London buildings. Books of Aldrich
& Gielstra, also of some of the poets & scientific studies
along the book case. There is the narrow gallery and
at one end, a balcony floor. There also are in some
cases in the usual form of libraries, divided into
shelves. I mistake some of these divisions as also
balcony floor.

From this library I went in search of the
educational section of it, which was to be found
in St. Stephen's House. Instead of reaching Cannon
Row, I looked for Cannon Street which is more than
a mile half way, and when at last I discovered
my mistake I was too late to remedy it. I
walked back along the street in which is St. Dunstan's
church in whose wall is placed the famous window
stone, the old mile stone of the Romans from which
all other distances were measured. It was assumed
that the stone had fallen back almost to its original position
"has in Christ's time lord of the city" Queen Elizabeth
was at Paul's Churchyard and being so near the great
Cathedral I could not resist the temptation to
I found some one lying dead, the cathedral was empty
so beautifully empty, the grass green playing, and
a host of people only too glad to watch from the

noise and hurry of the city, into a place of peace
and quiet & worship.

The Dominicans took me from St. Paul's down bridge
hill which ends in bridge street, then on the East of
me of the street in London, which is celebrated for the number
of churches of building there in it. In parish church
the law courts, a magnificent pile of buildings, down
the strand past Somerset House, & Chancery Lane,
and from there comes, this a lady's dress of
about to truston Road.

Oh - to see London, one should spend years and
do rough else, so much is there to be seen, & so
many things are hidden to the casual traveller.
Rougher is perhaps no doubt of it but when it
comes to a small part in London, how can one
manage it? Every inch seems to be historic, and
we could write volumes in almost every street
and church. Truly, there are some volumes in
being in a new country - one has a so much easier
task to see everything & understand it. Speak as
I have something of Berlin, but this I have been
visiting these weeks in London. I feel as if I knew
nothing of it yet. Oh London - big, dirty, complex, but
for all, so interesting & life-bringing.

Oct. 9, 1900. This day, being one in which the clouds of inclement
are gone, in company with a former actress who is
staying here, I started out to see Kent. We had first
to call at the Royal Comedy Theatre, where the audience
has an engagement, & from there on went to St. James's
Square, & thence to the abbey.


I attempt any description of the abbey is quite
beyond the power of my pen. We would sit upon a chapel
or chapel gallery at the ends of the choir & north and
at the miscellaneous monuments to their memory.

After seeing Pauline safely in her carriage I
went forth to find the Reading Room. Being alone I
saw the notice of the museum of the Royal Society
since establishment which found its attention drawn
by Dr. Prout. The chief interest some was to
see the Beaufort Hall, all that now remains of
the famous royal palace. It is 114 ft long, 50 ft wide
& 20 ft high. The ceiling has fine painting done by Rubens,
a narrow gallery runs all the way around the walls
are perforated 9 ft each and use doorway pillars.
No. 2 made it a chapel, which in 1590 was dismantled
& in 1740 became the museum of the R. S. Society. The crypt
the caravans are of the work of the old monks. There
are a host of interesting things to be seen here. And perhaps

is the model of the Battle of Waterloo in which 140,000 figures are represented. It is most carefully wrought and most worthy. There are models also of Napoleon's Army how the British attacked the Spaniards & French, & of Sebastopol, & Salamis.

I noted also the following things of interest. - A wooden cage 3 x 24 x 2 in which Mrs Noble was imprisoned in China 10 days in 1789-90, feet & hands chained, & no change of position allowed; a cannon ball, & ammunition of all kinds; a model of a gruyere and of all officers' shells in the Crimea; guns of all kinds; various records of all kinds; armor; European arrows with brass shafts, bullets of all kinds; spears of many kinds, a model of a carriage erected by Abbotson in recovering the sea-sore from St. St. Peter's wrecked 1830; a gun from the wreck of the Mary King time of Henry VIII; Bell from a Chinese temple 5 ft high (the bell 3 diam); ammunition belts, carried round the waist, bundles; a balanced umbrella, stretched on one side, seats on the other, pan on top of beam to carry medical appliances - capable of carrying 6 men at a time; life saving apparatus, board of four, water, whereby a life boat is shot out. A d. helmet hair, hat worn in last of campaign, his coat, a silver statue of him, his watch stand, diamonds & gem set to 5000 guineas.

him by the Sultan of Turkey after battle of the Nile, executed both of dress sword presented to him after battle of the Nile, portrait of Lady Hamilton, portion of a plaster-mould dress worn by Lady H, having embroidery on it in green silk & wrought of oak leaves & acorns of gold, & from each pattern buy an cushion & crown, & the work attended by Nelson, Bonite.

Drum of the 1st Regiment - blood stained ribbon & sack worn by the Whetstone slain Nov. 24 1747; relics from the Boer war; one package addressed to R. J. Heiler, a Boer who says "he must reckon that the English were all drunk, & that made them so bold"; Linnæus's Boer flag taken at battle of Palero Hill outside of Lady's well - Feb 27 1800.  Curious of late George the state healed down when army occupied Alexandria. Stationary Hospital's Spanish-charger; Albion's Bridge across the League - on arch blown up by English 1800 - 90 ft high, 50 ft above water line between the straits, when the English wanted to cross the bridge, Major Stipson invented an appliance of bondage which could be removed & replaced with ease. Army crossed June 1812.

From this interesting museum I found my way to the divine library, had a few minutes & read before

Oct 10 1900

the following class, then vented my way forward. The morning was spent in writing some necessary letters. I had a some useless work with my penman companion, had a rest, then rode on top of an omnibus to Carl's Court where Mrs. Maria's daughter, going along one of the streets, & my wife doesn't resemble them all, I found the passage of observations, of flags of all kinds. At 2 the following was the day of the Carnival in year of the widow & pleasure of the soldiers. In the evening I was in time to see the procession. A London crowd is something of a study, the various kinds of people their remarks, the words of voice and all are quite interesting. The procession consisted of bands of bands of Blotto mounted light, which called forth great applause, a live bull & a manward, a horse, nurses soldiers, gay carriages, men in khaki, Kruger, & a band of young boys devices. Men & women in fancy costumes carried boxes which were presented for collection. A flower boy had reserved seats on the tops of all available places, & voted their approval in the usual way. Soldiers of the Queen's other British corps were in order. Coming back on the omnibus I saw the crowds & crowds of people waiting for the return of the procession.

Oct. 11 1900 This morning after breakfast, I started out with the penman to take her to the British Museum. I must pay attention with this of course, and then shall tell of what I saw.

Talking of the British Museum, I was seized with the desire to see St. Margaret's before lunch. From the inside this is a very humble looking church, but its position between the House of Parliament & the Abbey alone would make it interesting.

Up till 1830 it was used Parliament attended here in a body on four days in the last century & the prayer book. The church was built in the time of Ed I on the site of one built previously by St. Ethelbert. It is simple, consisting of nave & aisle only the altar at the end of the nave, the organ fills the end of the north aisle, & entrance are from the S. end of the nave at end of the S. aisle. The ceiling is of wood plain dark boards meeting by groove, & the crowd by spaces of moulding finished off with carving at the corners. The nave is much higher than the aisle, & the windows are of plain glass. The walls are of grey stone - small stones put in in that showing in irregular manner characteristic of many of the old English churches - cathedrals. The church

between the stones is much in evidence. The floor is of grey flagstone, a red tile. The church has originally a south door, & was restored during the Restoration of Queen Anne.

The monumental tablets are many of them of a fine old. In this church Raleigh, Carleton, Wallis seem to be selected. Sir John James Harrington, who, chiefly as Lord. Newcastle, Waller, Pepys, & Mrs. Campbell were married.

The windows of the nave are some Roman than others the pillars between aisles cross are small enough. The arches of the last plain Gothic.

The windows of the aisle is behind the altar, & along the W. retreat, are the glory of the church. Nothing on the E. above the door is a window monumental Carleton in the centre Carleton at his right-hand, with names. Above Carleton, the motto "Fiducia". So the right-hand is a name by Henryson.

The prayer was light, more light, while this shall last. The church a glory giving in the night.

But not the charms which that light could cast till Harbours raised in the light of light, & light. The tablet bears the following inscription.

"So the nursery of William Carleton, who first

restored not (not Britain the art of building; & who d. in 1717, & earlier he seems to be in the abbey of Westminster. This tablet in some degree of one broken the literature of his country is so largely neglected, was raised anno domini 1710 by the Rev. Mr. Peck.

In the other aisle is a tablet to Raleigh. "Written by the church of this church was written

The Body of Sir Walter Raleigh K.T.

on the day he was beheaded in Old Palace Yard, Westminister Oct. 29th Anno Domini 1618.

Remains buried in the church. Remains in many places and that he was a great

Some of the windows is that above the altar, it was made at Exeter in 1618, was said to have been a gift from the town of Exeter to Henry VIII. Henry VIII. presented it to William Abbot. It was concealed during the Commonwealth, & in 1755 purchased at 400 £ for St. Margaret's. So fine are the windows, that an Mrs. Sinclair has written a small book about the church.

How so I shall not venture to describe them. When Queen Anne first came to the church, there was one fine window. Now there is but one filled. There is the Carleton window given by the Bristol, a memorial window of John Waller by Charles of Philadelphia, one to Raleigh by Anne, one to Waller Street by two ladies, one to Cavendish - said to be a very fine sample of modern stained glass. The colors are remarkably fine, & the whole appears clear & distinct. St. Margaret's was very much to Queen Anne.

After lunch, I returned to the library, making there in some time.

Oct. 12/90. Spent the day with the Haris's, having had a delightful time. He has the usual English afternoon tea in the evening. Now, there were two ladies beside ourselves, and it afforded me much pleasure to make them a study of the samples of English women. One was old, & inclined to be troublesome, but I liked her. She was at least genuine. The other was one of the intelligent, somewhat older kind, who possessed a pleasant face, but who said nothing really kind about anybody. She conversed, however, on education, on which Mrs. H. has very decided opinions, than from those, I learned

of to Haris, Turner, Simpson &c. Mrs. H. the second lady of whom I've spoken says the English are a very unexcited people. I like Mrs. S. the other lady very much. She had a fine kind of humor, but was so glad to find any kind of humor in England. Really, they are so slow to see a joke, & a pleasantry. There are some very interesting people here too, my dear journal, about whom I should speak but I prefer not to say but I am weary of the sight of a job & a fellow.

Oct. 13/90. Having early, I had opportunity to visit, and to take a long walk by joining down town. I paid a visit again for a few moments to the second house, then sought out the library. It is unapproachable to me at such a large noisy city as one suddenly at a moment's notice without any rest and leave the day. It was not St. Paul's Cathedral, another day into a plain little church or chapel. It is not far from where I am. I "rest" & "pray": what a nice idea! My church is one on church on Sunday? Another day, it was in St. Margaret's. There something was so still as the grass, & even the straggling night-bears were rendered by Henry H. I praise. Turn down Cannon Row, an old man

only getting to the street ladies to respectfully bid
n in an office door climb a chair stairs, & enter
to Education Library. You will find pleasant
Director, who will give you any information you
desire about Education in the Library, & you may
read there now the to you, you back to a copy
from five. No crowd that that of the Librarian's
an occasional cart resembling by, - all the streets
quiet in the very heart of old London, and all
the. When an Englishman makes up his mind
to do something, he may depend it will be well
and thoroughly done.

On after reading my letter, I lunched returned
here, then hurried off with the two young ladies to
see "Palms Casino". The play was given in
the Haymarket Theatre - a very small theatre it is
often being there in Berlin. But comparisons
are odious, so shall make none.

The central figures are Penelope, Ulysses, Calisto,
Circus, after all is a man or woman. There was
a large hall, with streaks of white paint over
the chairs & benches. My, when I was kneeling
it all he could not do it well, is surprising,
it has a rich full deep voice. He looked like the

likely, we would expect it so fast a man as Selvan.
Penelope was superb - The knowledge of his face, his rich
dark hair, the abundance of his clothes, when
he contemplated the stately of Selvan, & when I read
of Penelope's death. Penelope's address to the poet was
excellently delivered, and the poet was excellent.
Penelope did not lack respectably set. It seems
a miracle with the candle in the room being
or stepping forth.

It is unwise to describe the play. The tragedy
speaking to was very good, the parties - Penelope
was also. Callisto's costume of yellow cloth was
exquisite; a Penelope of white white was beautiful.
The treatment of the women parts, & Calisto's
with her was such a rest after penelope's
There is a reverence towards Calisto's & Spirit
penelope - in the scene, which I believe from
the words of the poet.

At the evening after dinner we sat by at
the table, being well entertained by the stories
of our German actress from Bremen. It is very
interesting, too, occasionally a little funny.
It is most amusing to hear her tell good stories
the few whom she cordially hates.

Oct. 11. 20.

The morning & evening I spent in writing letters
the afternoon my German friend of West & H.
Paris. In passed on our way through Paris, on
Old Bailey St. - and the day of the 11th of the month.

Oct. 12. 20.

It was late in the day, when my German friend
I walked down to Trafalgar St. to inquire after the
thing. In passed the great hotel which went
the beautiful Gothic monument steps of the
Government House a fine, genuine building was
used for public offices. It is said 1600 clerk
are employed here. A policeman was feeding the
dove which lighted all over him in bones &
shoulders.

From there, I sought out my beloved library,
making in my reading the following details.

There was comparatively little of that so-called
solidarity - a sense of responsibility, at once
personal & collective, which is necessary to the dis-
cipine & high tone of a great profession.

Here are some extracts from an article on the
schools of France. Belgium. The former notes only
I wish not simply the subject (names only) which
are to be taught, & the number of hours to be given
to each subject in each class each week. In France

	Students I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1. Religion	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
2. Writing	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
3. Pen. g.	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
4. Calc.	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
5. German	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
6. Greek	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
7. Mathematical	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
8. Drawing	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
9. Singing	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
10. History	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
11. Moral	-	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2
Less. per week	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55

The head master makes his own time table, sends
it to the Government for approval. He gives his teachers
the syllabus for a month. The school year is 10 mos.
the 1st mo. is given up to revision of the preceding year.
It is no so that of the preceding year, at the end of the
year the class is examined by the head master, &
teachers who form an examination board. Every
Friday after school a teacher meets with his pupils
for half an hour. All school business is not an matter
the Government, so a teacher who dismissed can
never again be re-employed.

In prog. the first lessons are object lessons designed to teach the child accuracy of observation & expression of what he sees. Then, plans are drawn first in the school room, then playground, then village, then country round about, & then come the beginning of physical prog. i.e. rain, snow etc. When the student reaches 12 he begins the history of food & in the prog. discusses the human diet prog.

Domestic Science - Cooking.

Educational act of 1870 organized elementary education. Since then, various subjects have been added to the curriculum. One of the first subjects in prog was Domestic Science. Teaching was taught officially 1886-82, commencing Jan 1882 on.

The teaching of the subject was first confined to three:

- a) The kinds of food suited to the requirements of the human body.
- b) The composition & nutritive value of different kinds of foods.
- c) The choice & preparation of foods.
- d) Farming & cleaning the dwelling.
- e) Bacteriology.

By several rules of health & management of the kitchen. Cooking had been taught in domestic science previous to 1870, when Dr. Buckminster of 10 years held classes in it in South Kensington, making the thing practical. In 1851, Liverpool, submitted a system of cooking instruction to the Education Dept. sent, including cost, estimated as:

In 1852-3, the cost included cooking among the subjects in girls.
 1. 20 lessons - 100 suitable places.
 2. Parents' objects necessary etc.

During the 18 years in which the Education Dept. included cooking in its list, the no. of girls who received a certificate qualifying for the Government grant was 48,000 and the total was 70,000 from 20,000 schools.

In 1880-6 there were 12,438 girls from 4,338 schools.

86-7	..	24,526	..	749
87-8	..	30,401	..	882
88-9	..	42,189	..	1,030
89-90	..	57,639	..	12,74
90-1	..	66,823	..	16,01
91-2	..	68,291	..	18,73
92-3	..	90,744	..	2,20
93-4	..	118,182	..	2,82
94-5	..	132,352	..	2,77
95-6	..	124,980	..	2,74

Reports of Inspectors say "It is gratifying to report that there is no diminishing of interest in cooking after the attempt is made. The experiment is remarkably successful. The teaching is thoroughly practical, the girls really enjoy their lessons, they are taught to be clean, & careful & economical, & such teaching is likely to be of permanent value."

The Educ. Dept. requires that the equipment of the kitchen shall be such as are usually found in the homes of the working people of the neighborhood. There are the instructions laid down.

- a) Through instruction shall be given in the first place, & primary methods of cooking, & that the teaching shall be systematic & progressive.
- b) That attention shall be paid to cleanliness, order & economy.
- c) The dishes taught shall be suited to the wants of the working classes living in the neighborhood.
- d) The children shall have a definite knowledge of the dietary value of the foods cooked.

Cleaning forms an important part of the cooking lessons. Working up of starchy, cleaning meats etc. Unscraping to begin with. Various methods of micing up cold meat, cold vegetables, old scraps

of food etc as demonstrated, & sometimes the girls bring used food from their own homes, & get plenty of practice. The number in a practical class should not exceed 15. - in demonstration etc. The lessons for a course extend over 20 hrs, during 20 of which receipts are required to actually cook with their own hands. Attention then is concentrated on dishes & how to serve whenever they which be in interest of the girls is kept up in the cooking lessons. The number of dishes prepared etc. And as had a list of cost price. Sometimes the pupils prepared are used by the teaching staff remaining the home time at school (one hour) - Sometimes in which, each dinner is arranged for the children. Sometimes girls are taken to market to be taught the best & most economical method of buying food. Receipts are kept by the girls in which are written notes on things, receipts of dishes, & special points to be remembered.

There are now 27 training schools of cooking recognized by the Educ. Dept. Some require an attendance of 10 hrs, others a few. In some places there is also taught laundry work. There are marked below with an asterisk.

The schools are as follows.

- * B. attenuata Polytechnic Institute
- * Bristol
Glos. Co. West End Sch. Sch.
- * Manchester Sch. of Domestic Economy.
National Society's Training School attached.
- * Bath
- * Bristol
- * Glasgow
- * Gloucestershire
- * Leeds
- * Liverpool
- * Preston
- * Sheff. Hall
- * Watford
- * Wiltshire
- * Wimpole & Norwich
- * Northampton
- * Newcastle-on-Tyne
- * Newcastle
- * Nottingham Tech. Sch. for women.
Salisbury

Branches of the National Union
for the Technical Education
of women in Domestic Science

- * West. Kensington - National Training School of Cookery.
- * West. Wales & Somerset - Cardiff.
Staffordshire County Council.

There is difficulty found in rural districts, there being no centre where several schools can combine. This was gotten over by a peripatetic teacher, but later the Educ. Auth. would employ any person giving satisfactory proof of knowledge & aptness in teaching, & such elementary teachers who spend 176 hrs. & above in a working school may teach this for a month in the school where she has been teaching.

Leamington, North. Sch., Newcastle, Birmingham all taught. (p. 175)

Oct. 10. 1902. 'We believe that a teacher who is competent to do better & receives a fair discharge, does the work best when he is given freedom in the choice of methods & theory & adopts the course of instruction & the means & activities of his pupils. The best permanent & valuable results of education are not those which can be elaborately displayed on an annual festival & report by the manager & his staff to the Govt. Committee & the House of Commons at Exeter. (p. 177) - P.

This morning before starting out, which was late, as I had time to read the newspapers, I made out a list of various things to see, & also at five I saw only getting my own lunch. I started first for the offices of the Wilt. Commissioner of Charities. I found there were several rows of offices, private ones, besides a large & commodious library reading room. The compilation shows the happenings of our own country during the past year & the 10th, then looked over ^{some} ^{of} ^{the} ^{files}, but soon to a study of the Report's results & statistics in England, from in the Statist's report of 1897-98. The Journal of which occupied me until four o'clock. Then, I went to a house next street that to see the Public Notices. There is a clean passage one comes to a waiting room for which there is a large room with both tables & seats divided by wire doors & walls covered with white porcelain. Reception was unimpeachable, & immaculate in its manner, & a help. Then, I went into the National Public Library, the first to be formed under the Parliamentary Act regarding Public Libraries, and from there, I had a visit to the Wilt. Adm. Office. Some notes I made from the Wilt. report. First, however, is a note for the file. A paper was

read before the recent convention, written by Mrs. Boyd and Miss Phipps of London on the educational development of the Province of Wales in London England.

In 1800 occurred the first Parliamentary grant of £200,000 for the promoting & extending education in England & Wales.

Reports in England made which were in part as of 1890.

- I Voluntary Schools in England
 - (1) Roman Catholic
 - (2) Wesleyan
 - (3) Baptist & Unit. Soc. (non-sectarian)
 - (4) Church of England, Wesleyan, Baptist, & Roman School Soc.

- II Board Schools.
 - (1) British & Foreign Sch. & the Educ. & Culture of the Poor Sch. formed by Lancaster in 1810. It has branches in Bristol, Bath, & several other places.
 - (2) Glasgow Training College Soc.
 - (3) Northern Training College Birmingham.
 - (4) Training Coll. of Queen St. Hall
 - (5) " " " " Suffolk Hall
 - (6) " " " " Swansea
- * Keeps a few free schools. Its income is derived

Wilt. Comp. Sec. Voluntary Sch.

from fees, Government grant, original trust funds.

Expenditure in 1897 £ 42,642 - 2 - 2

Parliamentary grant 24,294 - 5 - 11

English in the effect of from us in 1880 who incorporated in 1877

- 1) Mechanics of 4 hours training coll. & day
- 2) Chelsea
- 3) Battersea
- 4) Whitechapel
- 5) Chelsea

also 25 Victorian Training Colleges.

1877-8. Voluntary contributions £ 632,906

in Saddle £ 3,121,957 - 3 - 0

London Technicals, Training colleges: A. Group of five

- Hammersmith
- Westminster
- Liverpool
- West Hill (London)
- Handsworth (near Notts)

Voluntary Contributions £ 98,664

total grant. £ 391,674 - 17 - 5

English in established 1847 Training college at Westminster for men

Voluntary subscriptions £ 17,777

Parliamentary grant £ 221,830 - 9 - 10

A. Group some (w). Established 1830-35.

British School. Having a grant of £ 1000 from National Soc.,

Contribution £ 200.

Pub. grant £ 4930 - 15 - 0

It has two training colleges in London & one in

Statutes	Colours	accommodation	average attendance
(w) 11813	27802711		1504393
(w) 1018	350285		240191
(w) 460	181288		120488
(w) 1131	348994		281118

Board School 5087 2002724 2022500

Total 19907 6220108 4488000

Board School. Of these that of London is by far the largest & most important. In 1895 there were 1375 schools with 529352 pupils, an average attend. of 431.287. Number of teachers 1898 at a cost of £ 1,314,000.

Oct. 17-1900 In the morning I paid a visit to Lyndale Coll. & to the Parkes School, of which more anon. After lunch I went again to the Reading Room in Cannon Row.

At one place and one time this was devoted by the temperance society to an admirable economy. The women rented two small cottages & by the side of the town, furnished them simply like labourer's cottages

anted time in three quarters. The class was the girls, who would come three days in the week & two on a cottage, in three the other three days to the town. Each brought food from her own home, & washing. This experiment was very successful, the chief objections being that the provision was too small & more from place to place, & some cottages had to fight.

London Technical Education Board has a school where girls may learn such cooking, needlework, laundry as shall fit them for domestic employment. But the device is not only to fit the girls so concerned, but to better themselves among the labouring classes. See Tech. Board after 220 domestic responsibilities & help generally available in 5 rows, the holders to receive fuel, fuel, & the meals daily, & materials required for making their dresses during their being.

Girls are taught the processes of washing, mending, knitting, mending, sewing, washing, dyeing, & mending, with special attention given to flannels & woollens.

Domestic economy in girls' high schools is a matter considered outside of the curriculum.

Technical Education of girls. After from the report of 1899.

The proposed subjects to be taught are

- I. Home Crafts - Sewing, Basketry, Knitting, and mending, Papering & decorating.

II. Science & Art subjects going to the practical side of the above practical subjects as Chemistry, Physics, Hygiene & Physiology.

III. Subjects of general education as English, Gram. comp. lit., History, Geography.

- (a) Mathematics (arith. alg. geom.?)
- (b) Singing
- (c) Drill

The arguments in favor of this education of girls are

- (1) It is practical.
- (2) It is good following it would be directed was without help.
- (3) An mental power is not in the number of subjects of which we know something, but in our interest in study & our ability to learn.

- (12) It would be a useful handicraftswoman.
- (13) Practical ideas on life greater.
- (14) Power of science & imitation greater.
- (15) The sense of reality over the details everyday life.
- (16) Training in self-reliance & self-respect.

Handicrafts Home-making classes, such as the English, Japanese, sewing & reception to the children keep the whole school clean. Belgium. (1) They sit down to the dinner they have cooked & then eat properly at a well set table.

- reproduction. (2) They bring washing from home & learn how to do it.
- (17) They a small cooking stove & ordinary round table beside utensils as required.
 - (18) Children bring pots, knives, chrome coffee & tea saucers from home to be cleaned.
 - (19) Much of the time devoted to sewing, i.e. mending, making, table-cloths, towels, pocket handkerchiefs, repairing trousers, cutting down dresses & making from new. Often one scholar does the whole making for the family. Attention also to cleaning of pieces of cloth etc.
 - (20) There is little attempt to teach science. Only few lessons are given.
 - (21) The training includes an arrangement of each of

household furniture, or some cleaning of daily needs, nearly as arrangement of homework in a day, as making of a net with practical demonstration.

- (22) Mending & cleaning of a lamp, or some such articles for extra, forms, brasses, or repairing of seats for a bed, ribbon pins.
- (23) In one school, there is a map of the Belgian R.R. hung up, & the girls must visit and routes, times, trains etc for a journey, in another the girls make their own imaginary journey in their & balance each week. In another the girls make collections of remedies & appliances for accidents.

Board of Education in England.
 This consists of 11 Members who shall be appointed by Her Majesty—

- (1) Lord President of the Council, or one of the Lords.
- (2) Principal Secretaries of State.
- (3) First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury.
- (4) Chancellor of the Exchequer, or one of the Secretaries of State.
- (5) The Lord President of the Council, or one of the Lords.

Of the Board Council in Education (now abolished).
 Provision of this act also are, that incorporated for purposes of technical education must be in part may

and in the work of inspection. Schools are raised from 11 to 12. Superannuation act, pensions etc. Little expenditure by central boards in England. \$ 9775-502

Males	739 201
Girls	10,010-003
In 1897. Gov. grant to C. Eng. schools	3,969,870
Belgium	264,116
R. C.	482,162
Total	4,716,148
British & Overseas	558,664
Board Schools.	5,793,704
Total	11,068,509

tion of the great old Whitechapel menders of some ten years ago. The Baron. Her Majesty asked some time ago to take rooms in no end of the 15, although they did a little by their, the time was filled up with respectable people. The work is done side by side. The chief difference between this & other kind of mending is, that here the men sit side by side, their own work & carry it out at their own time, the work is regulated by the workers.

A visit to the People's Palace is very fitting after we to Lyric Hall. This fine new concert-hall was erected on the principles of the "Open House" - all sorts of conditions of music. The Lyric Hall is a large building, a fine hall, stained glass windows in the roof, gallery on two sides, a sort of orchestra in each side. Various organs, pipe-organ & harp, a pipe organ, piano etc. The concert are held weekly. Planning from it is a fine concert, who are very numerous. 500 tops & other dinner here daily. There are fine families, singing & dancing for the children, commencing early, gymnastics evening relay school under the name of Lyric Union Technical School, in the large library & reading room, there must have been 50 working men.

Superior Hall.

In particular of this most interesting place, one must turn to the reports. But general impression is fairly represented in the reports, French & central Ave. While the somewhat Century was explaining to me the various rooms we was joined by a gentleman & his daughter from Chicago. She was a beautiful girl much interested in University Settlements. Just behind the Hall proper, in which now we find a residence for young men, were committed

Oct. 19, 1900. The British Museum is situated in great Russell Street, it is a fine grey stone building, peculiar architecture, some columns, the interior is abundant with statuary representing the gods of the Roman Race, & allegorical figures, Mathematics, Science, Poetry, Music & Natural Philosophy. One enters an immense hall, from which opens to the left the Roman Gallery, to the right is the entrance to the library & manuscript rooms.

Entering the Roman gallery, one finds a fine collection of busts of Roman celebrities, besides various works of the currency of the Romans found in England. One finds a marble Antoin's daughter (supposedly), is refreshingly beautiful.

The third second & third floors Roman rooms are filled with ancient statuary as is also the present Roman basement, there are figures, busts, figures, mosaic tiles, reliefs, some original, some copies, all interesting to the eye of art.

In the Archæol. Room we viewed various figures, casts of figures of ancient times, a fine museum. We begin to describe a building containing treasures enumerated in some thousand pages Catalogues of museum. I shall mention but a few of the things seen as I

passed thro. First exhibited in the room of Egyptian antiquities were from the British Museum, they are the very same collection, containing many other things, it is the store of printed matter in studying out the ancient history. Some very excellent specimens are found here, also other, some pieces of papyrus - some of which I collected very much.

Each piece has to me the value of a book because of the interest & everything I have to see! The manuscripts, the books, paintings, bas-reliefs, in each everything was interesting.

Wed. 20th.

On 20th day some time ago, I went to the Museum to see some specimens of very fine fossil discovered in the museum, I was accompanied by a man of the name of Mr. J. H. M. I had some interest in the matter, and that day I was very busy. I had a lot of work to do, and I was very busy.

Then, I had a visit from a man of the name of Mr. J. H. M. I was very busy, and I was very busy. I had a lot of work to do, and I was very busy.

no use to.
It is a very interesting subject.

I. "The foundations" - a history of the development of American Education. Published by Messrs J. Phillips Son & Co. 117, Nassau St. N.Y. 1898. 1/2.

Journal. In my old correspondence, I find in this magazine a notice of the series of papers published in the New York Herald of 4-7. It was the evening edition for the first time as was the day we arrived in London.

- Notes of the day. I find that we are required to write a report on the subject, to be submitted to the National League of Education, on the 11th of the month. The subject is: "The foundations of American Education." The report is to be submitted to the National League of Education, on the 11th of the month. The subject is: "The foundations of American Education." The report is to be submitted to the National League of Education, on the 11th of the month.
- (1) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (2) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (3) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (4) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (5) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (6) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (7) To submit the course of American Education.
 - (8) To submit the course of American Education.

- (1) Publicity & maintenance.
- (2) Publicity of the work of the National League of Education.
- (3) Publicity of the work of the National League of Education.

De Home Home. Tuesday. 1-12 & 2-4.
Course of reports, part of the 20th of the month.

II. Child life - a study of the child's life. 1898. 1/2.

III. Educational methods - a study of the child's life. 1898. 1/2.

IV. The University of the United States. 1898. 1/2.

Early clearing & Saturday extends to the library also, so I found myself with only a day at my disposal. Thinking a holiday would be pleasant, I took the moment to the 20th. The probability of such an event is not so surprising as in Berlin. I was just in time to see an elephant on the way to

The rest is occupied by the ... of the ... which ...
The ... of the ... is ...
The ... of the ... is ...

2. Scattered ... of fossils
3. ...
4. ...

The fossils ... 3 fine ... very simple ...
6. fine display of ...

... which ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

I was so disappointed over the letters ...
... of the ...

The exhibits of the other ... were very fine indeed.
... of the ...

institution designed by you education to the poor as well as the rich & the universally ... lectures ...
... of the ...

From the ... I went to the ...
... of the ...

with so extreme ... of the ...
... of the ...

Thursday 25.

I received ... and ...
... of the ...

and hear Green Silverpiece, & go to H. James Ball, then back to Pearce. The latter was the lawyer. Next, Miss Bayles - thank you Pearce for a review in the city; & they held meeting, and this time on the Sunday, I suppose in the hope of catching many of those who would not go to church. The afternoon meeting is quite informal - a Conference, it is called. H. B. reveals in the morning, & H. H. M. usually take the afternoon evening services. At 9 P.M. - I went out there to look at both very tall, pencil, dark, not much expressive & some features. His attitude is good, & some of his sentences felt & thought. He has a sense of purity, a absence of meaningless forms. His text was practically made, & his sermon was on the omniscience of the Son, & the necessity of regarding this condition, which can only be done by putting in divinized man in the coming nation. He pointed out the address of Lord Archbishop. John Wilkin, a great presence. He a quiet tone accent, and the story of a pupil he had had to deal with. It was a good sermon written in many ways, very careful & serious. The thing, however, which disappointed me was the lack of charity - shown toward wretched things.

you, with an appeal to blame that order, as it is. But it's true any sense, in knowing the real sense, & the working men? The latter are ready, and, & be suspicious towards the other than themselves, & for, but their change, & so on, was necessary, and we no better than the rest of the human.

With Miss Bayles choice in the afternoon, I was exceedingly disappointed in their all good thinking, logical, and a certain ability, & became to the common sense, but to me it seemed completely lacking in depth. Perhaps it was partly in the fact that they were that simple, & so, & the way in which it was to be done, & the way of the true sense & intelligence, and so we want to judge the sense of persons, but it's true anyone in attending the latter degree the working men - & carrying this in their a feeling of approval, & so at the very first, that the inward being. The important all-around, & the inward being, & I think of some of those who had had their times in great amount & any more in connection to their lower than care of those they discuss.

The Bruno Sunday, which was my birthday, I went to hear Rev. Joseph Roberts, his sermon

Oct. 21

is the trouble between Herbert and a sermon: very interesting was a sermon, the studies next to me. Our father should be on inclusion? The sermon was in child nature, when we who have looked in our letters, many make what observations we can, in seeing the same from the same. But it is a more of great power & earnestness.

Monday Oct. 21
1901

I see my name in nearly every paper in London. On what I have written, & much value to the public work. a word about Comprehension & knowledge.

I was in a crowd - a London crowd. in each and every of that while I was part of the audience, then returning to that it, & saw the heads of the L. & B. & the other five members, the night was the crowd - the sea of human being, of all sorts & conditions. I had a box of refreshments, & it was needed for me in the hour & I shared my own night, with it, I considered his was a new experience for a child which it could not did his own work, & he was, & he did it, & then if they were only once, but they were dirty, & they, & they, & they, in the whole of that nature. The meeting was forced, & all me. I saw many men & women there, and he thought that night, & London, for see the greatest city of the world, had the greatest, & full of sin & degradation.

German schools. Nov. 1

1. Elementary school - 6-14 - all may attend this. First 3 or 4 years teaching is the same in all schools. Reading, writing, geography, German history, religion, gymnastics, drawing, arithmetic, pen & compass, manual instruction, girls all studying sewing.
2. Progress school - 10-15 - six classes after the first three years of elementary school, gives a complete education for business life. Technical people have an exam, which gives them the right to serve only one year. Time not carrying too much, much spent in the army 2 or 3 regularly, & 3 or 4 weekly.
3. Fachschule + Berufsschule - after 4 years, the same night & day, in the army 2 years. After 4 years, we may attend both. In some subjects, & specialties. Principally mathematics + mechanical subjects, generally, better + English, no field of pass.
4. Gymnasium - Latin, Greek, French, (sometimes Spanish) school - but these are not obligatory - Reform gymnasium, technical education for the new school advocated & called 3 or 4.
5. Fachschule - like Progress school, but not of special attention to studies such as building & engineering.
6. Schule für engineering like called Technische Polytechnum, almost like the latter, may be technical subjects.

Business schools

Cultural college

No teacher can teach in Jamaica without a prominent certificate. Most teachers of elementary schools are holders of elementary certificates, take a two years' special preparation, & then enter the elementary

girls' schools for five classes, or for each year from six to thirteen. At about the third year they learn French, & three years later Latin begins. They are taught basic algebra, reading, writing, arithmetic, some Algebra Euclid, Euclid's Geometry, Science, grammar, modern arithmetic, but rarely to the school teach Latin & French. Once in a while secondary schools for those intending to teach, where Latin is taught, & French, & in Berlin, & also some girls' there is some school equivalent to the boys' gymnasium.

Elementary schools in cooking, & bookkeeping, dress-making & similar. There are also a good many private schools of excellent standing.

Letters received & answered.

Miss. Parrott	-	-	Nov. 31/1900
Miss. Sumner	Nov.	4	1900
Mrs. Pella	-	-	-
Dr. W. S. T. Addison	-	-	-
Rev. A. P. Addison	-	5	-
Mrs. Kerrel	-	-	-
Mrs. Kerrel	-	-	-
Miss. Raw	-	-	-
Miss. Rimmitt	-	-	-
Mrs. Holgerton	-	-	-
Bertha McMillan	6	Nov.	5
Elder Alexander	7	-	-
Home	8	-	-

Letters received and answered

London.	Miss. Lamb	Oct. 25	1900
	Miss. Lamb	Oct.	25
	Charlotte	-	29
	Mother	-	27
	Ms. Bernadette St. Pauline	27	-
	Mrs. Emma	25	Oct. 26
	Mrs. Annie Pemberton	26	Oct. 31
Cambridge	Mrs. Pella	-	-
	Miss. Kerrel	-	-
	Miss. Kerrel	-	-
	Miss. J. C. Mackay	Oct. 30	1900
	Mrs. W. S. Pennington	-	-
	Worcester	-	Nov. 1
	Wilton	-	-
	Mrs. Bernadette	Nov.	2
	Mrs. Pella	-	-
	Miss. Dought	-	3
	Mrs. Webb	-	-
	Home	-	5
	Miss. Francis	Nov.	8
	Mrs. W. Pennington	-	-
	Mrs. Bernadette	-	-
	Mrs. Pella	-	-

Letters received & answered

London	Jarvis & Moton	Oct. 9	1900
Cambridge	-	-	Oct. 14
Cambridge	-	-	Oct. 16
Cambridge	-	-	-
Cambridge	Miss. J. C. Mackay	12	12
Cambridge	Charlotte	14	18
Cambridge	Mrs. Peers	15	18
Cambridge	Carler	-	Nov. 1
Cambridge	Mother	-	Oct. 15
Cambridge	Miss. Phillips	17	20
Cambridge	Charlotte	-	18
Cambridge	Mrs. Pella	-	-
Cambridge	Mrs. Booth	-	-
Cambridge	Miss. J. C. Mackay	Oct. 19	1900
Cambridge	M. Thos. -	-	-
Cambridge	Miss. Webb	-	-
Cambridge	Mrs. W. S. Pennington	Oct. 24	1900
Cambridge	Home	-	-
Cambridge	Mrs. Morrison	-	24
Cambridge	Miss. Hanson	-	-
Cambridge	Miss. J. C. Mackay	25	25
Cambridge	Mrs. Coleman	-	29

Letters received & answered

Location	Name	Date	Date
Berlin	Mrs. Hays	Sept. 19. 1900	1900
	Home	20	Sept. 24
	Miss Adams June	-	Sept. 23
	Mrs. & Mrs. Proskelen	-	Nov. 1
	Miss Albert	Sept. 17	Oct. 18
	Miss Palmer	-	Sept. 30
	Gen. Stevenson	-	Oct. 15
	Dr. to I. T. Addison	-	C. will write
	Miss J. C. Mackay	27. 1900	30
	M.	-	-
	Mr. & Mrs. A. P. C. Addison	-	30
	Miss L. C. Albert	29	-
	Lawman	-	Oct. 3
	Home	-	Sept. 30
	Miss Coleman	-	-
William Freshway	-	Oct. 3	
Kim	-	-	
M. Pennington	-	-	
Mrs. Burwash	Oct	35	
London	Miss L. C. Albert	4	7
	C. Addison	8	7
	Mrs. Morris	9	9

Illustrated Postal Cards

Location	Name	Date
London	Miss Mackay	-
	Lillie Macdonald	-
	Jennie Mackay	-
	Mrs. Rooney	-
	Miss McCallan	-
	May Finch	-
	Kate Toller	-
	Jennie Wilson	-
	Mrs. Barker	-
	Isabel H. Haight	-
	Maggie Hamilton	-
	Betha Thomson	-
	Common Postal Cards	-
	Mrs. Lawson	-
	Mrs. Morris	-
Charlotte	-	
Lillian	-	
Loth. James Lloyd	-	
Ella Alampati	-	
Edwin Lane	-	
Lucy Lane	-	
Sydney Hall	-	
Mrs. Davis	-	
Mrs. Todd	-	
Mrs. Morris	-	
Ella Alampati	-	
Robertson	-	

Pictorial Postal Cards

Location	Name	Date
Berlin	Mrs. West	July 31
	Miss Vincent	Aug. 1
	Miss Carter	-
	M. Mackay	-
	Mrs. W. F. Campbell	-
	Miss Mary	-
	Grace Swanson	-
	Hattie Howell	-
	Mrs. Geo. Proctor	-
	Ther. Whistler	-
	Mrs. Hansen	-
	John Haven	-
	Chas. Buckley	-
	Mrs. M. West	-
	Miss S. C. Albert	-
M. G. Addison	-	
J. C. Mackay	-	
Sept 20	Mrs. Morris	-
	Mrs. Mackay	-
	Mrs. Mackay	-
	Albert	-
	Lutherman	-
Beuttmann	-	
Alingman	-	

Letters written not in answer.

July 31. Mrs. Addison
 41 St. Andrews St. Baltimore
 Aug. 1. Postmaster's Office
 Berlin

paid 42 picture cards

Miss J. Willert (addressee)
 L. Sealey (" ")
 Misses E. Johnson & Johnson
 Mrs. Sells (addressee)
 5. Home
 12. "

Arthur
 Mary Pennington
 bill

53. Lizzie Sealey
 Mrs. Hays
 76. Arthur
 30. Mrs. Burwash
 17. Mrs. Morris
 Mrs. Bennett
 Sept 4. Mrs. Flavell
 8. bill
 92. Mrs. Flavell
 23. Miss Phillips.

Letters read & answered July 12.

Date	Name	Location	Date
July 15	Jennie Mackay	Berlin	Aug. 1. 1900
-	Mrs. Morris	-	-
-	Mrs. Keen	-	4
-	Home	-	-
-	Miss Albert	-	10
18	" Heloise	-	3
25	" Mackay	-	1
15	Mrs. Brockley	-	July 8
25	Mrs. Palmer	131 Grace St.	Aug
-	Albert	-	10
June	" Adams	-	-
-	Ellie Leitch & Splatterton	of Blaine Street	-
Aug. 6	Miss. Ince	-	29
-	" Albert	-	10
-	Mackay	-	11
11	Mrs. Brockley	-	12
-	Geo. Commauder	-	Sept. 9
-	Miss Mackay	-	Aug 11
-	" Barr	-	15
22	" Mackay	-	26
24	" Albert	-	Sept. 9
-	Lawman	-	Aug. 31

Centenary

Gen Party

- Miss - Mr. Eils
 Mrs. Benson
 - " "
 Mr. Sanfield
 Mrs
 Mrs
 Mr. Cronbie
 Mr. Swander
 Mr. Swindler
 Mrs. Phillips
 Mrs. Hayless
 Mrs. Layton
 - Campbell
 Mr. Stone
 Mrs. -
 Mrs. Reynolds
-
- John W. Mrs. Barr
 Beale - Chapman
-
- Mrs. C. Addison
 - Addison

John W. Beale

- Stas. Mr. Withers
 Edw.
 Mr. Mc Coy
 Mrs. -
 Mr. Robinson
 Mrs
 Edna
 Mrs. Withers
 Mrs. Lyman
 Mrs. Lyman
 - Gibson
 Mrs. S. Hall
 Mr. Chandler
 Mrs.
 Mr. McKee
 Mr. Howe
 Mr. McQuinn
 - Fitzpatrick
 Mr. Lee
 Mrs. Sparrow
 "
 " Edgely
 - E. Edgely
 " Haughey
 - "

12. 1900

900

Hotel Caple
Luskent Co.

75

- 31 Mrs. Beardsley
 Mrs. Cavell
 Mrs.
 Mrs. Bird
 32 Mr. Harding
 33 Mrs. -
 34 Mr. Wood
 35 Mr. Wood

- Cards written.
 Aug. 2. Day Church
 Aug. 2. Schlosshof Zurich
 • Church of St. Mary, Berlin.
 4. St. C. Church.
 Mrs. May. 5.
 3 picture cards.
 7. Mrs. May
 Christliches Hospiz.
 36. Christliches Hospiz
 Sept. 2. Belle Forman.
 Aug. 17. St. Martin Berlin.
 Sept. 12. St. Martin Berlin.
 37. Mrs. J. C. Robinson
 Mrs. Birch.
 38. Mrs. J. C. Mackay.

Paris

- Mr. Ditchell
 Mrs.
 Mr. Baertel
 Mrs. -

Aug. 14. 1900	Home	-	Aug. -	Aug. 19. 1900
	Home	-	22. 1900	20. 1900
	Walt	-	" "	" 26
Sept. 2. 1900	Home	-	Sept. 2.	Sept. 4
" 5	Mrs. Barr	-	" "	(J. Barr Sept 27) Sept 29. 1900
	Bayard Park	-	" "	Sept. 10. 1900
	Hotel de Ville	-	" "	Ill. post card Sept. 10. 1900
	Mrs. Coleman	-	" "	Sept. 17. 1900
	Mrs. Buschan	-	" "	Sept. 10. 1900
	Mrs. Carter	-	" "	Sept. 10. 1900
	Mother	-	" "	Sept. 4. 1900
	Mrs. Grant	-	7	" 10. 1900
	Mother - Father	-	" "	10. 1900
	Sigge	-	11	" 14
	Arthur	-	" "	" "
	Arthur	-	" "	" 17
	May Birch	-	" "	" 22
	Arthur	-	3	" 4
	Arthur	-	14	" 16
	Mrs. Brooks	-	17	" 17
	Mrs. Mc Caffin	-	" "	" "
	Father	-	" "	" 17
	Mrs. Kent	-	" "	" "

Hotel Caple
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Illustrated P. Cards.

- ✓ Miss. W. Schaffner Messen bei Leipzig.
- ✓ " " " - apogee by letter
- ✓ " " " - Leipzig
- ✓ " " " - Schiller monument.
- Sonneburg** - J. C. Kleut.
- May Risch
- mit Sommer
- Weyze Mrs. Schickel
- Joh. Formae
- J. C. Kleut
- J. C. MackRay
- M. Schickel
- H. Colenda.
- Leipzig Mrs. Wolkman
- Mrs. Kleut
- Mary Bennington Schiller-Gebäude
- Mrs. Pennington in Schickel & Letter.
- Mrs. Seltman Schickel-Gebäude.
- Wife Formae
- Johann MackRay
- May Risch.
- Mrs. Wagner.
- June Schickel - in summer with letter.
- Mrs. Schickel.

Illustrated P. Cards. in England, as far as I can remember.

- ✓ Mrs. de Beauval - apogee by letter
- ✓ Mrs. Sells " " "
- ✓ Miss Beck by visit with card.
- ✓ Mrs. Swamps - Schickel-Gebäude
- ✓ Walter Schickel - Leipzig
- ✓ Edith Campbell - Schiller monument
- ✓ Mrs. Formae - Lucerne
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Swiss club + costume.
- ✓ " " - Anvers-tour
- ✓ " " - Paris
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Luzern
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - mit - Schickel
- ✓ " " - mit Frau + card.
- ✓ J. MackRay } wrote a letter.
- ✓ " " } " " "
- ✓ W. Formae - wall of Lucerne
- ✓ L. Schickel - Lettin.
- ✓ J. C. Kleut - mit a letter
- ✓ J. Schickel - Schickel-Gebäude - Lucerne.
- ✓ J. Schickel - Lucerne
- ✓ L. Schickel " " "
- ✓ W. Formae - Schickel Chapel

- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Paris - 21st view from France.
- ✓ Mrs. & Carl - embrod representation of the Fall river
- ✓ ~~London~~
- ✓ " " " - Schickel Aug. 2. 1840.
- ✓ " " " }
- ✓ " " " }
- ✓ Mrs. Pennington - Leipzig
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - mit a letter.
- ✓ " " " }
- ✓ " " " }
- ✓ " " " }
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Schiller monument.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Lucerne.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Schickelhaus
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Anvers-tour
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Schickel-Gebäude Aug. 2. 1840. Leipzig.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Schickel-Gebäude - mit a letter.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Lucerne
- ✓ " " " - Schickel Chapel.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Swiss costume - Schickel
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - town Lucerne.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - mit a letter
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel

- Paris ✓ Miss Vincent x
- ✓ Mrs. Alfred x
- ✓ Mrs. Beckley x Anvers-tour.
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel x
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel x
- ✓ May Risch x
- ✓ J. C. Kleut x
- ✓ J. C. MackRay x
- Brinsford ✓ Mrs. Schickel x
- ✓ May Risch x
- ✓ Mrs. Sells x
- Interlaken ✓ Hill x
- Paris ✓ Mrs. Schickel x
- England ✓ Mrs. Schickel x
- Weyze ✓ Miss Hill - Schillerstein bei Brunnen x
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - mit - Frau + costume. x
- ✓ Miss Schickel - Place de St. Jacques x
- ✓ Annie Schickel - No. 111 - Schickel x
- ✓ Mrs. Schickel - Schickel Chapel. x
- ✓ Annie Schickel - Anvers-tour. x
- ✓ Miss Schickel - Leipzig x
- ✓ Miss Schickel - Schickel Chapel. x
- ✓ Miss Schickel x

recipients benef.

- Garten - one silk & one linen cloth.
- Mother - quilt dress & shawl & 1/2 doz linen cloth.
- Will - 1/2 doz linen cloth. pocket
- Arthur - 1/2 " " " box
- Helen - ~~cloth~~ ~~shawl~~ ~~shawl~~ ~~under glass case~~ - box pin
- by dia - ~~scarves~~ ~~arms~~ - photo - brass cup.
- Eliza - ~~box~~ ~~paper~~ ~~shell~~
- Mary - ~~card~~ ~~book~~ ~~box~~ ~~shell~~ - Paris - ~~box~~ ~~from~~ ~~Paris~~
- Jessie - ~~book~~ ~~card~~ - ~~card~~ ~~book~~ ~~holder~~ ~~box~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
- Miriam - ~~brass~~ ~~pin~~ ~~case~~ ~~shell~~ - Paris, ~~shell~~ ~~Paris~~
- Mary - ~~mirror~~ ~~Paris~~.
- John J. - ~~stamp~~ ~~box~~
- Mrs. Chapman - ~~box~~ ~~with~~ ~~bird~~
- Adelle - ~~sub~~ ~~covered~~ ~~trunk~~ ~~much~~ ~~care~~.
- Kathie - ~~two~~ ~~photos~~ ~~of~~ ~~France~~.
- Suzette - ~~card~~ ~~book~~ ~~case~~ ~~delivered~~ ~~pin~~
- Mrs. Dille - ~~photo~~ ~~shell~~ - ~~box~~ ~~paper~~ ~~knife~~.
- Margaret B. - ~~1~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Les~~ ~~Quatre~~ ~~Arbres~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
- Rosa B. - ~~tea~~ ~~pot~~ ~~Southern~~ ~~plan~~
- Anna B. - ~~glass~~
- Rosette - ~~pin~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Mrs. B. - ~~photo~~ ~~St~~ ~~Germain~~ ~~Paris~~
- Bydia Barr. - ~~shell~~ ~~box~~.

- Mrs. Mrs. Ferguson - ~~album~~ ~~d~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Edna Ferguson - ~~album~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
- Lizzie Seely - ~~silver~~ ~~plate~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~box~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~
- Mrs. Dorman - ~~album~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~
- Mrs. Kern - ~~card~~ ~~pin~~
- Annie Bess.
- Annelle Belle - ~~card~~ ~~pin~~.
- Annie Thos. ~~shell~~.
- Anna Ferguson - ~~box~~ ~~pin~~.
- Ann Marie S. - ~~letter~~ ~~shell~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Jessie S. - ~~map~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Hattie
- Mrs. M. Hill - ~~box~~ ~~of~~ ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Annelle Belle - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Hattie Howell - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~.
- Public Reading - ~~box~~
- Mrs. Stewart - ~~under~~ ~~pin~~
- Mrs. Keating - ~~photo~~
- Mrs. Castle.

Addresses & points to remember from this booklet

1. - 2 weeks summer course at German University - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
2. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
3. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
4. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
5. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
6. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
7. - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~

- 1) - Le January 10 is closed, closed to all - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
- 2) - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~
- 3) - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~ - ~~Paris~~ ~~Paris~~

note:

fare from Cologne to Cassel	11.20
" " Cassel to Leipzig	11.50
" " Leipzig to Berlin	6.60
	29.30
	29.30

Party due at Zurich Aug. 16.

Paris	17
Berlin	18
"	20
"	21

note: Dr. Richter at Rome Aug 8, Hotel Marini

"	Paris	18
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note: Hotel Christliches Hotel, Grosse Strasse 106 Berlin when we expect to arrive there.

Wednesday
July 11. 1900.

Mr. Hojrat holds a Sunday party to-day. His wife comes from
under 3 Biddings station, & from the the. Myl. Park
& Buckingham. Such was the information. So at an
early hour C. & I strolled ourselves in Myl. Park in
a profusion just & waited to see the Queen. Finally
a mounted policeman came strutting along, several
had been only been walking straight the way, & then
came the life guards in their regiments, searched the
the carriage in rows, & then Mr. Hojrat - a crowd
of sat with early, so we could see the Queen
of her. After her came more life guards. I think she
was fifteen in all. What a crowd to see her! and
how they love the dear little woman who is so wise
and kind, whose life has been spotted with clouds.
& given up to good work, who has tended her
family well, & been a model woman as well
to be seen.

We followed in the crowd up Constitution Hill,
where should we meet Mr. & Mrs. Wilson. Alas,
Charles Ontario. They joined us. Some determined
to wait here a few hours until her return. This
time we took up on stand near the arch at the
entrance to Constitution Hill. We sat down under
on the pavement. As it was very hot some were

very tired, one chatted with the policeman, & watched
the five carriages, & elegant coachmen, some of them
condemned in fine living, the ladies in diamond
tulle, all in their best dresses, & with their head
cloths. It was a sight one cannot forget. And very
they in such perfect order. After carriages carriage
rolled away with their occupants, as they came
Mr. Hojrat, & this time we had a good look at her,
as she bowed & smiled in acknowledgment of the
greeting she received.

As three two weeks in London, we must record
the beautiful sight that met us at Victoria. All
the carriages of fine ladies driving past. It is
a beautiful sight, the & we too fine than some
of the former ones.

Her visit to the Tower was of great interest to
us, especially, perhaps, because we had seen that
it could not, could it be said - what difficulties
and hidden mysteries are in the history of the
Tower. How he could give the question which
has been brought to us with so much interest
and grief!

Addresses.

Miss C. Bechtold
Horn -
West-Prussia
via Danzig
Care of Mrs. B. catalogue of Perry (Klein).
Helene Kullner

Köln
38 Landsbergstr.
Elly Langenbunck
Essen-Nord
16 Limbeckstr. 147
Elly Kamberg
Wich. J. Leyh's Garnisons-
strasse 1-III. Rook.
Hiese 24.

Überall bei ich zu Hause
Überall bin ich bekannt:
Nacht mein Glück, ein stilles Poesie
So der Welt mein Vaterland
London 27/7/1900. Otto Kitzmann.

Send Mr. Holmsten & Frankau had some account
of the work done in East London, & if possible exempt.

Call on Mrs. R. Cox. 27 Newport Ave. Toronto
Mrs. Seligson, Bradford Lane. message to Prof. J. M. Clark - new;
Lakewood - her husband was mayor of C.

Mrs. Ditty -
address. Mrs. Remond. Learning College, Cambridge.
Mrs. Row.
Mrs. Barron
Mrs. Clark. Cong. Hall
Stapley Old Hall.
send card with address to Mrs. Barron.

Margaret F.T. Addison
Diary (3), 1890
Oxford
Draft of an article (for Acta
Victoriana?)

Oxford.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 7. Arrived in Oxford. Day
time in Cambridge had been so delightful. I was
worn out, & so receded to bed till Sunday.

Thursday 7. Made the acquaintance of Mrs. Allen,
the ~~historian~~ Mrs. Allen & had met Mrs. Swain
before. In the morning went down town
& hunt up photographs of the colleges in their grounds
- learned that there is a courtyard in each as well
as books. See map of 1892 on page 22, Victoriana.

In the P.M. went to a Bazaar. Bazaar to help fund
at such little time at home. Saw many pretty things,
especially. Came home early, & wrote.

Friday 9. I went to the station after my trunk found
it what it need not. In the afternoon said a visit
to the hair dresser & there was of the class of the others
were received. Evening, wrote letters.

Saturday 10. Walked down town with Mrs. Swain, saw the
market, & went to the Public Library. In the afternoon
we went to a tea at Mrs. Barber's. It was very pleasant
& met several very nice people, & saw exquisite pieces
from ^{the} hostess - a little boy. She walked with
Mrs. Swain to town & ordered a new book.

Sunday 10. went for a long walk with Mrs. Miller. She
to the church with her. The sermon was on
"Sabbath" I could not notice her speech from the
"church" was quoted there by title as an authority.
In the afternoon wrote May, and the receipt book of
the Lib. Church with Miss Lucy.

Monday 11. wrote letters all day, & read the heavenly
Tuesday 12. read the news, searched to turn up my books.
The attended the banquet of the Lib. Church, where
we saw fine views of all the scenes of Niagara, as well
as some interesting views of the river, which
makes them true. Had Mrs.logg's two children present
with them to hear her being conversed. She looks finer
than I expected, & is more looking than her picture. Her
hair is jet black. Her is not tall, as I expected. She
has a very sweet smile, beautiful teeth. Her voice is
very pleasant. Her accent is pronounced in English. Her
manner of address easy, & what she said seemed to
the point. She was leading to her low & imbricated
woman in this kind. She has three 1/2 acres, & what
she has has cottages built, since she usually are re-
sident. Her idea is to see them know light, & pleasant
employment. They had not of them as such, & should
be as to select the physical strength. She did not

say how many are there, but they had to return 3000
applications in no year. It must be a wonderful work.
The house has charge of ten patients, two families, & ten
for, capable labor, fresh air, & which they try 3/4 of
restoration 60% in success.

Wednesday 14. In the morning I think I had a walk
down town. In the afternoon I went with Mrs. Swan
to Mrs. Jay's & tea. My Mrs. Jay were many years
in India, & has a charming collection of Indian
curiosities. Being wealthy there as also all the tastes
which wealth combined with taste & culture can
give. Such a library! But there is by far such a
library as that. And this, the no more pictures!
I almost turned them as much beauty & wealth
of culture.

From there we hastened to a lecture given by
a Miss Miller on one of the early stories of the Christian
legend. One December being in the legend was the
one of the most sweet as to me it is a perfect story.
The story was of a tall green giant, whom Mr. Swain
of Ontario's work bought.
In the evening we went to hear a lecture on the
great practice, but in the lecturer's illness Mrs. Kelly gave
a most interesting talk on "Auto in captivity." The a

being morning. When the sun comes, & the weather
is warm, repair to the water to an ant hill, take away
a box of water in which the ant. has broken instead of
the a channel, & dip into a bucket for some ants &
some earth. Cover it tightly. Little ant. in. Being it low
& upstart the contents in the shallow of the apparatus
was arranged. & in a hole nature in a foot, & it is taken
which can be moved up or down, & here
may be added several stems of desirable
& I am mistaken however about a. & water
may be removed but the hole passes two.
In the bottom a net device it. Upon a support
the auto works, & is a trench of water about an inch
& half wide. Upon it is a swimmer piece of apparatus
made of two pieces of glass with glass sides, no 3 of which
may be children back a forth. The top glass is also covered
in part with a covering. Between these two glasses was
placed damp earth, & the slide left partly open.
I got all the ants this apparatus from a, & cover the
mouth. They drive, but their combative has no
consequences of making their bodies a bushy form.
Therefore, about a couple of hours with a glass
in one hand, I saddle them out as fast as they
fall in. After that time they recognize the mischief
& business, & never try it again. Then, they begin to



And about in a suitable place to set up some species of
the devices, who are the depositaries of the eggs. To make
up, & smooth hand the nice hand, & to make a
it suitable open to make a way to the water. It is
all round, but the young ants, & of the same
he could not come in. The ants were swimming
all pattern with a motion of the head, & the
over it to make light. Then, they began to move
in the water. The device is a small, & is
in its use. The device is the water, & the
we can see the water, & the water, & the
which is used in the water, & the water,
are used in making the water. The water
are situated at the bottom in a hole, & the water
is a small, & is the water, & the water,
no by dipping them into water, & the water,
to the home, & a small, & is the water,
in shape, but all of the water, & the water,
causes the water, & the water, & the water,
presence, & the water, & the water, & the water,
worked up by the water, & the water, & the water,
where the eggs are left. The queen is not allowed
inside the home, & they have very carefully about
the outside of the world, & the water, & the water,
because they are promptly killed by the water.

the machine he sometimes visits. Books & boxes were put in boxes in a... the auto would come down a road... the books cover nearly to the... the auto would come down a road... the books cover nearly to the... the auto would come down a road... the books cover nearly to the...

The separator is in the... the auto would come down a road... the books cover nearly to the... the auto would come down a road... the books cover nearly to the...

the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

Thursday 10 - early about the museum... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

Some historical laboratories... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

Friday 11-16-90... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

Saturday 12-17-90... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

abundant and endures as a continual... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

at 12.30 I was climbing the... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

London. How pleasant... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill... the morning the eyes are carried to the top of the hill...

When there again he stained glass windows. At
least it is one of the without, with artistic
Charles's glass was used.

The running away of eggs was necessarily in-
teresting to me. In the meantime were many college
dignitaries, the Vice-Chancellor, a tall, fine noble-
looking, benevolent old gentleman, the head master
and his assistant master. As they to receive
visitors were seated near the front & one of the
masters stood near to tell the law by hand,
so that there would be no delay. There was
no confusion at all. The Vice-Chancellor
the doctor raised his hand & read the law address
in the end of the room. The hall, the high school
in a long, narrow high room, neatly furnished in
dark woods of green, the high chamber counted in
the walls tiled. Some of the churches were
very fine. The Vice-Chancellor's in particular.
So the examiners gave their reports once
the examinations, what subjects were well
taught, what weakly taught. At the close the
Vice-Chancellor gave the boys a holiday.
The Mayor presided. The distribution of eggs

In this school is usually the first formal
appearance of the Mayor. He was preceded
by the heads who carried the cross, one
of the first in England. They carried the
Mayor in his black gown and gave his
chair, the sheriff & his court & then followed
the Vice-Chancellor & other dignitaries. At
the close as when the Mayor entered, all civic
stood, & he in great style all the dignitary
gentlemen had withdrawn.

The next day I attended a meeting
of the Union Debating Society. It is much
the same as the first, which had in my
know with this exception that with the
jokes not actually exposed, the mem-
bers looked bored & bored out. The subject
under discussion was the necessity of having
some in the home ponds. There were two
Cambridge men & three Oxford men. I was
very much disappointed in the debate.
The Pres. Sec. was rich, but in many respects
also the Cambridge men. The Pres. takes the
speakers again, & conducts all according

to the laws of Parliamentary procedure.
Each raised the question as to whether the
law would be so found in any decision of
the House. Some the new votes added to
the discussion. The debates were quite poor,
they neither served their subject, nor showed
evidence of industry or attempt. They closed
to-day, however, on the table, and considerable
of their debates, and altogether did no better
than I have heard done in one of my high
school debates. The one new change on
the other not being. The new other members sat
at the back of the gallery held all members.

Saturday

Nov. 24

1902

This was a very day, when I did some
writing. In the afternoon was a short time
at the reception. Saw Mr. Green, Mr. Robinson,
& Mrs. Marshall, & a few more of the Robinsons.

Sunday

Nov. 1

1902

The morning devoted to writing, & in
the end not fifteen minutes. In the
evening conversation it was. In the after-
noon, I went to see & hear Sir Joshua Field
speak at the meeting of the Charity Organ.

ization. The Chairman was Rev. Mr. Park,
an Oxford man and the reader, I was glad
entirely at his ability to read several
in heavy and somewhat out of the
course this is quickly.

Sir Joshua Field is a really good
one particularly, who indeed really said
and his eyes, his words & so on &
that was not, he looked at me, and
said so far as to the subject of a man,
and in some ways not so far as to the
having not several text, he read some
that reading, and a little lecturing.
But what is said is what one should ex-
pect from so great an oratorian as
Sir Joshua Field. His language is
choice, and his vocabulary large and
well selected. He has a genuine gift
of adding words which are not quite
every day and these are helpful, not heavy
heavily; oftentimes the use of such words
breaks a man's speech, but he used them

In such a way as to thereby explain what went before? It is such a pleasure to believe in an eloquent man, a home, who is not wanting in content, has a divine - calmness, and indeed seems, with ease and ease, to speak the truth of our history.

Monday, 4-2-1871
 This morning I went for a drive and met a lot of Mr. Fair, having a class of students, he is not out, I came away, the school is bright, light, & pretty, the whole is so very busy, I think my feelings toward the business world, & heard a good sermon from a Mr. Burman, he succeeded as a little of our school Mr. Burman, oh, of course, he was not tall as the looking, a quarter of eight, but a very bright, & happy. I delight to hear Mr. Burman speak, he speaks always to the point, never suffers from fancy of thought, is never interrupted, and never loses self-control. He speaks out

conviction, but never reflects following with conviction with facts, he never talks at random. He never I said the name of a class, Mr. Burman, Mr. Fair, and some others for examinations, and as they speak 'Brandy' - this indeed is a very important since dinner he has finished, and I am written.

He made a call on Mrs. Fair, and a very interesting woman, I wish I were more attached. In conversation had an Italian letter, and some American, he has a very beautiful time, at last I had in the conversation a general remark, and thinking.

On writing at last, I had a few more of the course, I had a very interesting conversation, he is a very interesting man. He was a very interesting man, and I had a very interesting conversation, and I had a very interesting conversation, and I had a very interesting conversation.

Monday
 4-2-1871

This morning Miss Miller & I had a delightful walk in the park, I started for Fellside, because we both appeared at the Chapel, the walk - to the school, we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

The school system, we had a very good conversation, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

we had a very good conversation, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

we had a very good conversation, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

	A	B	C	D
Income	700	700	700	700
Expenses	500	500	500	500
Balance	200	200	200	200

Constitution, we have in the school, it is a very interesting conversation, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

we had a very good conversation, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school, and we were interested in the school.

in the dining hall, in his corner as chapel
 prayer, debating hall a dining room. I notice that the
 dining room surrounding all the colleges began soon
 as was possible. A picture of Miss. Woodward hung in
 the hall.

The combination room, which is here a common eating
 room & club. Library reading room. Has a few books, a
 table & chairs & a pot fire.

The old hall here is a tiny shack with an effigy of a
 saint in the altar, Lady Margaret. The library has
 a number of books but Mrs. S. tells me it is not as
 new as the library at St. Albans. The dining room & bar a nice ready
 room & a dining room connected with elaborate than
 in the former. A picture of the Bishop of Rochester
 hangs there.

Miss Sellar is a bright, pleasant faced beam of sunlight
 in a little nice study, clever, merry, capable, kind, &
 courteous in a direct admirer of Miss. Rogers as
 am I too.

There were some students in dress in a college apartment in
 Lady Margaret, mostly there in the common building.

Don't: Note from Lebbey's diary. 17

It will be observed that both in the college & in the university
 by new attenders, made; the new first year men mostly
 assigned any elective functions to the university as
 such, as distinct from the colleges; and especially had
 left in the college & in the university he said almost
 exclusively there on the two topics of secondary education
 & of bringing about social intercourse in the next
 session in Balliol Chapel after the election & the meetings
 of the college year as a whole & especially, especially
 as a sort of working meeting as a class of students. He
 was disappointed to see very little of progress about the
 university: "There are many other institutions & universities
 than a mere student's institution, & it is a sort
 of liberal education, and especially in a class society."
 "I must observe that men, given great ability, often fail
 in life, because they were unable to lay their own minds to rest."
 "The new city university, etc. concerns all of us in various
 ways - some will use as professors as well. And in an increase
 and which must keep in mind for all the training every
 field can emphasize is aptitude."

But the end of America is not as ambitious as one
 could wish for the result of academic tenure is to
 a breathing atmosphere; and a superior needs some thought
 of mind to resist the temptation to be everlasting.

"Some of the most important of the sacred reserves of
 & ease of mind to be ultimately granted and there is here
 the one solution from which they are themselves."

English History. The Edwards. London.
 Series 1. There is.

- The Art. Society. Balliol. Dec. 10. 7. 11
- Mr. David Hunter " " " " 12
- Mr. Richard. Wiggins. 14th. Dec. 10
- 10. 7. 11

June 10th. 1910. Lincoln College Hall is not very large to collect
 wood dark cedar against white slates. The walls of plain
 dark oak. The six windows have each one a coat of arms
 in the centre. The chief point of the hall is its architectural
 fine place, painted by reds, pinks, & the other colors
 beautiful blue green, and above the painted very
 highly decorated in white gold.

- Book of Development of the reign of Chas. I. Puffinb. historical
 Niles, Continual. 1. one of number 10. 10. 10
- 2. attack & crush it
- 3. represent organization of it
- 4. - to tendency towards
- 5. - read classical history of great addition
- 6. - " gardens.
- 7. - " Golden Age is a long statement. Richard's description
- 8. - T. H. Peck book on Eng. Commonwealth movement.
 Smith's new book on Cromwell

Mr. J. H. H. in Oct
 1. presents that for his dissertation which appears Oct.
 1910. & distinguishes the Stuart's Commonwealth with Tudor
 Revolution - 1st Tudor was never interposed, & the Stuart's
 never lost their dignity.
 Compare Jas I & the Law Courts & Chas. I going to
 Paul Streeting a street.
 2nd Tudor knew when to interpose & really did so.

The Duke's ¹³ usually influences tendencies
 was allowed the privilege of coming to the Duke,
 so that allowed Kingston to bring him into war with them
 as he could force him to sign whatever he
 wanted.

1. Catholicism of which the Duke had a great opinion in 2
 was a part of the inheritance of the Duke's government in
 France and he introduced into Eng. Court a spirit
 of intolerance which made them very unpopular.

2. The Duke's dislike of the Duke's, & the Duke's
 & the Duke's.

3. He was a great lover of the Duke's, & the Duke's
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at the same time not to change, unless he had
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Supreme in the small of study, this is a common
room with tables every stretch distance is reserved.
The library is a fine large room with bookshelves,
and many books. There is a stage with seats
near the entrance, ^{for the students} and the
lecture room is a large room with two large
benches and a third place on the long long tables
arranged ^{around} all the students. It is equal seat
width, and of the ^{same} length. Each time, not only
they want to enlarge, but they are showing
the need of some other, to be saved along
the corridor, to save the site of desks called
a "corridor" "longer desk" is now central.
The first room is the mystery of the desks was
explained to me. This are looking past a letter
to the other school book, the other than are
all that put the education of a woman with a
work, to get the all that is done of a
woman with children, and the other, ^{is} ^{the} ^{best} ^{of} ^{the} ^{world}
of the good children. There are a few more with
children to those of very high school, in the form
circle are the tennis courts, the hockey ground
is some distance away, I believe.

From nobody is the principal. He is tall, dark

brown eyes a dark hair with a sprinkling of grey.
He is very courteous and a beautiful chartered
woman. She was in fact as to each of us a long
time and pass to many weeks into the main body
of the college. Not many girls walk the path of a long
to the majority of girls by whom I believe
we had met first. It is by the fact, since
the girls are obliged to substitute in the other
examinations taken instead of dictations.
Miss Moberly's idea is, that when a girl is
given discussion, she does as now a day
and since women are necessary to the progress
they should be able to teach to read the best
of literature. In this matter it is not the kind
of educated woman to take information, work
hard, who there in the most important work of
all? She would have been a French type, coming
to work, when the girls are used to read books
in ten years from 7-9. Afterwards when the
education is general, but there are some, as
in the language.

The advantage of residence in a hall, and there
was to keep up a long series of work from
a table, to have their royal careers rushed down.
The doors only education could be in the time

to push as in teaching, but rather as sometimes
looking in sympathy and elevate their standards,
to a higher breathing that of an older woman,
often associated the need of mental life. But
the color come, training comes not from cover
of their lives, circumstances, then to, one in
those that in these educated women read and
write, they practice will not give power to read
not authority, name, even the names are
have little and small hand. This is much
in them to do in the education of the other
classes in their neighborhood. Their college
education should make the women more
womanly, and make them better in their
home life.

In the afternoon here here, I went
to see G. Wilder. One is away down over
Margaret Ridge, I was made with a grand
old home as its centre. G. Wilder is noted
id, a native was in the situation is not wholly
in and not in statements coming from children
from college. The grounds are particularly
picturesque, for the same garden has attended
them in many many years. As the house was

formerly that of a Hudson & Boston, ^{and}
Glover & Smith all but are immediately one
there is a little very rarely about it. Behind
them about the main, I started in as well
down, and as it did so, a way was built
out the name. The rooms are excellent, and
and the decorations to each side and some
summer to the G. Wilder - was some-
thing considerable, individual, and not
in style of uniformity. The library room
is a very large one, with a fine view. He
did, it did so in one and another in
spinning, have seen this. It was in such
the place is laid out is not very good. There
are several long dark narrow passages, the
stairs are very narrow & ugly. The dining room
is a fine large room and all the small tables
rather than large since they are fine. Some-
like and earlier to serve. This was a big
kitchen, & a very fine old room, originally
the dining room, with a picturesque ^{of} ^{the} ^{hall}.
This is, I think, something in common with
Mrs Burrows is a fine gentle woman, well
fixed and cultured, social rather than intellectual.

in all forms but the motion & it was carried unanimously. The Mayor then sent for Lord V. The Gentle walked with them the Clerk, when they returned, he & the Clerk marched a man not evidently bearing anything, & in dark night. At his appearance the audience went wild. He was led to his place in the Mayor's coat & he was immediately handed the roll which entitled him to the freedom of the City. Then Lord V. walked in a circle, waving, & motions were. Afterward the Clerk made an excellent speech in which he said that never had not been honored for at least 20 years. When the ceremony was over, the audience rose, the Mayor took the place, the Mayor & Lord V. walked side by side to the Aldermen's residence, following a then to the Duke, Lord V. walked to the Court for the Mayor's Chamber.

Of course the streets were crowded, & I was reminded of the rumor of the C. & P.'s. A very amusing incident was that the job was a cocked which accounts for the roll was not there. The author had sent a letter for me, & on its arrival they were

told it would never do to prevent the freedom of the City! I had in a cocked for London. And as, as there was to be time then in it, being made in Dept, there was none or last. After the ceremony, I did some walking near home.

Friday
Dec 7
1870.

All morning I was occupied in writing letters & notes to Mrs. B. & Laura. I was seated in the room during the ceremony & received and a consequence there was some business to do. After dinner, I thought I did not like to go, & some other notes & then went to call on Mrs. Fitzpatrick. She was not home at all & I could not go in. So I came back, & was in time to meet some of the news comes. The next morning Mrs. B. came down early & I saw her. My time was then Mrs. B. & the daughter of Michael J. Sadler. We had a letter from Mrs. B. & Laura.

After tea, I occupied time & mine a book & a letter to Mrs. B. & Laura. I had after supper. Then I went to Mrs. B. & the evening I had a chat with Mrs. B. a slave of Lady of

86. Into coffee, we sat at a table, I stayed on a moment, then returned home. The time was less as very few women, unusually few will read.

Saturday
Dec 10.

I went down town, near to Parker's Book Store, bought some books, & the place, did some other business, & returned home for dinner. After dinner, I talked with Mrs. B. & then after tea, we went together to the American College.

Our husband & myself, he to talk and occasionally, from my side, depend some very much dependent on a passage of an air & searching, except a very little. One is done in the evening, and a woman of much originality in carrying out what she desires. I could not find her particularly interested in medicine, & not in the least any to retirement.

American College has just celebrated its twenty-first birthday. There are now two buildings, & in the center, all in all, accommodation for eight hundred students. I find this building had from the idea of the original

side I regard residence. Mrs. B. & Laura & the board was better & Mrs. B. & Laura, the committee was divided on several ideas, the hygiene & convenience of the buildings. An advice was not to build, i.e. convenience, & I may be called them, and to meet with, near each other, & you are likely, some in the center of the building, & on the other, & some on a central early to all students, & I could find in some instances, & I did not have time to do. The new building, & I could not remember in the building.



The building is thus - built with small grounds & with the passage next the quad. Since from the window looking out into such air, and can have breathing space. The student room where they must sleep, & which, are on the east

Recollections in Liverpool by Ashley. Lewis & Co. 7. C. Hartogre.
The - Series of L. B. C. Books. 2. N. W. H. H. H. H.
A lecture on the Effects of Medicine delivered at Liverpool, 11. 1840. 1840. 1840.
The History of Benjamin Franklin's Experiments on Electricity. 1840.
The History of Medicine in the 18th & 19th Centuries.

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