

BC Archives PR-1510
A/E/P87/P87 1-3

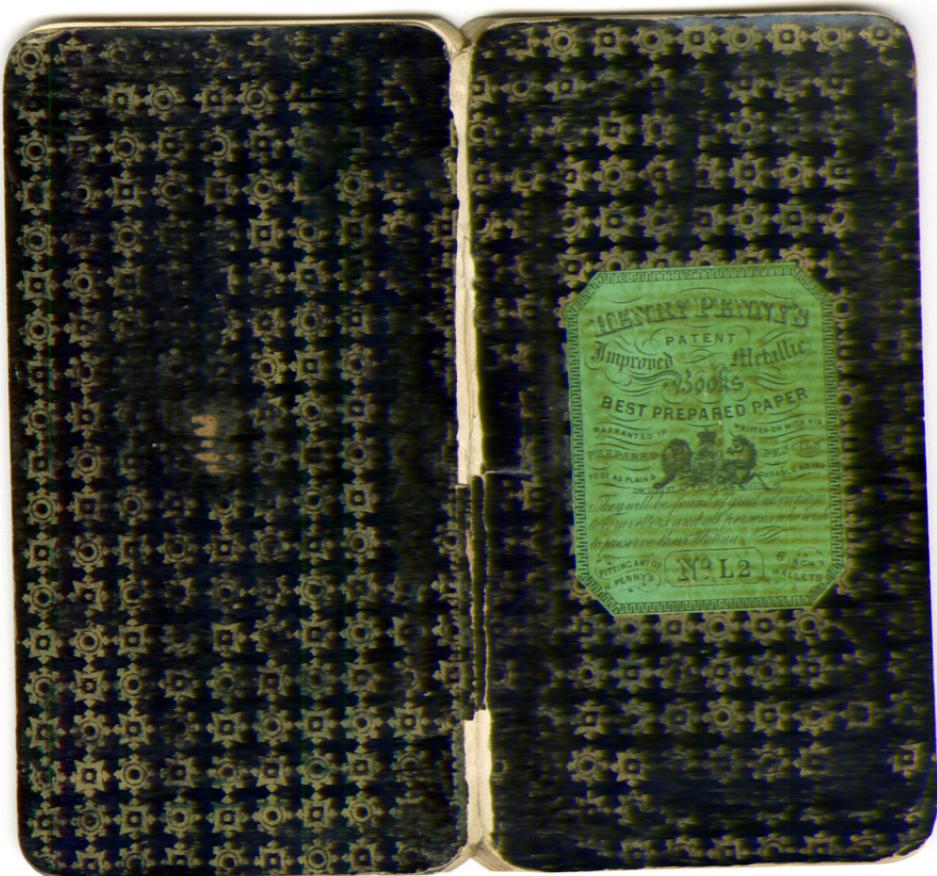
Powell family fonds
Diaries, 3 volumes.



A
E
P87
P87
1



W. W. PENN.
PATENT
1892
METALLIC



AGENCY PRINTING
PATENT
Improved Books
BEST PREPARED PAPER
WARRANTED BY
PREPARED BY
SHEPHERD & CO.
NEW YORK
No. 12
SHEPHERD & CO. PRINTERS

R B C \$525
M. P. 1.00
If found please
return to

J. P. Powell
Indian Commissioner
Victoria
B.C.



with Mr. Powell about 10th of August
✓ Aug 29 + Kansas + Hrs. 9.00
 + M. P. at Hrs. 2.50
Aug 30 Major Paffars Jour. 13.75
 " " " " 1.50
 " " " " 2.50
 " " " " 5.00
 " " " " 6.00
 " " " " 4.00
 " " " " 8.00
 " " " " 50
 " " " " 12.50
 " " " " 12.50
 " " " " 1.00
 " " " " 4.00
 " " " " 6.00
 " " " " 19.00
Chief Sme at Hrs. 5.00
Indian at Hrs. 10.00
 " " " " 1.00
Indian bats 1.50
 " " " " 1.25

Fort Shepher

Feb 17th Clatskman 4.00
 25th Dams at Methuon 5.00
 29 Clatskman Susan
 Dams at Methuon 2.75
 Oct 21st - Mr. Phelps 10.00
 " " " " 5.00
 " " " " 18.00
 " " " " 4.00
 " " " " 72.00
 " " " " 14.10
 " " " " 10.00
 " " " " 1.50
 " " " " 18.00
 " " " " 2.50

Oct 27th Colonist - 2.50
 28 Standard 3.00
 29 W. G. Bowman
 keep of gray horse 3.00
 3 days -
 Nov 1st Charles (Sepunthun)
 for attendance upon
 sick Clatskman
 near Iron Church 3.00
 Engraving medal
 Rubi G. P. - 3.50
 Mrs P. - 3.00
 Nov 12 Mr Bowden
 Instrument of Indian
 woman - 4.00
 1 Bbl Salmon 7.50

17th 13 13 C 7190.00

To buy an Olyat Indian
bought 100 gals whiskey
from Dickson boat
to his son

Dec. 16

Cash lent J. H. Houghton \$15.00
Dec 20

Cash lent J. H. Houghton 100.00
" " Williams 2.50

A
E
P87
P87
1

Pruell, Israel Wood
Wear

13 men
25 children
20 women

58

232

17

Sumatey, New Wales
17 Clap Netmen
18 Men
20 Children

Archives
of
British Columbia
I. W. POWELL
COLLECTION

13
25
20

58

20
37

Aug 31st 1887 to 1888
La. sch. Wm. Chas. Sam

land on which they live owned
by Munn-hus Council
they catch salmon in fall by
the spring they catch trout.
Indians want the plain for
this purpose. been says Brown
only planted potatoes there last
winter but he lost his crop, had
sold it for \$2 each in bottle
his stability is built ~~on this~~
the the crops as a rule
owned by Jim now the land
Saamals and planted some
of potatoes. he has now been
cultivating them since
there are 13 men 25 children
20 women - Sam has
wife married by a priest
all are married he has
some wife speaking
I returned to the land
in Spring
Sam returned from Sumatey
after remaining at Hotel
Mt.

Samuel
1887

Summit. - David. Mt. top a thin
springs of water in place.

Send for a flag
Send pants some can

Sept 6th Summit to the islands
to a 10 - they want the
island opposite Hope which
was used as a small ground
they want their bombards
refined

Sept 4th left Hope about
11 and descended down precipitous
mountain road 12 miles and camped
at Lake Bend. Heavy snow
at positions west to west of
the mountain 2 miles from the
trail in the evening attempt to find
some game -

Sept 5th got up at dawn and
after breakfast started about
7 o'clock and made 30 miles
camping on the summit
of the low saddle Range
with a good team of horses
and guard to the horses and
camp. Sept 6th

These are all Small Karim
Indians - we were 8 1/2 hours
to day on saddle without
stopping camped at 4 o'clock

Small Karim just beyond
Summit met Sattar on the other
yellow snow. He is the chief of the
Small Karims also a friend. He
is ^{now} Chief of now Chief. He says the
Upper Small Karim have no
Revere and he wishes to have
land for his tribe near the lower
part of Nicola lake. He had come
near Nicola lake but a Dutchman
took it away from him. He says a man
named Robertson has it now. He has
a flock - Sattar has a band of men
50 and he has 2304 men. This Chief
has 4 wives. His son is the man
they are on their way to Hope now
I will see him there 4 o'clock. I am
to get him land.

Sept 6th left Summit Camp at
8 o'clock after breakfast. Arriving
at Summit at 9. Coming down to
mountain the trail is very narrow some
one high precipitous. We reached the
valley of the Small Karim about 2 o'clock
many deer in the valley with some
horns to see. A full moon had
risen at camp on Small Karim
at 4 o'clock broke from Upper

Sep 17 left Columbia
Camp at 9 o'clock and on a
Foot Shepherd at 5 o'clock
and camped on the banks of the
Sut. burned last night. In the morning
for the Indians made his appearance and
with a brace of wild Geese called a skin
Came and the ordinary dust "The most
of persons our traps are now considered
The deep he has always lived here and
lives on fish and potatoes which he
raises on a small patch of ground
Along the way we saw numerous sweet
houses which the Indians use in sickness
A small pit is dug a net work of
twigs is stretched over it which is covered
with bark and rags, and a small
hole is left in which the patient crawls
Crawl - that is, a fire is then built
and stones are made hot by it. The
man then crawls in and persons get
to him causing a steam bath. I saw
two the patient comes out prostrate
profusely and rolls himself in
the grass -
These rock kiln hardy houses
are never used in and other
crawly than winter and would
not be used in winter.

Gregoria is the Chief who lives
at Fort Shepherd and he was
absent at Colquiere when we
arrived. Mr. Coeville Warble traded
off his gray horse. The mule and returned
to Camp. Jim caught for him. Part of the
mule the gray was the mule was in camp.
I shot him and Jim was shot
after 9 men with 4 clubs have beaten
him to make him go all day.
Sept 18 Crossed Salween River
about 2 o'clock and as we
could not cross Summit
Camped about one mile the
side of River near a mountain
Stream

D. H. G. W.

52

Sunday Sep 28
Interview with the Chief of
the Rootmays: Joseph
Ka-Ka-Kulth - age 59 yrs
married by a Priest -
has a step son no children
cultivates about 5 acres
of land has 22 cattle, has
about 100 horses the whole
tribe cultivates about
110 acres and has some
2500 horses - Ka-Ka-Kulth is
worth some \$5000
in cash - Has not this year
sown 40 tons of hay -
only 3 Indians of the tribe
have cattle. Joseph is
a devout Catholic and a
successor of Miskell spoken
of by Capt. ^{Moyles} ~~Palmer~~.
The Chief ^{Moyles} gave a staff
and I have promised to
send him one if I can
procure it - Moyles
is his name

The Chief has asked for
garden seeds -
I have promised to have
Medal engraved and returned
by Wardle -
Presented Joseph with a flag
and military coat

Send Gen. Kalbraith Col. Res.
militia Report

Send Joseph a Capt -
Medal in a ~~gold~~ ^{gold}
beet case Co

Oct 1st Visited St Mary
River and Prairie where
Indians cultivate their land
The Prairie is some 3 or 4
and 1/2 a mile wide -
The patches are from 1/2
1 acre in extent and sown
with oats for the Indians
generally grow for as
1/2 of which they are raised



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 Improved Metallic
 Books
 BEST PREPARED PAPER
 MANUFACTURED BY
 HENRY PENNY & CO. LONDON
 PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
 They will be found of great advantage
 to Travellers and all persons who wish
 to preserve their writing
 No. 6

.A Prued. Israel Wood
 E Diary
 P87
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 2

Archives
 of
 British Columbia
 I. W. POWELL
 COLLECTION

A In evening 25th
sailed for Inatins
where we arrived on Sunday
morning 26th - Kookeyno Bay
Visit to Camp address
Indians - poor lot
but populous Camp
Next day steamed to
Forward Inlet visited
Inatins Camp - poorest
lot yet - 27th
Went to Winter Harbor
deserted Camp
next day 29th July
started for Village Island
Kynca Sound -
Landed addressed
Indians who were a la

Feast. large village
addressed young chief
told him what I suspected
presented him with a
uniform. Left for
Hesquialt - arrived
Friendly Cove arrived
12 o'clock night 30th
Whistled steam
Went ashore next
morning, unsuspected
Camp. beautiful Cape
Wanluch - left at
noon for Hesquialt -
arrived at 3 o'clock
Went ashore but landing
dark Village R C
Mission House Father
Brabant called

Indians together addressed
them - some bad ones
among them which
were several, behind
Father Bonavent very
grateful &c &c
Left at 5 o'clock for
Clayoquot - Strong
wind. Thought best not
to land kept on course
to Barclay Is^{ds} arrived
at 7 o'clock 31st - Justly
informed of wreck of
of English Bark
some 5 or 10 miles up
Coast. Capt thought he
ought to go - Visited Bark
wrecks and reached Alberni
at 7 1/2 o'clock. Put up
at Alberni

Left next day 16th in
Canoes for Nass River
Fisher's went up to
Village rec^d with Salutes
Arches decorations.

Rec^d in mission school
address - reply -
Met Council talk until
12 night -

Serenaded - God save
the Queen sung by
Indians visit to all
houses next day 17th
went to next Indian
Village - Queen
highest dignitary. Got
War Club & mask
Arrived at Fisher's
met Western & Co

Arrived at ship in the evening —

Next day Saturday 19th July left for Fort Simpson arrived in evening. Anchored till 3 o'clock next morning

Sunday 20th July left for Masset BC arrived in evening.

Spent Monday at Masset. met Indian at Mission School inspected Indian house

left next day Tuesday 22nd July for Skidicate arrived Wednesday

23rd July Spent all day among Indians

and visited gold baron Indians - bad lot. Firing

left Friday 25th July for Cumshewa. landed

stopped on beach left no Indians here all day fishing

A returned road me for canoe hire to Nov 15.00 Paid Mr Smith 8.00

2 hours 20.00
Van Clark 20.00
Bot Bone 1.00
Breakfast 2.00
Purchase 1.00

Addressed Indian
Smetth 20.00



Nass
Cradle for the baby

Clothes for living things
Mrs Collison. Mrs & Mr
and another a present.

- Gave Mr Duncan.
- 1 Flag
- 4 Chaps. Suits & caps
- 2 Shirts
- 12 Pipes for Chaps

I am to send more
Suits & caps
School. Same 70 boys
Same number of suits
Sungay Copy books

Had Mr Collison receipts for
Staining Books also Church
in money & other

per Expenses	
July - Hills	8.00
U. G. Hunt	5.00
July, Paid Hancock	24.50
Kitipitei	
Shirt	1.50
George Hunt and Indian visit to (2009)	
Ke with timber for	7.00
Selen Bellin	
Indians visit to	
for	7.00
for Indians for	7.00
Rattle & head dress	6.00
Mr Anderson	3.50
David Lipp	10.00
Petty disbursements	
	<hr/>
By Schute	77.50
	116.00

Crowns - presented

Head Dress (1)

Ne-shat - present

Head Dress presented by
Moses McDonald, or
Miss-nob-ah - This
mask came down to
him from several
generations -

Only one crest of this
kind was allowed
in the Nation

The name of the
dress is We-nagham, qie
or long hat. The
rank of this chief
was so great that
on a great occasion
even by pulling it

on large presents
sometimes as great
as 60 blankets
would be given
(White and Yellow
present - Moses

has a little bag
Wm McDonald
send him small present
Send Moses Family, bible

I gave -

Moses wife Shaul	
Andrew	" "
Victoria	" Shaul
Ne-shat	" "

Port Simpson - Monday

Stone Ornament	6.00
Hooks	.75
Comb & 3 Charms	5.50
Arch Mask	5.00
Hat	2.00
2 packets	2.00
1 Small basket	.75
Stone Plate	1.50
Iron Ornament	4.00
	<hr/>
	27.50
Medicine Crown	21.25
1 Box Small	<hr/>
1 do Large	48.75
1 Long mask	2.00
2 Rattles	<hr/>
2 do	50.00
1 Spoon	
1 Harpoon 1 Ivory Head Aug	
1 Adze 1 Paint box Stone	
2 Carved Woods 1 War Knife	

Port Simpson Monday
Paul Buisant & 3 Sons
Complained of Mr Duncan
taking off 78 from them and
imprisoning them
4 days for cutting
down a pole which
was about falling
on their house. The
pole was leaning
over the house and
swayed to & fro
with any wind -
Paul is an old man
and lame.

Victoria an old British
States she has a
and female Sal.

stream up the Shenandoah
River. It belongs to her
tribe (20 families)
She thinks there were 48
houses there. The remains
are there
David heart hunter
Monopolized David
claims it through his
wife.

Melamcoppin Father
We-nay-is is owner
of the small hunting
ground or Kena-tiver
It is wrongfully
claimed by Shattam
and a young man

named Solomon
who want to possess
it. - We-nay-is is
an old decrepit man
of the Kin-a-toy-it
tribe living at Fort
Simpson he wishes
his family to continue
their rights. He does
not want to drive
the Kin-a-toy-it residing
at Metlakatla out
but he does not want
to be dispossessed
himself.

Mr Green presented
Medicine Man's Charm
Stone axe
" Hammer or mallet
Said Mr Green, a
Medical Guide -

Dominion Flag -
✓
H. Kit-Ko-ta-en 17th Feb
Said 7 fms - 2 inches -
Sawgreen all houses
decorated - address presented
able - met Council
talked till 11 o'clock
of Indians +

Sent 2 Suits of
Uniform
One Mountain
Jaco cap Mass

Paid the Ferry at Mass
One mask - \$20.00
War Club - 20.00
Mask - 10.00
The queen is also to have
some badge to distinguish
her rank

Receipts for
additional cargo

Purchase of	
Ball	
Beads	2.00
Box Bone	1.00
War Club	20.00
2 Mass Hs	20.00
Spencer's	23.00
	<hr/>
	66.00

Paid Mr Schutt
for Cause him to Nov 15.00

Arrived at St. in
the evening —
Next day Saturday
19th July left for
St. from around
in evening. Reached
at 3 o'clock next morning
Sunday 20th July left
for market at
in evening —
Spent morning at
market. Next afternoon
at market. Next afternoon
left next day Sunday
21st July in afternoon
around breakfast
23rd July spent at
day evening
arrived (see notes)
Sunday - 23rd July
left Sunday 25th July
for Cambridge. Reached
stopped on hour left
in afternoon from
day morning

Saturday, 13th July
arrived at Fort Simpson
The address - The pub
Cost 1/6 for the bell on it.

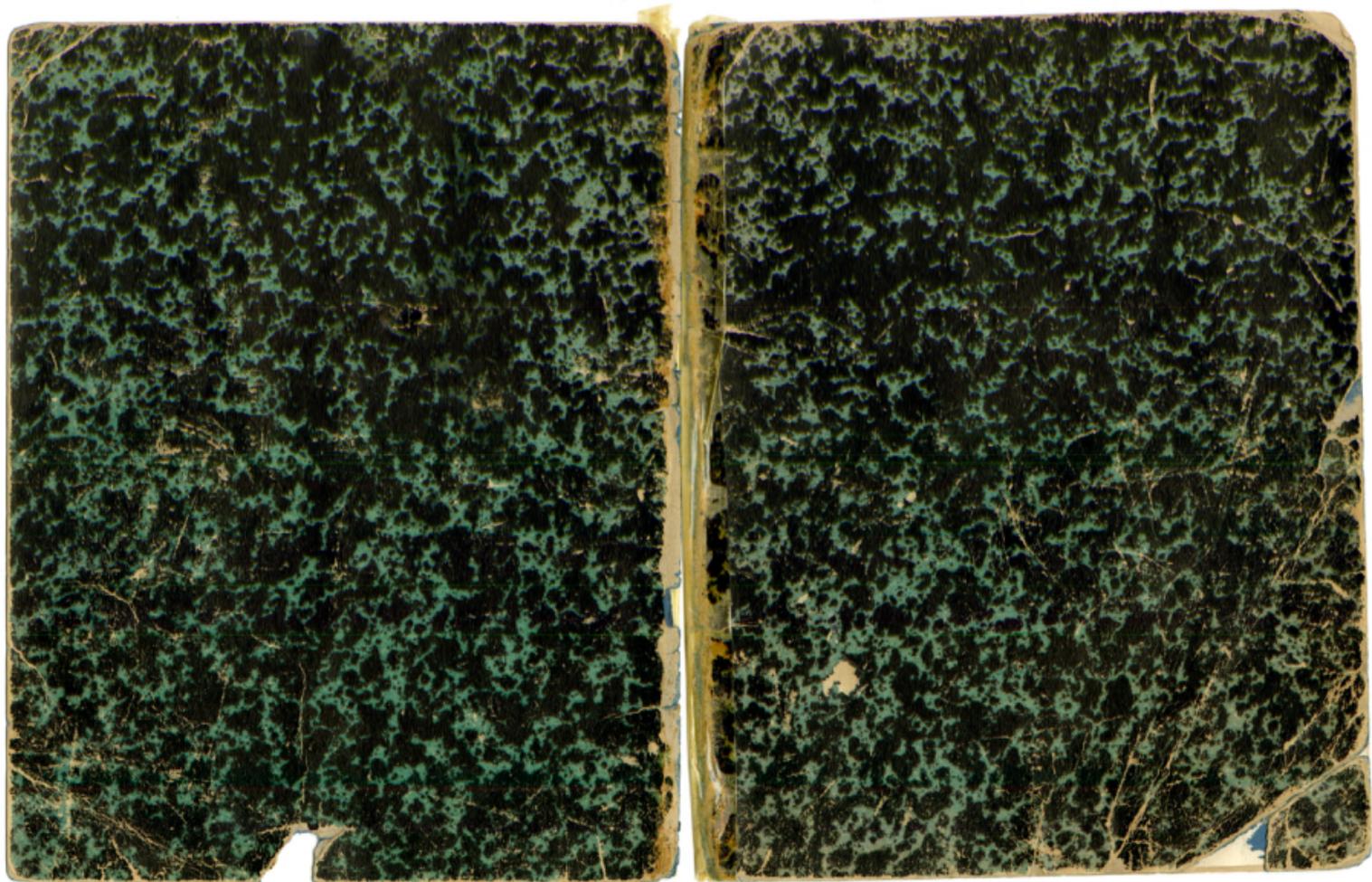
Supper I must say something
Sunday attended church.

Went to Cemetery. Monday
had meeting & Genl talk etc
till 12 o'clock at night
Had 8 sham battle ships
Genl quarters.

Tuesday, 15th left for
Kincorlith where we
arrived at 6 o'clock -
landed salute. Went to
School heard singing
Stopped all night with
Mr Schutt

30 Aug Sunday
Write letter Barclay
about medicine man
re about Indian
policy gifts to
Whiting says regard to
worth only 11 men
Hesquah's of any reward
1 given. These men should
get it just whole tribe
Harry wants some
badge policeman
Speak to Mrs Dodd
- 30 Aug -

Arrived at Hesquah
village at 9 o'clock
left at 10
too thick to go into
Pachena Bay



SYSTEME METRIQUE

BOIS

STAIN

PONTE

CUIVRE

pour les grains pour les liquides

BOIS

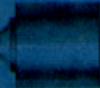
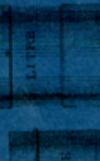
LIQUIDE

LIQUIDE

LIQUIDE

LATON

BRONZE



Mesures de capacité

DESIGNATION	DE LITRE		DE MÈTRE CUBE		DESIGNATION	DE LITRE		DE MÈTRE CUBE	
	Standard	Commercial	Standard	Commercial		Standard	Commercial	Standard	Commercial
Bouteilles	503.3		1000		50 litres	500		1000	
1/2 Bouteilles	251.6		500		25 litres	250		500	
Bouteilles-demi	251.6		500		10 litres	100		200	
Bouteilles	100.5		200		5 litres	50		100	
1/2 Bouteilles	50.3		100		2 litres	20		40	
Bouteilles	100.5		200		1 litre	10		20	
1/2 Bouteilles	50.3		100		1/2 litre	5		10	
Bouteilles	100.5		200		1/4 litre	2.5		5	
1/2 Bouteilles	50.3		100		1/8 litre	1.25		2.5	
Bouteilles	100.5		200		1/16 litre	0.625		1.25	
1/2 Bouteilles	50.3		100		1/32 litre	0.3125		0.625	
Bouteilles	100.5		200		1/64 litre	0.15625		0.3125	
1/2 Bouteilles	50.3		100		1/128 litre	0.078125		0.15625	

DESIGNATION	DE LITRE		DE MÈTRE CUBE	
	Standard	Commercial	Standard	Commercial
50 litres	500		1000	
25 litres	250		500	
10 litres	100		200	
5 litres	50		100	
2 litres	20		40	
1 litre	10		20	
1/2 litre	5		10	
1/4 litre	2.5		5	
1/8 litre	1.25		2.5	
1/16 litre	0.625		1.25	
1/32 litre	0.3125		0.625	

DESIGNATION	DE LITRE		DE MÈTRE CUBE	
	Standard	Commercial	Standard	Commercial
50 litres	500		1000	
25 litres	250		500	
10 litres	100		200	
5 litres	50		100	
2 litres	20		40	
1 litre	10		20	
1/2 litre	5		10	
1/4 litre	2.5		5	
1/8 litre	1.25		2.5	
1/16 litre	0.625		1.25	
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1/4 litre	2.5		5	
1/8 litre	1.25		2.5	
1/16 litre	0.625		1.25	
1/32 litre	0.3125		0.625	

Mesures de masses. Mètre - la dixième partie du mètre est le centimètre.

Le mètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les décimètres.

Le centimètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les millimètres.

Le millimètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les dixièmes de millimètre.

Le dixième de millimètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les centièmes de millimètre.

Le centième de millimètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les millièmes de millimètre.

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Le dixième de millimètre est divisé en dix parties égales, qui sont les centièmes de millimètre.

24
1888
45
25/18
1887
1887
3
I met, Isaac Wood.
deux
sept, 27, 1888
Jan 11 1889

J. H. Powell
Rouat - les - bains
Oct 1888

Madon

LIBRAIRIE, PAPETERIE CLASSIQUE

Fabrique de Cahiers d'Écoliers

GUYOT & BUSSON.

44, Rue Saint-Genès, 44

A CLERMONT-FERRAND

Archives
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W. POWELL
COLLECTION

The Winged Lion's marble pile
When Venice sat in state thrown a hundred
The Florence with the Tuscan fields hills
My famous arms fed with all the till
None brighter star of star bright Italy

27th Sept

Left Paris Thursday at 9 am by the Paris and
Mediterranean Railway for Rozat - Co. France, pass
Fontainebleau, forgetting that we had not stopped once a day
from Paris ~~to~~ as soon as we leave it until our destination
is reached. Fontainebleau the place where Louis 14th was a
prisoner and Napoleon 1st abdicated in 1815. The forest is
50 miles round and full of numerous places which are
meant to visit before returning. The country through which
our R.R. goes is flat but very fertile and every inch of ground
is cultivated. No fence divides the fields ~~but~~ for the
greater part are separated by trees. The woods are good of the
kind by trees on either side. By arriving at Clermont found
the Capital town of the Dept of May de Drome at 5 pm. Above
which our destination is only two miles distant. The train does
continue until 6³⁰ so we take a bus arriving at Rozat
- Co. France about 6 PM and we put up at the Grand Hotel
de Lyon. After dinner a short walk and return.

28th Sept

After dinner we call upon Dr. Boudet to whom Dr. Jones had given
me a letter of introduction. Dr. B. seems in very kindly and
showed us over the baths which appear very complete.
There are four springs or sources of various temperature from
88° to 95° all contain iron soda lithia and are especially
beneficial to Gout - Rheumatism in Stomach disease diabetes
Ulcer Compensate Pleu Chest and Throat complaints.
The four springs near the source of Engouine, Cèdre
Saint-Martin and St. Victor. The Engouine is the largest and
holdest and constitutes the main supply of the the salt and
sulfuric, baths steam for inhalation, Sprays (pulverization)
for asperation and all kinds of douche. The water is clear
gaseous & odorless but soon leaves incrustations of salt after
slight evaporation. The Cèdre spring 88° contains a large
quantity of Carbonic Gas.
St. Martin is 86° is clear and rich in Carbonic Gas and largely
used as a beverage mixed with wine.
Saint Victor is 88° is a very valuable spring. It is mixed
in a grotto constructed by the Romans and it is near this
where numerous Roman excavations and a series of
Roman baths consisting of large pictures or swimming
baths lined with white marble were unearthed in 1882.
Roman, opens for heating the water and channel to surrounding
galleries.
The bath building is about 250 ft long with a central vapour
room and on one side 26 baths for gentlemen and the left
rooms for ladies. At the end of each gallery is the space
producing or supplying and steam rooms. The volume is
a large swimming bath 130 sq yards of thermal water
with depth graduated by an inclined plane deepest depth
at one end. One the bath is the Sigmnasium

30 Oct

The weather has completely changed and the few days are gone. It is also very cold and humid as of Victoria in the winter. Had to put on flannels & warmer clothing. Walked to Clermont. The bathers took very thorough desolate all the bathers with the exception of a few and the other are gone. The Hotels with the exception of Hotel de Lyon are all closed as also the Casinos and fund playing. The servants here being paid nothing and relying upon tips are anxious to get away. We were see that we are too late for the weather has become too cold to profit from warm bathing without great risk of catching cold.

Cold rains - Stop home read

31st Oct

Air very chilly. The apex of Puy de Dome is covered with snow this morning.

31st

A walk in the country but we have to wear over coat now every day & carry umbrellas, proof and umbrella.

1st Sunday

After depure today we walk to Mont. ferand

Monday 8th Oct

Visited Clermont. Ferrant. purchased some stationery

I wandered about the town returning by way of Semaine. Saw Normal School which is a large establishment and very endowed for educating young women teachers. Clermont is a large manufacturing place in fact all the surrounding villages having different names are merely suburbs of Clermont. We pass very few large iron foundries, large iron establishments where the furnace pots especially the big d'atracant are made as in the article above I mention frames for mining are exported for sale we take from Clermont at Clermont at Puy de Dome there we see the Statue of Desaix. Clermont is the only place where the order for massacre on St. Bartholomew night was not carried out by the Governor. St. Julien who has a square named after him in this town is a fine statue of Louis le Cardinal. Escorting the way to the Courcy Sablon we get a good view of Puy de Dome now combined with snow. The Cathedral is a fine Gothic building with stone spire only lately completed. The building itself was erected in the 13th & 14th centuries and made of sand stone magnificent stained windows made in Clermont. We visited a subterranean chapel lighted with tapers and devoted to the Black Virgin to whom many offerings are made. The garden is very beautiful ground given by a man named Lecoq who made his money selling bean coffee and the Museum of Lecoq which we were sorry that he had not more time to perfect. It contains a fine lot of Roman antiquities from the top of Puy de Dome. There is an old Roman statue of the emperor the Gaul who defeated the Romans and many paintings some of which are very good. We returned by a road near Semaine where there is a paper mill. There was one there in 1368. A number of factories for making anverque bombs etc.

Tuesday 9th Oct

The weather continues very cold and we have difficulty to keep ourselves warm. Our part thinks we shall have to give up the bath and leave - and omitted in the morning I went more however and after dejeuner we started for a walk taking the road south of Clermont which brought us into a fine avenue with nice trees on either side. The best we have yet seen we soon both reached with the fine view and proceeded on to the village of Beaumont Beaumont is not an attractive spot and once seen is enough. The streets are very narrow & dark and the houses are old. Some of them as those we saw at Mont ferand, then a new church which smells pretty with the damp & accumulations of ages. It was built in the 17th century. There are the ruins of another old

9th Oct Continued
Church built in the 14th century. St Beaumont's are at the base of Mont-Hesperon on the very top of which there are the ruins of a Roman Castle. We returned by Arcatures road to Royal Passant, through many vineyards. The vines are laden with grapes. Smugglers and偷猎者 with their long knives and wet weather. Snow that would have come the crop would be a failure as the grapes cannot ripen be passed through some vegetable gardens and in one case a woman having a goat who did not take Dupont for lunch but he wore spithels on both of us Sacre duflous etc.

10th Oct

Weather still nice cool, after déjeuner and writing, went to Clermont to post letters - returned to Clermont.

11th Oct Thursday

Went to Clermont and Mont-Jerrand. Weather moderates but still raw and cold in the afternoon so that we found overcoat comfortable. ^{at night} Mont-Jerrand strikes us more forcibly every time we see it. The stone stairways in some of the houses built for six hundred years ago are as easy to go, having wear on the steps as when they were made they are so well put together the streets are filthy and seem to be the receptacle for all sorts of garbage. I doubt if there are water closets in most of the places as the streets seem to be used for this purpose notwithstanding the notices are frequently met with - Refuse d'ordure etc. Men women and children exhibit little modesty or decency in this respect.

Mont-Jerrand has since the time of Louis 13th formed part of the City of Clermont which accounts for the double

Name Clermont-Jerrand. It contains several very old houses with elaborate ornamental work on front side and having Court yards which display original designs perhaps and rich carvings far beyond types of the architecture which prevailed in the 14th & 15th centuries. In the Rue de la Chantrie there is a house and small courtyard in which may be seen a curious bas-relief representing Adam and Eve separated by the tree of knowledge. round which we observed the serpent temple, bearing a coat of arms. On the place de la Podale a cattle market is held every week in the interim it seems to be an open square where most of the inhabitants go to relieve themselves. The Church is of pure Gothic and historical. We noticed on several of the altars some beautiful wood carvings made in the convent here and an old painting of Fortune attributed to Jean Gouyon. ^{We returned to Clermont} and to Royal in time to get our drinks from the Source St Victor before dinner.

12th October Friday

a beautiful day clear and bright not unlike Indian Summers in Canada. Dr Braudt was kind enough to guide us to day and we inspected the Cadet's manufactory. Every thing in our box is manufactured here from the lightest silk or sarsamer garment to the heaviest driving belts. The grounds about the factory are very pretty. Instead

Friday the 12th October (Continued)

Instead of yards covered with debris and other accumulations usual to a factory of any kind, the different machine shops are in the centre of well laid out ornamental grounds, clumps of fine shrubbery, fountains, rare flowers and even of retiring arbours show the highly æsthetic taste of the owner who is a self made man who has to thank his own genius and labor for a very complete and successful factory which uses up 5 tons of the raw material every day and turns out thousands of yards of woven cloth and unweaved articles of every description a Saturday working day. In comparison with this factory the same gentleman turns out thousands of tons every year of Cocoa Celluloid. It is the substance of the Cocoa Nut shell used chiefly in ships of war for putting between the timbers and making them bullet proof for a certain time. The Cocoa from remaining after the celluloid has been ground out is baled and sold for packing purposes. Most of the Nut shells used are brought from the Seychelle Islands -

Saturday 13th of October

In company with Dr Braudt we visited the Stained Glass works at Clermont-Ferrand which although apparently not situated in surroundings very interesting, a young lady showed us through the different departments and explained the method of painting the glass (Cobalt or otherwise) (which is not made here) then of etching or burning it and placing the ~~four~~ pieces in leaden frame or sash work. We also visited the box box Establishment where we saw some exquisite production. The fruits of Amerique are celebrated and greatly sought after in the manufacture of Paste especially the Almond. In other places it is usual to procure some Amerique fruits to give a proper taste to the inferior kinds of other localities. Mad Cromarion has had a Robber with royalty in ^{the} æsthetic little sales rooms, and by special appointment is present to the King of Portugal. The Prince of Wales etc in the manufacture of Fruit Paste. Jam, Jellies and sweet meats of every description is extensive and forms a very important export -

(This letter to day from Mrs and Mr Gabriel Cabot Gabriel that he might have the Salt Water Stock allotted to me. -

Sunday 14th Oct 1888 -

The day is cold and raw so that one is glad of a brisk walk to generate heat. We passed through the old hosiery and took the main road leading to Bay de Dome - then we branched off to the right and went to the village of Fontaines. At this place there are innumerable large Springs bubbling up with fresh clear mountain water. One Spring turns a mill wheel reminding me somewhat of Bodmin. These Springs are one of the chief sources of the water supply of Clermont-Ferrand and of the Dordogne which is almost a succession of cascades to Royat-les-Bains. Fontaines is a small village of peasantry houses and stubble when cows and horses are kept in such close proximity that it is not certain which is for man and which for beast. The peasantry appear to love dirt and penury - although Sunday little attention seems to be paid to the Sabbath and men women & children are engaged in outside work as on any other day which cannot but be demoralizing. We returned by a different road skirting the hill tops through orchards and fields and along winding ways ~~among~~ ^{through} thickets of hedges were overhung with black berry bushes laden with the large ripe berries in great quantities and with which we could regale ourselves to our hearts content.

The scenery on the return road was indeed charming. Behind us was the frowning Bay de Dome and in front green glades and linden boulevards with large symmetrical chestnut formal trees giving the whole landscape a park like appearance with red roofed villages nestling here and there in the valleys & plain below. As we approach the end of the walk a magnificent view of Clermont-Ferrand and the fruitful plain of Lemagne so thickly inhabited that it almost appears to be a vast town with extensive suburban gardens stretching away far in the distance as a panoramic view would permit -

Monday 15th Oct 1888

To-day we changed our programme of treatment at 7³⁰ visited the Springs for drink of Eugénie water at 9 am. Cape au lait and a walk until breakfast at 11³⁰ - In the afternoon we walked to Clermont returning at 3³⁰ pm for the bath and Victor water. The weather continues so dull & however that it is impossible to continue the treatment without risk so I have concluded to return to London to consult Sir Andrew Clark before proceeding South -

Tuesday 16th October -

A bright beautiful clear day so we have concluded to take advantage of it and ascend the *Py de Dome* and after dinner we started in a trap with seats for two people and footmen but heavy subcombucuous enough to carry a couple of wires of bright, the town to the base of the *Py* is a very charming one through the valley ~~through the mountains~~ being a conical ascent we are obliged to drive very slowly but in a couple of hours we reach the Col de Ceyssat where we leave our vehicle and ~~come~~ a pack to the mountain to the summit takes ~~about~~ little more than an hour as a horseman. At every turn of which there is a succession of ~~beauty~~ views, at the top we come suddenly upon the ruins of the temple erected to Mercury overruled since were destroyed by Choveus a firmian King who ravaged Auvergne in the 3rd Century, An Observatory substantially built of brick and stone by the State Govt crowns the summit and it was while excavating for this ~~the~~ about 15 years ago that the remains were uncovered. *Pliny* ^{has} in his natural history mentions a huge statue to Mercury made by a Greek artist Zmodorus, the walls were made of huge masses of granite 30 ft thick the inside being lined with marble mosaics the floors were also paved with marble. The excavations have exposed a great number of marbles brought from different parts of the world.

Statues, unexploded batteries Coombs and pieces of lead forming part of the covering etc etc. The altitude of *Py de Dome* is scarcely 5000 feet (4800) and is covered with rich green grass and a number of flowers. The Observatory was erected a memory of Blaise Pascal who was born in Clermont and the view which one obtains from it is better seen than described. On the day of our journey Mont Blanc could be seen and the whole country beneath with its myriads of little villages towns villages villas factories etc forms a marvellous panorama which is well worth the trip to see. We took our luncheon on the great steps of the ruins amid relics of the past and after that, ruminating on the mutability of human affairs commenced the descent arriving at our hotel ~~at 5~~ after an exceedingly pleasant excursion ^{time} full of interest and enjoyment.

Wednesday 17th Oct 1888

Visit to Clermont-Ferrand - post and telegraph also to arrange for departure to Paris

Thursday 18th Oct

Left Royal-Cro-Dains at 8 AM and Clermont-Ferrand at 9 for Paris arrived at Fontainebleau in evening and stopped at the Hotel de Lyon et Londres

Friday 19th Oct 1888

Took an open Victoria and team for a drive through the forest of Fontainebleau ~~and a distance of about 12 miles~~ ~~to the entrance of the forest~~ which has a circumference of about 50 miles and intersected by lonely drives in every direction Fontainebleau is situated in the center or nearly so of the forest and the R.R. traverses the wood some distance before it arrives at the station, at the N.E. boundary there is a very curious rocky formation which under the scene here very picturesque. At the old abbey we procured a guide who with a babe

in her arms led us through winding paths showing us rocks resembling different animals - one especially like a huge frog - Johnny Crapau himself, we visited the pass of Frauchant, the Hermit's Rock the Wasp's Rock, the Bogard's Cave from Fontaine and the Artists' Meadows then the Emperor's Post from which a splendid view may be obtained. The trees are very fine particularly the beeches and oaks - the largest I ever saw. We might have driven for hours but contented ourselves with three when we had breakfast and repaired to the Chateau or Palace. This edifice stands on ^{the site of} an old fort ~~which~~ which was converted in the 16th century into a palace by Francis 1st. Internally the building is not much but the interior is composed of vast halls & salons magnificently decorated and frescoed by the best French and Italian artists - the building encloses 5 Courts in one of which Cour du Cheval Blanc, Napoleon bid farewell to the old Guard after his abdication and when he met Maria again and received her after her escape from Elba. The Chapel where Louis 16th was married and Napoleon III was baptised has a very fine painted ceiling

Now these are the Throne Room
Napoleon's apartments - Council Hall
Boudoir of Marie Antoinette Reception Hall
Grand Salon Case and Salle de Peles
In the Salon de Reception we saw beautiful
Gobelins tapestries with colors as bright and
fresh as when first put up
The Galerie of Francis 1st has magnificent
decorations composed of allegorical & mythical
paintings - we saw the apartments where
Ras the 4th was confined formerly occupied
by Anne of Austria Catherine de Medicis
After walking through the Palace we visited
the gardens comprising the Jardin d'Apollon
planted by Napoleon and the beautiful
parterre designed by Le Notre for Henry
4th - The monumental lakes fountains and
statuaries are very fine -

We boarded the train about 5 o'clock and
returned to Paris in time for dinner -
After dinner we visited several places
of amusement and saw Paris by gaslight.

Saturday 20th Oct

H & I walked about the City in the morning
attended to some business and after
dinner took a Cab and drove

through the Champs Elysees and the Bois
de Boulogne visiting the latter the Cascades
and the model dairy where there are Cafe Cows
Stables, we saw little tables set up in the
and people seated there drinking the warm
fluid just milked from the cows
We strolled away this afternoon passing
and repassing, and ambling with the long
processions of Carriages and lovely
turnouts in which the youth and beauty
of Paris dispute themselves -
In the evening we visited the Theatre
Francaise where we saw a splendid
performance with magnificent music
the Roi d'ys

Sunday 21st Oct

In the morning we visited the American
Episcopal Church a beautiful stone
Edifice in Rue D'Alma just off the
Champs Elysees. Services commenced an
hour before the usual time so we
were late and had difficulty in
getting a proper seat -
In the afternoon we drove again through
the Bois de Boulogne where we saw the
sight of the previous day repeated. We
also saw a Balloon race (a prize given by the
State)

Monday 22nd October

Today we take the train to visit Versailles
The Palace is composed of different styles
of architecture but very extensive presenting
a facade a quarter of a mile long

The Centre building of brick & stone was
built by Louis 13th the wings by Louis 14th
& 15th and another pavilion by Louis 18th

The Court (d'Honneur) is adorned with
numerous large Marble Statues life size and on
the Centre stands a large Statue of Louis 14th
on horseback made from bronze Cannon
brought from the Rhine. Being Monday
we missed the large Historical Museum which
was closed but we saw the other apartments
which are all magnificently decorated
and replete with historic interest to the
Frenchman. Louis 14th & 15th died here
Louis 16th was abducted from here. Marie
Antoinette had her private rooms here (from
which she fled) - Napoleon and after
him Louis 18th - Charles 5th & Louis Philippe
The palace was pillaged in 1815 by the
Prussians and in 1871 when it was again
occupied by the Russian forces
King William was proclaimed Emperor
of Germany in the Hall of Peace

The Gardens are very beautiful and extensive
originally designed by Le Notre -
The Statues Vases and lovely and artistically
formed fountains are very numerous
so that the total spectacle indeed resembles
a fairy land. We spent a delightful
afternoon and in the evening after
dinner at Paris we went to the Grand
Opera -

Tuesday 23rd October -

Left Paris by morning train and by way of Calais to Dover and London whither I determined to come for the purpose of consulting Sir Andrew Clark in regard to my health. Issued from Charing Cross Station to the Hotel Victoria Northumberland Ave where he secured me a room - I left Dapigny in Paris. Arrived about 6 and dined at Simpsons on the Strand - Remained in and wrote letters -

Wednesday 24th Oct

Visited Sir Andrew Clark but could not get ~~no~~ consultation until Friday. Visited Army & Navy Stores to get valves purchased then repaired - In the evening dined with Mother Stewart at Orleans Club -

Thursday 25th Oct

breakfast at International Club. Afternoon visited Dore's Gallery where I purchased 3 pictures - Evening dined at International Club and went to St James Theatre in the evening when we saw Mr Drew's play.

Friday 26th Oct

breakfast at Club - Afternoon visited National Gallery with Stewart & Hamblitt, evening dined at Club and afterwards went to the Pavillon -

In the morning I consulted Sir Andrew Clark who took a most serious view of my ailment than either I or any one else had done - He considers that I have ^{slight} mitral regurgitation with functional irregularity due to nervous derangement - I am to take certain diet & medicines and Bromine Strychnia etc then return to him in a week -

Saturday 27th Oct

breakfast at Club. Afternoon accompanied Stewart to Moore & Knoggs Minstrel's to get a little laugh if possible after the serious sentence pronounced by Sir Andrew Clark - In the evening we went to the Opera Comique where we had some charming light opera - "Carina" I was invited to visit a mixed club afterwards but I thought it too trying for a sick man and came home to my hotel and a verberous bed -

Sunday 28th Oct

Got up this morning. Took a walk through Hyde Park with Medcoe Stewart and Mr. Clankitt. In afternoon lunched with Stones at International Club. Afternoon called upon Miss Matthews who was out at home. Then on Belle DeLacombe rose Mrs Buchanan where we spent a very pleasant two hours and a had a long talk over old reminiscences - Returned to Hotel and dined with Stones at Constitutional Club.

Monday 29th October

Rain all day. Weather cold & disagreeable. Stopped in and wrote letters -

Tuesday 30th Oct

Weather still bad - What with a bad cold from which I have been suffering and an unpropitious climate I began to work myself at home -

Wednesday 31st Oct

Weather unpleasant rain - Afternoon took a walk with Medcoe Stewart. Went to see Corney from ~~where~~ where we put in a couple of hours -

Thursday 1st Nov

Rain and fog all day. In afternoon went to City with Medcoe Stewart. Called on Mr. Eaton who informed me that he had written to the Lord Mayor for an invitation to the Lord Mayor's Banquet on Lord Mayor's day - 9th Nov. In the evening went to see Larina -

Friday 2nd Nov

Called upon Sir Andrew Clark according to engagement - Sir Andrew thinks I am better and apparently takes a more favorable view of my case - Thinks I may now get cured. Advises me strongly to leave London for the South -

Saturday 3rd Nov

The most disagreeable day. The streets are so dark with fog that they have to be lighted - London at midday is as dark as at midnight. Visited the City Bank and did some shopping. Went to Army & Navy Stores for some purpose - Medcoe called to say Good bye at 6^{pm}. Dined at hotel and left by the 9^{pm} train for Waterloo Station for Southampton where we arrived at 12^{mid} and stopped at Radley Hotel

Sunday 4th Nov 1888

Now that I am out of London there is another glimpse of clear weather. Breakfast at 7 am and at 8 we leave by the docks and about 10 embarked on the "S.S. Salis" one of the boats belongs to the North German Lloyd of Bremen on the Australian line. The Salis though somewhat smaller than the New York liners is a fine clean looking ship and her future home for the next eight days does not look uninviting.

We steamed away under a mild head wind but with lowering clouds and threatening weather. At night as we approached Cape Finisterre the wind increased and at mid night there was a Nor wester which made it very rough and caused the Salis to roll and her rolling characterized ^{275 miles today} Monday 5th Nov

Weather continues very rough and no being well when I embarked I am in for a protracted spell of sea sick headache. ^{239 miles today}

Tuesday 6th Nov

Crossing Bay of Biscay very rough

274 miles today

Wednesday 7th Nov

Fine weather Passengers coming out on deck weather very pleasant and a fair wind to King Ship Steady - Steam, along the coast of Portugal - 284 miles today

Thursday 8th Nov

Passed Cadix this afternoon. Then "San Raphael Bay" and renowned Gibraltar appears to view, and steaming through the straits about 4 p.m. we ^{enter} the magnificent port into the placid Mediterranean with a balmy atmosphere and the mildest of Zephyrs to waft us on. ^{303 miles today}

Friday 9th Nov

A perfect morning. Clear bright and warm. Cruising along the coast of Spain. Passed Capes Carthagina and Pallas -

We pass inside Minorca & Majorca. In the evening the wind freshened, although bright moonlight & star light there were occasional flashes of lightning on the African coast -

About 9 p.m. there was half a gale and the Salis became her calling of accommodating herself to the pitching sea. The waves are not so long however as those of the Atlantic and the Salis does not roll so heavily. ^{297 miles today}

Saturday 10th Nov

The wind has lulled considerably and the horizon is bright & clear. We are leaving the Islands to the South. The Captain told us at breakfast that we had made about 12 1/2 knots an hour during the night and we should reach Genoa by noon tomorrow.

Sunday 11th Nov

Yesterday afternoon the wind freshened and the sailor had a pile of toys all day - about 9 pm there was a lull and it became quite warm on deck. The dead sea was however made of somewhat disappointment for those prone to mal de mer. This morning it was fresh on deck but it was cloudy and overcast so that we could not get a good view of Monte Carlo. Nice & Mentone as we passed. We have a better view of San Remo as we are nearing the coast at this point which is mountainous and not unlike the range of hills forming the Apennines in California. The coast is fringed along with a succession of beautiful villages and the scenery is very fine. Undoubtedly we very much so far as its naturalness

is concerned of our own coast. He expected to be in Genoa at 12 but the head winds have delayed us as three or four hours. The wind has freshened very much from the coast and has been well chilled by the snow-capped peaks before it fanned our ship, consequently it has become very cold. We arrived at Genoa at 4³⁰ but it is dark before the ship has moved so we concluded not to land until morning.

I am greatly disappointed with the climate for I have always associated Italian ships with a balmy life at posso. It is as cold however as the coldest winter snape in Victoria and one is only too glad of shelter. The town of Genoa looks very pretty at night and as we lay in the harbor it reminds me (barring the cold weather) of San Francisco.

Monday 12th Nov

This morning I landed and made my way to the Hotel de France where I met my baggage according to the arrangement and very glad to see the familiar town

Enjoying a delicious birth hour.
Genova or Genova or Genua has always been as it is
now the chief shipping port of the Mediterranean
and must contain about 200,000 inhabitants. The situation
is very beautiful and picturesque and I was only
surprised to find so many palaces which of the
ancient Genoese nobility possessing extreme wealth
and great magnificence and containing a large
number of works of art. Rubens & Van Dyck lived
at Genova here we saw many of their pictures.
The harbor is a semicircular bay which has been
salvaged by subterranean piers & a magnificent lighthouse
by the large presentation of the Duke of Galliera
We sailed out in the morning with a fair breeze
and visited some of the best points especially
on the side where we had a fine view of the town
harbor. In the afternoon we visited the Church of
S. Lorenzo, originally erected in 1100 and altered in
the 13th Century. The exterior is ~~now~~ composed of alternate
courses of black & white marble with 2 immense
Carved lions ^{flanking} the entrance - The interior is
supported by an arch borne by large marble Corinthian
Columns of colored marble and superb fresco
representing biblical subjects. The 2nd
Chapel contains also a fine Nativity
brought from Calabria during the Crusades.

There are splendid statues of the Nativity
the Madonna &c. The sacristy contains holy shoes
(Saors catino) preserved out of which the Sacrament
The bishop assured to have for sake of the
parochial land - taken by the Genoese at Corsica
in 1107 etc etc - There are very fine
paintings by Rubens here. The Church of
S. Ambrogio Giovanni's Church founded by
Genoese nobles is also very fine with excellent
rich decorations. It contains a fine picture of
the assumption by Guido Rini and of the Circumcision
by Rubens. There are 4 splendid black monolith
Columns supporting the arch. Picture of the martyrdom
of St. Andrew by Amisio, and one of St. Ignace's
healing a man with soul spent by Rubens.

Sunday 13th Nov

Before finishing our drive yesterday we reached
the Cemetery 1 1/2 miles from town situated in the valley
of the Bisagno. On our way out we pass through
the Roman Gate a doubly fortified entrance to
the town. The Cemetery is certainly very unique and
the arrangement for the disposition of the bodies
very admirable and interesting. There is a fine
Colonnade from which lead long galleries
~~the~~ under the marble floors of which are deposited
the bodies and the monuments to each. Nothing
can exceed the beauty of some of the buildings

and the taste of the art displayed in marble & sculpture, different subjects in marvellous of the Etruscan books make little mention of the Amelore, at Genoa but it is one of the chief sights of the City, and well worth a visit. The bodies of the dead are removed after 5 years and the bones are deposited in little boxes properly marked under the Gallery.

Wednesday 17th Nov 1888

We visited the Palazzo Rosso - Red Palace - which is 17th Century and was the property of the Brignole Sale family. It contains a fine picture Gallery, presented to the City in 1874 by Marchesa Maria Brignole-Sale Duchess of Galliera. There are very fine pictures here by celebrated Italian and Venetian artists only, Mantegna - Rubens and Dyck. We looked in at the Palazzo Bianco where there is a fine fountain at the back where the boxes were kept and a flower garden. This was also once the property of the Brignole Sale family. The Palazzo Municipale now occupied by the Mayor & Council has a handsome Stair Case & Court where we saw some frescoes which had been removed for preservation to this place. In one room there are splendid portraits of Marco Polo and Columbus in mosaics and pictures of Madonna with Crucifixion and the Holy Family.

In a Cabinet carefully preserved we saw the coffin of Papainio, Statue and pictures of ~~St~~ "Carloph Colomb" - Columbus whom the Genoese claim and greatly venerate (There is a fine monument to him in the town, planting on a pedestal adorned with ships prows with a figure of America kneeling at the foot).

The Ducal Palace has a grand entrance Hall Case with large throne & Council hall, superbly frescoed and adorned.

There are several other palaces in Genoa for rent. The property of Genoese nobles which time did not permit us to inspect such as the Palazzo Reale, Palazzo Doria & La Scala. The weather was very cold and rainy so that we could get about with difficulty. I am greatly surprised to find that an "Italian Sky" even on the Mediterranean overhangs bleakness and chill winds which we only find in Victoria in mid winter. In the afternoon we left for Milan where we arrived at 7.30 pm. - After dinner at the Hotel de France we called out for a short walk passed the famous Cathedral and walked through the Grand facade and into the Galleria Vittorio Emanuele. This is the most spacious and attractive structure of the kind in Europe by Luis Belgoin who afterwards lost his life here by falling from one of the portals.

It is in the form of a cross over which there
is a splendid central glass capella and the octagon
is adorned with process representing Europe since
Africa & America into art process on the entrance arches.
The gallery is paved with different colored marbles
lighted with electrically and handsome shops
on each side —

Thursday 15th Nov

This morning after breakfast we visited the grand
Cathedral which is the interesting sight of Milan which
must be seen to be realized - built in size to St. Peter's alone
of the Cathedral at Leville the roof is 98 Gothic bays
and upwards of 2000 marble statues, which are being
added to each year. It was founded in 1386 by Jean Lante
and has been building ever since and it is not yet
completed. The interior ^{is 52 ft long} supported by 52 pillars of marble
each 12 ft in diameter the summits of which are adorned
with niches statues instead of Capitals. 180 ft wide
the nave is 155 ft in height 175 ft in breadth. Some
220 ft high tower ^{with 98 Gothic bays} 360 ft high. It is paved with
mosaics in marble of 10 ft colors and near the entrance
there is a meridian line in brass at 12 1/2 a low way
from a hole in the roof strikes this line exactly.
At the forest I thought the baulby was perforated
stone but it is painted in imitation.
We had a guide to go through the building with
us but it is impossible to give an idea of what

we observed in a day. There is a very remarkable
statue of St. Bartholomew near the altar by Marco
Agate representing the saint flayed alive with his
own skin on his shoulders. Below the dome
we visited the subterranean chapel of St. Carlo Borromeo
and the tomb of the saint where his remains are shown
with all his relics in a sepulchre of silver, in the
center of the N. transept there is a huge Candelabrum
of bronze in the form of a tree executed in the 15th
century and ornamented with jewels in the 18th
century. Here are many relics of Carlo Borromeo
in the Cathedral among them is carefully preserved the
Wooden Cross which he bore in 1576 when he was
baptized in his mission of mercy during the plague.
The Cathedral is full of beautiful statues, im-
paintings which we shall have to visit again and
I might add often to have any accurate knowledge
of it. The square in front of the Cathedral is the
center of the business part of the city. Piazza del Duomo
is being constantly improved by improving edifices.

Friday 16th Nov

This morning we visited the Museo Poldi-
Pezzoli - a museum & residence bequeathed to the city
by Cavaliere Poldi Pezzoli in 1879. It contains
magnificent 17th & 18th antique glass ware
tapestries & paintings. Art has more rest in
his bed room which is full of velvet

Marvellous wood carvings - The walls are of white Ebony and the bedstead is made of carved figures resting on carved devils which are being crushed by the Saphemcumbent weight there is a beyond a lavatory & dressing room with exquisitely tiled fire place - The Armory room is artistically arranged and reminds one somewhat of those seen in the Tower of London We next visited the Picture Gallery Pinacone which contains about 600 works of art among them one by Raphael all representing different Schools -

Yesterday afternoon I omitted to say that next to the Cathedral the most interesting visit I made in Milan as at Genoa was to the Cemetery where the Marble Sculptures to be seen are marvellous. They did not differ of in a similar manner to that observed in Genoa. There are a greater number of Statues in the galleries in Malatesta's place but a greater number outside at Milan Some of the Statues and devices are full of interest and beauty. For instance at the tomb of a founder of a Foundling Hospital where the door is partially open is a poor woman with the utmost grief depicted in her face with an infant

at the breast and along side on the steps is a little girl washed for admission. Surmounting all is a Statue of the founder himself. We saw a great many Statues of women many of whom are living now who have erected Memorials to their husbands. One a figure ~~statue~~ from life showing the sick dress and a net or cloud covering the head kneeling and weeping at the tomb, has seen her maid a 2nd time - Another of a widow and over the Statue of her husband a silk shroud & jewels exquisitely made - Another (at Genoa) representing an old man who has come down a long flight of Stone steps and stands ready to drop into the grave In fact the devices are too numerous to describe here We visited the Crematory where bodies are cremated and which is being extensively used. There ~~is~~ is a small chapel in front of the furnace where the relatives sit when the body is to be consumed. ^{Both} ~~the~~ ^{Ear} ~~and~~ ^{and} Wood is used - If gas the consumption takes 50 minutes - If wood 2 hours - Afterwards the ashes & what remains of the bones are placed in a small box made of terra cotta sealed & placed in a niche in the space set aside for the purpose.

The founder of the Crematory is himself dead and there is a beautiful figure in marble at his tomb holding an urn in which are deposited his ashes.

In the evening we visited the Teatro Milanese a small theatre where an Italian Comedy Company were playing.

Saturday 17th Nov

To day after a short walk about town we started by train for Como where we took a Steamer and went down the lake to Bellagio arriving there about 12 PM when we lodged at the Hotel ^{Isola} ~~Isola~~ (Immagini). Bellagio is a small peninsula when taken ^{together} with lake Como and is a charmingly pretty & picturesque, said to be the most delightful point among the lakes of Italy. The scenery is grand in every aspect of view of which there is a great diversity. In fact all along the lake from Como almost any description would fail in depicting beauty where nature has been most lavish and art has assisted in every way that taste and abundant means could devise. The lake is from 1 to 2 1/2 miles in width about 30 miles long clear blue water with a depth of 1000 to 2000 ft. The banks are

mountainous often to the height of 7000 feet and are dotted with pretty villages and beautiful villas. The mountain sides are terraced often to a great height and residence may be frequently be seen on the very summits. The brown autumnal foliage was very pretty and the grounds of the villas are distinguished by Gay gardens and beautiful ~~shrub~~ trees such as the Arbutus Magnolia acacia's Irish Yew Mulberry the linden laurels palms, etc. etc. Only we thought it "a deep vale margined by alpine hills and cascades ourselves fortunate in having been able to visit it" — ^{Sunday 18th Nov} Our return in the morning to Como was a delightful cruise and we arrived at Milan about 1 PM. After dinner we took the omnibus and went to the Piazza Ambrosiana where we heard fine music from a large military band of 15 or 20 Musicians. We then visited the Church of Saint Ambrogio the oldest and grandest structure we have yet seen. It was built in the 4th century on the ruins of the Temple of Bacchus and its present form dates from the 12th century. The Gates of the Church which we entered are said to be the same as those closed by St. Ambrose against Theodosius after the massacre at Thessalonica. In the choir there is an ancient Sproscopal throne carved in stone which the guide told us was used by St. Ambrose, and which

I rested for a few minutes while admiring the antiquities
There is a Christian Sacrophagus of the 6th Century and
the tomb of St. Ambrose. The Canopy, raised above
is borne by four large columns of porphyry.

We heard some beautiful singing by the choir and then came
out again into the square where there is a large market for all
kinds of wickerware who were busy in selling and buying a large
quantity of this ware. On our way home we went into the great
Cathedral where breakfast were being held and we heard the Spanish
Music of the large organ. The scene in the large Cathedral
with its hundreds of figures some a voice as usual to the music
Stationary the burning incense and the few voices of priests
singing from mass bearing lighted torches may be better
imagined than described. After mass a very eloquent
man ascended the pulpit and gave an exhortation in Spanish
which was listened to by those within hearing with
great attention. It was too dark in the pulpit to
distinguish more than his form.

Monday, 19th November 1888

This morning was the first fine day we have experienced
since our arrival at Geneva. We took advantage
of it by making a visit to the top of the Cathedral
which was nobly repaired not only for the fine view
but by respecting the magnificent proportions of the
Edifice. - Here we can see every part of the town
which is 7 miles in circumference and contains about
300,000 inhabitants, also the steep Mount Blanc etc
We mounted to the highest gallery of the tower by
195 steps inside and got outside.

At 4 pm we reluctantly left Milan for our journey
by train by rail passing through Verona and
Padua - the pass through the plains of the Venetian
marshes where arms are manufactured and the
Lombard plain to the northward and of which is the
question territory. Somewhere contains numerous
fortifications and the of ~~the~~ on the battle ground
of Salferno where the fate of the famous battle
was decided in favor of the French and the
We arrived at Turin in a long and ~~at once~~
took our seats for the first time in a European great
conveyed us along the grand tunnel to our hotel
The Grand Hotel de Turin is a journey is built up on
a cluster of islands 1 1/2 miles from the mainland from
which there is a long railway bridge to 15000 houses
on islands on 3 ~~islands~~ and 14 small islands
The houses are protected by stone walls averaging 50 ft
in height and 10-20 ft in width and on one side they
face to the sea on the other. The houses are completely
open to the winds from which they are separated by narrow
walks or streets called "calle". I found these narrow

alleys or calle very picturesque as they are tortuous
signifying, including in some directions in some places only
from a few feet wide with large old 5th-6th cent
houses on each side. We took a walk after dinner into
the grand square Piazza of St. Mark which on 3 sides is
surrounded by imposing structures having the appearance
of one vast marble palace. These palace were the
residence of King and Emperor of the Republic. Now
these innumerable cafes & jewelry shops various
art stores which display mosaics, Venetian
glass paintings etc etc

Tuesday, 20th Nov

After dinner we took a Gondola and made the
Circuit of the Grand Canal visiting the Church
Doge's Palace, which belongs to the order of barefooted
monks. It contains of chapels, beautiful, fitted up
at the expense of 5 different Venetian families. It contains
a fine picture of Madonna - then we crossed under
the iron railway bridge and into the Canal di Santa
on the left side of which is the pearl quarter
Ghetto a loggia, crosses then back through the Grand
Canal to the Rialto which is a large market place
containing shops and near which is the warehouse called
St. Mark. After lunch we went to the Piazza St. Mark
and heard the band (about 70 instruments) play a waltz
and through a canopy establishment and saw
some requests and a group.
In the evening we went to the Teatro Rossini
and heard the opera of Puritani - and pretty paper
heaven.

Wednesday, 21st Nov

This morning we took a Gondola and visited
the Piazza St. Mark. The Campanile is a very tower
322 ft in height - there are two large granite columns
between which all decisions were to be made
On the top the wings of St. Mark. The other St. Mark
on a cross-dike - we went into the Palace of the Doge
powered in 500 but destroyed since each time being
destroyed in greater magnitude. The Court has magnificent
columns which decorated and at the top of the
stone dogs used to be crowned on large statues of
moor and heptans. The great floor contains the grand
Council room, 165 ft long and 50 feet wide. one side had
is the largest section in the world. Parades - other large
features by celebrated Venetian painters. There are
5 large halls or halls all beautifully frescoed with
wondrous canvases and paintings etc. Columns also
many works of art - the Hall of the St. Mark
which is as they visit of the Merchant of Venice
look place - The inscription is on

We were also shown some beautiful specimens of
wood Carving which is also a specialty in Venice

Saturday 26th Nov

We spent this morning at the lace work shop
we purchased a few pieces of lace which we mailed to
the dear ones at home in the hope that they would
reach their destination at the post office
In the afternoon we walked along the Rialto Road
The afternoon was perfect and the sight of the shops
from the Canal to the large Piazza St Mark to the Campanile
gathering from point to point was a novel and
interesting one. We strolled along as far as the
public garden made by Napoleon that is an
oasis of land in the midst of a stony sea. The
garden is not large but perhaps a good deal of space
there is a fine bronze statue of Canova at the entrance
gate on a pile of rough unpolished stone
On the Rialto Road are noticed a magnificent fountain
called to

In the afternoon on the Piazza - large flock of pigeons & I
had my admiring stranger who has come from the scabbers
of hand. The pigeons are brought by the children and their
hear to cease the time of sundown they make use
of them as carriers -

Sunday 27th Nov

A quiet morning devoted to quiet reading and
to the house. In the afternoon we walked out to the
Square of St Mark heard some music from the
band then ascended the Campanile from which we
had a magnificent view of Venice. The Campanile
has a height of 322 ft and is an essential part of the great
Square of Piazza. It was founded in 888. Below in 1579
and the lower part of brick was provided with a marble top
in 1477 which since 1577 has borne an angel 16 ft high
The shaft itself is 322 ft in height has double walls
between which the ascent over 38 inclined planes is
accomplished. The clock tower of brick was erected
in 1496 has a large clock with a double face to
show the PM and AM. There are 2 large bronze
figures on the top which strike the hours in a bell
the doge and the cardinal of the Campanile and once
to the proprietors or Commissioners of the Piazza
is of marble than bronze statues of Peter
Apollo Mercury & Pollux

Monday 26th Nov 1888

This morning was taken up at the lace factory
arranging for the posting of the lace articles we
had purchased on Saturday - visited also some
shops on the Piazza

Tuesday 27th Nov 1888

This morning we took a gondola steamer from
the Square of St Mark and visited the Lido which
is the great place for bathing and fishing - there
is a fine beach and garden here and some for
walks. Nothing as compared with what we may see
elsewhere but a great deal for Venice. We purchased
two boxes caught in the Abruzzo - and saw one on
the boat - we returned to Venice and in the
afternoon visited some of the shops and made
a few purchases -

Wednesday 28th Nov 1888

This morning we took a Gondola and went
to Murano to visit some of the glass works
passed the Cemetery on the way and visited
the old Church of Donato at Murano -
we inspected several glass furnaces
where they were at work making ornamental
glass ware - blowing bottles etc etc
The process of making glass ornaments
is a slow one. Men and women keep
an employment -

In the afternoon visited some shops bought
some packages and returned to the boat on
the Piazza San Marco -

Thursday 29th Nov 1888

Took a Gondola and went to the Museum
visited the establishment of an artist
In part called the Signor Chandellio -
Moved from Hotel to Victoria to Hotel de Rome
at Venice since - Now we have got four
travelling bags on the Grand Canal opposite
the Square of St Mark de Salute and much more
Equal to that we hope we have done best
from the Hotel to the Piazza San Marco
Every one of the Hotel Victoria is a fine one
and the Hotel de Rome is a fine one and the Hotel
Victoria is a fine one and the Hotel de Rome is a fine one

a Gondola Friday 30th Dec
 Went to Candragan New magazine for paper
 to complete his purchases - I marked down
 by the Reale and Mercery - In the afternoon
 we went in a gondola to the Istituto Church of San
 Spirito erected in 1715-30 a beautiful church of design
 of the Venetian architect Andrea Palladio with work
 finished. The high altar has 10 figures of the Virgin and
 Child the mosaic pavement on the steps of the altar
 and the mosaic of the ceiling of the dome are of the
 school of the Venetian mosaicists. There is a monument
 of the Doge Alvise Contarini and an altar of the
 Virgin of the door way there is an old painting
 by Titian of the Madonna of the Lactation. It is much
 damaged by age. I noticed a picture with mosaic
 marble inlay with white and verde antique to us to
 be a beautiful mosaic with marble beautiful done.
 We returned walking by way of the Reale Gondola
 through the markets - the Grand Canal 1/2 mile
 long (measured through the Centre of the City 3 3/4 miles)
 with from which diverge the smaller canals through
 all parts of the town. It occupies the same position
 as the long way in Rome. Very shady morning with a
 soft and a hard breeze. The Canal - by the side of the
 of the Palace we see the long boats painted with the
 color of the owner of the Palazzo. The boats of length
 a beautiful narrow arch of 14 ft in height and 22 ft in
 the bridge to get into the old church the first one built here
 in 520 but it is now an age of 200. In ancient times the
 laws of the Republic were promulgated from a granite column
 to which a flight of steps ascend borne on a building
 of paper.

* Saturday 1st Dec
 a rainy and disagreeable morning stopped
 in and wrote letters post & Monica
 In the afternoon it cleared off and we took a
 walk along the Grand Canal across the Ponte
 del Rialto and then the Riva del Schiavoni where
 we saw a superb sunset. What bright golden cross
 and brilliant sky with abrupt streaks of gold above
 the burning orb as it sank below the horizon -
 The sunrise was wet so we remained in -

Sunday 2nd Dec
 A beautiful day a great part of which we
 devoted to a further inspection of the Cathedral
 of St Mark a few more things seen in the
 * Late of Mr. Egypt letter to 4/10/1

when there is a table of wood of the 12th century
 the mosaic here are modern having been designed by Felice
 Zuccato of the mosaic one of the 11th century
 June 1807 the Church has been the Cathedral of
 St Mark a design that used to belong to the S. Pietro
 de Castello. The carved columns supporting the canopy
 open the head of St Mark are beautifully carved
 from top to bottom representing New Testament
 and biblical subjects. He came from the Church
 of San Saverio after the taking of Constantinople
 figures on the alabaster columns placed on a
 pavement and a table were not from
 a temple of King Solomon, on the screen are
 1st Marble Slab representing St Mark the first
 and the 2nd Marble (1593) the account of the Council
 in order to have a better view of the mosaic in
 the building of the top. They are on the facade to signify
 the mosaic outside and the celebration of the
 which once adorned the triumphal arches of Nero
 and Trajan. They were taken to Paris by Napoleon
 but brought back in 1815 by the Austrian Emperor
 The doors leading to the Sacry are of bronze very
 heavy & covered with the relief of the death
 destruction of Christ & symbols and prophets -
 We also noticed the band on the floor and
 some beautiful music

Monday 3rd Dec

In morning took a walk along the Riva della Schiavoni
 and saw diamonds at Palazzo and a
 age app for a pair of diamonds

In afternoon we visited the Accademia delle Belle Arti
 where we saw a few very fine pictures
 in the gallery there are portraits of the
 of the whole Venetian School of Painters
 including of Bellini Carpaccio Palma Vecchio
 Francesco Marconi descent from the Crown
 Titian's master Titian the description of the Virgin
 is very fine. The miracle of St Mark dog
 Lombardo. Homecoming Adoration of the Kings
 Christ's supper at the house of Simon
 a picture of Madonna with Child which Titian made in 1540
 of Simon. highly praised. St
 a fine presentation to the temple of Mary - very fine
 many more and a picture of the Virgin has a fine
 as being the steps of the temple - a painting of the temple
 of St Benedict & Sebastian with a painting of
 an iron column, Campagna light house
 Charles etc etc a fine picture in a
 1804 spent a couple of hours very pleasantly

hands pass by - then we visited and crossed the Ponte Vecchio
object covered with jewelry shops and reminded us of the
Rialto - along the Lung Arno we went into some shop and
saw beautiful specimens of Florentine mosaic tables and table
etc - mosaic jewelry, and the water colors which
however were very high priced -
I wrote letters to E. Wednesday 12th Dec

This morning we visited the church of S. Croce designed by
the Fraances can in 1294 by the unknown Arnolfo and the
Galleria or Pinacoteca of Italy containing as it does
monuments of such grandeur, celebrated than so Michael Angelo
Dante Ghiberti the magnificent vaulting of a beautiful
white wood as well as the process in the Chapel of Giotto
has at one time all withdrawn over and were only
restored about 20 years ago. The work of restoring
is to be prosecuted until the whole interior has been finished
The Guide who showed us the paintings of the artist who a
lot of paintings withdrawn very thing except his own painting
cannot touch (to this) the process of Giotto which are being
restored are indeed magnificent and the product of the great
artist in his highest power. The tomb of Michael Angelo has
three fine pieces of sculpture and architecture
The monument of Alfani by Canova is very fine erected by the
Barons the Countess of Albano. Machiavelli is situated far
also Rossini (Italy) The noble figure described as the
most beautiful figure in Italy has superb fine relief
representing the life of Thomas. Scapula marble work
of France (Paris) and two fine figures of Faith and
Charity (Paris) - This is one of the chief attractions
of the Chapel of Giotto. The portrait of Giotto the life
of the artist and St. Francis. Subsequently we
visited the house of Michael Angelo near the church
which contains many of his sketches personal letters
left to his study - pieces of sculpture drawings etc
we saw also some even process in the a two of
his works - last evening a sad occurrence about
Florence - The death of Raffaello a sister of Robert
de Brown of Sorrento she had been ill some time and it was
stated that she fell about three past evening at 11 o'clock
and dying immediately of apoplexy.
In the afternoon we went to call upon Mrs. Raby -
Sister of Mrs. Gitcher of Victoria who resides here but
she was out

Thursday 13th Dec

Another bright sunny day though a little cold
than yesterday. This morning we visited the Church
Santa Maria Novella designed and built by Dominican
monks in 1278 - a fine fresco Gothic. It contains several paintings
by Vasari the man who withdrew the process of the S. Croce

There is a celebrated painting of Madonna by Leonardo and by other
masters but the great allegory on the process in the Choir
by Gairlandino and on the opposite side by Giotto. Benini
thinks these are you have seen the latter there is little doubt about it.
We went into the cloister place there are 150 fine fresco
and stained windows. Raphael's tomb a process of Giotto depicting
the meeting of Joachim and Anna at the Golden Gate.
Many Dominican Monks are buried here in oval and
the funeral Chapel Capella degli Spagnoli which
is covered with celebrated process and a fine painting
gallery. Afterwards we went to the Pinacoteca or
a fine museum see over Europe for its paintings. Several
the which formerly were destined by the monks. It is now
managed by a Company. The place is beautifully
kept and there are several fine process by old masters.
I purchased a small 1 cent bag and a couple of bottles
of Scent.

In the afternoon we visited the Boboli Gardens laid
out by the great artist. I cannot blame him to make thought
I have seen them at a great disadvantage - the winter is
winter. There is a superb Grotto with the most beautiful
sculpture that I have seen since the Colossal Statues only
beheld out by Michael Angelo - At the bottom of the garden
there is a lake full of water and in many of fountains
Statue of Ocean. There are many statues in the garden
many of them very fine.

Friday 14th Dec

Another bright morning. Read letters and Victoria papers
so we were late in getting out and accomplished
the little more than looking at some of the shops. In the
afternoon we attended the funeral of the late distinguished
founder of Sorrento and later to the late Geo Brown.
He was buried at the Protestant Cemetery a very pretty
place at the foot of the hill beyond the Grotto Romanorum.
Many English people who have died in Florence are buried
here. After the service we walked through a very
pretty cemetery to the convent of enclosed 3 miles distant
from the Porta Romana. The Convent Monastery is situated on
a high hill at the influence of 2 streams the river Greve
and was founded in 1311 by a Florentine merchant. The Church
is superbly paved with black & white marble and
contains some fine pictures which are very much to
be regretted that they have been removed from the home. The
Superior now owns the monastery and no addition to
the present inmates are permitted. There are only 11 left
they are Dominican monks who have 3 hours
at 12:30 every night they appear to the Chapel for worship
until 3:30 they do not converse with each other. From
the Monastery road runs on a road of the surrounding
country.

Wrote letter No 20 to Mrs P (London)

Tuesday 13th Dec 1888

A fine day - In the morning we visited the once famous Monastery of Marco now suppressed and taken up as the Museo di Marco. It was first occupied by Seleucian monks but afterwards passed to Benedictine monks & the Dominicans. It is chiefly of interest now & known for the fame of Savonarola. The cloister contain fine frescoes by Fra Angelico & other East door way - St Christ on the Cross with a Dominican. St Peter the Martyr with fingers over his mouth in allusion of silence and the things striking into the shoulders. St Dominic with the scourge of 11 hours. Christ with the round points, Christ as a pilgrim welcomed by a Dominican. The cloister also contains a large piece by Raphael the Conversion. The cloister walls contain frescoes by Urbane and others. Cell No 13 contains the portrait of Columbus and other copies of an old Italian representing his discovery. The Monastery contains the first public library in Italy built in 1141 for Cosimo de Medici. The wood cases contain 82 illuminated rituals of the 8 centuries. In the afternoon we took the bus and visited Fiesole one of the most beautiful towns of Florence. Fiesole was built before Florence and afforded an asylum for Catholics when expelled from Rome - there is an old Roman theatre or arena the ruins of which are very large and shows it to have been a very important town. A grand arena where many a gladiatorial contest was no doubt fought - the large stone seats, the foundations are still standing. In the cathedral which dates from 1096 but beyond a picture of Madonna & Child by School of Giotto and the sculptured head of the Bishop Salvaterra over his monument there is not much to be seen. The altar in front of the Church of Alessandro is said to be the most magnificent altar of Florence and the surrounding hills that can be imagined.

Wednesday 14th Dec 1888

A fine day. Visited the Uffizi Gallery this morning and had excellent views of the Piazza & Palazzo de Medici. We then crossed over the river through the Galleries to the Piazza where an immense plot occupied the site of the old Palazzo de Medici. In the time of the Medici it contained 500 paintings many of which are master pieces - the Palace an extraordinary piece of architecture and are named the Hall of Offices and the Palace of Saturn - Mars Jupiter Saturn Mars Mars Stupa - Education of Jupiter. Of the North Promenade, Coronado of Columbus - Queen Flora - Puffin - Puffin Gallery etc. In the room of the halls are magnificent tables of Porcelain, mosaic and lapis lazuli. Raphael's celebrated picture of the Expulsion is in the Hall of Saturn and there no collection in Italy with so many masterpieces interspersed with such a few inferior ones.

There are a dozen of Raphael's works. his Madonna del Bambino is most exquisite (in the Saloon of the Education of Jupiter). In the afternoon we took a carriage across the Ponte Vecchio on to Corta Novara off a beautiful promenade lined with trees shrubs & flowers on either side. The garden is called the Garden of the Palace and falls an excellent castle which served for 11 years as the Observatory of Galileo. There are some interesting relics of the great astronomer here and some in the top of the tower we enjoyed a view which I should not think could be surpassed in the world. Then we drove on to the Church of S. Miniato in which Michael Angelo contains a copy of 11 months some of the old frescoes are still here. The Church is lined with marble outside has magnificent white marble columns (Corinthian) inside and is filled with monuments & sculptures - the outside grounds are used as a cemetery and contain some nice specimens of marble work though much inferior to what I saw in France and Milan. The floor of the Church is in beautiful mosaics.

Thursday 15th Dec 1888

This morning we looked into some shops. In the afternoon we went to the Pitti Palace and were admitted to the Royal apartments. The suite of rooms are magnificently decorated with frescoes in which the walls being covered with rich Florentine mosaics - each saloon having a different color. The Queen's bed room is in blue & white to the curtain of a drawing room. There are some original masterpieces of Madonna - Annunciation and some elegant and most valuable tables in the suite. In the top of some fine tables by Raphaelon to Paris and part of a chest of drawers and after having a detour was brought back to the Pitti Palace. The dining room is very grand and the chairs are placed as they were at the banquet of Queen Victoria. The hall room is magnificently proportioned - in other apartments we were shown the plate dining service - table ornaments all very choice. On the corner is a good

Friday 16th Dec 1888

In morning looked into some of the great hand stores in the workshop of great things in the grand Cathedral in the Piazza de Duomo. The Cathedral was built in 1294 under the superintendence of Arnolfo di Cambio by Giotto. A very large and beautiful Gothic edifice of stone & white marble 185 1/2 ft. long 114 ft. wide dome 300 ft. high. Christen 352. The facade is new built in 1878. The interior is very bare but grand for its dimensions. In the Campanile is a remarkable fine tower of marble 212 ft. high was begun by Giotto in the 13th century.

Opposite the Dome of the Cathedral which was placed there to substitute the wood is a fine statue of Normalischi so placed as to be looking upwards at the work which in the act of drawing his plans - About side is the statue of the renowned Arnolfo the brother of original architect of the church. Both are very good. ~~They~~ ^{Both} are very good. ~~They~~ ^{Both} are very good.

Wednesday - 26th Dec 1888
About 10pm in the morning - Went to look at some carriages - ~~found a Victoria at 2200 and 2300. In afternoon rainy. Stopped in and read Roman.~~

In the evening saw Mr Henning became much worse. Sent for Dr. Fiddham - I saw him by word of mouth.

Thursday 27th Dec 1888

Mr Henning died this morning, his death following so soon after his wife's death that we have concluded to have one for the funeral for which Mrs Brown expressed herself very grateful. This afternoon we visited the Museo Vaticano or Museum of Mosais, the Marble used in the manufacture of Florentine mosaics and some magnificent examples of the work in tables etc. I bought a very nice mosaic table.

Friday 28th Dec

Attended funeral of Mr Henning today he survived his wife 15 days. Returning from the funeral we left the cab at Porta Romana and walked by Via Colli to the heights of S. Minigto - The view was comparatively clear being the view of the City and environs. The whole Vallombrosa and the distant Apennines was grand in the extreme - I was devoted to painting and I gave advice to our fellow walkers from whom we parted most reluctantly. Mr Brown gave us a most cordial invitation to visit her in Edinburgh.

Letter No 22 to Mrs M.T. *

Saturday 29th Dec

Called at 5 Am - took breakfast and the train at 7 for Rome - The day turned out to be very fine with the air soft and balmy. The scenery is very attractive the country being flat with some low hills in the distance of which are often crowned by towered mansions. In many of the fields as we approached Rome we saw sheep being herbed and flocks of the present year's chickens, about two feet long many games of Mallemis, Olive etc. arrived in Rome at 2 pm and we were driven by Omnibus to the Hotel Alcamagne. In the afternoon we called upon Mr Gaudes, the Banker, who supplied us with tickets for seats in the Tribune of St Peter, to-morrow to see the Pope celebrate Mass & being the last Sunday of his Jubilee year -

Sunday 30th Dec

This morning we visited the Church of the Counts Chiesa del Gian to see the Mass celebrated. This is a most beautiful church with superbly rich decorations - one of the best in Rome and attended by the best people. It was built in 15th and the interior has superb Chauces Sculpture, the whole is lined with fine marble. The Chapel of St. Ignace is the most sumptuous in Rome. There are four immense columns supported with ~~capitals~~ capitals, all with ornaments bases and capitals of gilt bronze - the elegant group in marble of the Holy Spirit - God and old man Christ the son and the dove as the Holy Ghost. This is a statue made of the largest piece of lapis lazuli known - the body of St. Ignace is underneath in a very ornamented with precious stones and has relief. The Marble group in Marble of Father and son representing Faith the other Religion overthrowing Purity are seen by the bank. In the afternoon we went to St Peter and saw the grandest papant we have yet seen. You went at 10 pm so as to get a good seat and already there were hundreds of people in waiting which soon increased to many thousands. At the whole Mass by 3 o'clock Mass ended and an old Cardinal of Rome old as the Church would hold 50000 people. We calculated the number inside at 20,000. At the Pope appeared carried on a chair on the shoulders of 40 vigorous men and he was dressed in his pontifical robes. The gay uniforms of the papal soldiers, attendants etc. ambassador foreign consuls made the

Scene very impressive - as the procession bearing the
pope passed round raising their own general cry
stop until he arrived at the jubane and the altar of
St Peter's where he can speak - but I suppose
before the ceremony of Mass a grand solemn was
being and the pope holding the Sacred Host in his hand
blessed the assembled multitude with his benediction
Afterward the procession returned and the loud
huzzas with viva la papa viva la papa were
repeated until the police forced out of our sight
the ceremony but the grandest possible one that
could be imagined - When the Mass was sung the
audience joined - There must have been
fully 60,000 people in attendance inside & outside
then so many more -

Monday 3rd Dec

In the morning took a walk ~~along the Corso~~ ^{along the Corso} which
is the principal street in Rome a mile in length
beginning from the Piazza del Popolo ~~to the~~ ^{to the} ~~Capitulum~~
a narrow street had side passages into
multiplicity of holocausts ~~palaces~~ ^{palaces} private
palaces with terraces and balconies of
all shapes and sizes. It is the line of the ancient
Via Flaminia and was spanned by 4 triumphal
arches to the Aurelian Donatian Claudian & Gordian
On the Pizzo Colonna is the magnificent Coliseum
erected to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus - covered with
bas relief of his victories in Germany - The interior is
filled with statues ascending to the summit there
is a dial and a fountain - In the afternoon we again visited
the magnificent church of the Gesù which was
beautifully illuminated with countless crystal chandeliers
in celebration of the day of Synaxis - very beautiful
we remained ~~at~~ ^{at} high Mass and heard very beautiful
music during the whole two hours by a very
excellent choir and the organ and some other
instruments

In the evening I walked with some two or three
lady tourists to the Via Nazionale which is just
to the Corso by the fountain at the end of the Corso
a beautiful fountain illuminated with electric
lights creating an enchanting and superb effect
I did not see it was so and

Had letters of the Dec 1st Janey from Knott
and Moffatt walked to the Piazza del Popolo
which was the centre of Rome

The famous obelisk of red granite obelisk of Thutmes III
in Rome stands here with a fountain at its base
It supplies one of the decorations borne by the
granite in the flight from Egypt. It was brought
from Memphis in Egypt by the Emperor Augustus
in honor of Agrippa originally it was a symbol
of the sun - It was on the left of the Colosseum
here there was buried out of sight from view
of view which Pope Paschal dreamt were demons
The Pope then commanded him to cut it down
and build a Sanctuary to her - This was done by
collections from the common people under the
Name of the Church of St Mary of the Miracles
In the afternoon I went to the Capuchin Church
St Maria della Consolazione - Piazza Barberina
- Here on Tuesday very fine original pictures in the
old edifice - St Michael the Archangel by Guido Reni
a fine fresco of St Francis dying and the scene about
in a gallery - In another Chapel a valuable picture
by Sanfrancesco Imberthi of our devotion - The best
attraction to this church are the burial vaults which
when the walls are decorated with the bones and skulls
of the monks arranged in very artistic manner
You can imagine - one of the monks whom I saw, died
more than a century ago had his remains dried
and clad in their vestments - Sanfrancesco Imberthi
pictures etc made up the bones above all the cells
of the walls - ~~As I~~ ^{As I} met some Italian ladies here on
old travelling companions from Genoa and together we
went to the Passeggiata del Lucio - The Italian hills
the favorite promenade of the Romans - Here I saw
a magnificent panorama of the city and the
mountains and rivers ~~and~~ ^{and} the site of Roman Society
with the superb equipages - The shrubbery -
Bathing Palace Sarcophagi Cacti etc together with
The general feeling of the city was
California - I listened to some music here
by a large military band and spent a pleasant
afternoon

Wednesday 2nd Janey 1889

A wet disagreeable day - I walked out with the infant
in the morning and collected into an artist
studio where he purchased three very nice
water colors I spent a couple of hours looking
over the pictures - In the afternoon I walked
with the baby in the park and was obliged to go to the
Doctors - Dr Chamberlain and have it prescribed
to be given - walked on the Corso and before
to bed early

Thursday 3rd January 1889

The morning cloudy but no rain and the temperature much colder - 48° visited the Museum of the Capitol on Capitol Hill adjacent, which I discovered a bronze statue very much in the little garden as we are ascending there is a large case where the Roman gods is introduced and adjoining another which contains the preserved Roman wood of the Grand Stair case which are so called from the hills of the same name to the temple of Jupiter which were described on his coins after his golden triumph - at the head of the stairs are colossal statues of Castor & Pollux, here we came to the Piazza del Campidoglio where former harquing the Pope after the death of Julius Caesar, in the century the famous statue of Marcus Aurelius the most perfect equilateral statue existing, when the 18th one, raised perfect by his knee from the neck of a horse, it was from the nostrils of his horse that during the lifting of elevating bridge to the tubular ship that water and air were made to flow. The steps on the other side led down to the Forum and Coliseum - Entering the latter on to left the ~~entrance~~ entrance is devoted to sculpture etc. at the foot of the stairs is a grand sarcophagus with magnificent reliefs representing battle scenes in Roman times - another of Alexander's Roman with noble relief representing Achilles his history. The upper corridor has very fine statuary - then the room of the Pantheon - the hall of Venus which contains the famous Venus of the Capitol - a Greek statue very superb, found measured in a wall in the ~~temple~~ temple; ~~side of the wall~~ - Cupid & Psyche and lovely children embracing - ~~two~~ two celebrated Roman Emperors - in the Hall of the Pantheon is a celebrated statue of the Pantheon in Hadrian's villa in Vesuvio called a superb statue of the dying Gladiator in the Hall of the dying Gladiator.

He came upon his hand - his manly brow
conquers to death, but conquers all, only by force

In other rooms I saw some beautiful frescoes - historical representations - there is a room with a lovely fresco of the ~~resurrection~~ resurrection of Christ by Michelangelo. The Hall of the Pantheon contains the famous bronze of the Capitol the figure of the world was fed by the ~~owl~~ owl's ~~beak~~ beak. It was said to have been struck with lightning in the time of Nero - and through the thunder-stricken name of Rome the wall!

near this is the well known statue of the Shepherd boy ^{from} detracting a thorn from his foot -

In the afternoon I visited the Vatican

Friday 4th June 1889

Breakfast & cold this morning - after breakfast we took a cab and went to the Vatican, in the Sistine Chapel I met Mr & Mrs Welling of Chicago. The Vatican is a large papal mansion, erected by the Pope after the destruction of a long palace, of his no architectural design because it has been built by many architects. It is a collection of palaces built by different Popes. First we enter the Scala Regia composed of 200 steps, the entrance occurring in the long flight of marble steps we enter the Sistine Chapel, built by Sixtus 4th in 1473. It is celebrated for its frescoes painted by Michael Angelo. He was 20 months in painting the roof alone which represents the formation of the world - the separation of light from darkness, Creation of Eve & Adam, Noah's Ark and Expulsion of Adam & Eve, and the most perfect specimen of a perfect woman in sculpture - Noah's Sacrifice of the Deluge, Noah's Sacrifice, in the 4 corners of the ceiling the four principal Kings of Antiquity, Sardanapalus, David & Goliath, Judah & Holofernes. On the side walls, the famous last judgement of Angelo designed by him in his 80th year and completed in 8 years, at the top is our Saviour & Virgin surrounded by angels. On one side are Saints, Patriarchs, Martyrs etc. below a group of angels combing the hair of the Virgin because the books of judgement - then the fall of those condemned Charon ferrying them across the Styx and Hellay himself by striking with his oar on the right hand corner representing Judas with three ears is a perfect picture of his the Pope's master of ceremonies who visited the painter by telling him that the nude figures were indecent & to spite him Michael dug his feet into hell. The Pope ordered another painter to cover them with drapery but Michael said let the Pope reform the world and the pictures will reform themselves. Angelo complained to the Pope and that, then to see his portrait as he was the Pope then said as he was in Hell he must stop there as he had flown only intended to purgatory. On the side walls are representations typical of those life of our Lord - types & fulfillments. We then enter the Gallery of Modern Paintings, the Sistine of the Podiatry - Slave or Chamber of Raphael designed by him & painted by his pupils after his death. The Annunciation of the Virgin was painted by Raphael. There are great the subject of Raphael containing his celebrated fresco representations of the Tribes, there are 13 arches or arcades each containing 4 prominent subjects of

Scripture history such as history of Adam - Noah
Abraham - Isaac - etc etc the new age
doubtless long flight of ships out into the Pacific
of Columbus - for room Christian mystery of Raphael
two pictures - Marriage of St Catherine of Alexandria with the
young Christ by Murillo also by same. Adoration of Shepherds
for room Raphael's masterpiece of the Transfiguration
Mahonna by friend by Raphael (unmistakably some
the face of the men are superb - an artist had a sword
Erasmus of it for which he wanted 10000 francs
then other paintings by Martin Sebastian by other
Crucifixion by Guido Rembrandt etc
we could go no further to be made were obliged to return
two meals passed to do more 10 days - effects of poisoning
and brought - the color painting to each paid 10250

Saturday 1st January 1852
visited the Ghetto of Jewish Quarter extending 23
Mr Russell speaks of Ghetto - Ghetto from Jewish word that
broken a dispersed - Jews settled here in time of Pompey the
great in 550 BC it was enclosed by Pope Paul IV pulling gates
across the streets - the Jews were not allowed out after
sundown or before sunrise and the men were compelled to wear
yellow hats & women yellow veils. The lower streets of the
Ghetto were annually overflowed and at one place I was struck
a stone mark which must be 7000 feet above the pavement
In a narrow street continuation of columns were shown columns
which were the columns of the walls of the houses which were
broken down - the Ghetto of Babylon and the wall which holds
back the Golden Bull a wall which it was opened the same year
as the Theatre of Marcellus and held 11,000 spectators
Here we see the Palazzo Arce the ancient residence of the
Arce family - a pedimented court is seen here supported with
columns with balcony over balcony. Opposite the entrance
to the Palace is individual church of the Arce family. The house
which was a residence for St Paul we were shown in the parlor
quarter the door way has one of its columns still the lower
part of the house is ancient brick work - the iron rings over
the openings into it were to put a rod through which held a
heavy ponder. In the former street now being altered and
before which was shown we were shown the last period house
by saw the tomb of Fabius the bridge from which suicides used
to jump. The bridge leads to the Island of Tiber and in remembrance
of the vessel which bore the statue of Resuscitation to Rome the
Italian island was faced with flowers to assume the form of
a ship in which was placed the temple of the God.
Plutarch says the statue of Julius Caesar brought from the
East other cities did there were three temples on the island
the Jupiter Pantheon and Resuscitation that to Resuscitation was carried
up - hospital and it is now kept as one by the monks
It was built after the plague of 291. The story is that from
the ship sent to Rome the statue of Resuscitation from Epidaurus
a serpent which had lain concealed in Padua's harbor
to the island and the people thought Resuscitation himself had come

to them for they found the famous serpent is shown at
of the end of the island representing the top of the ship
The Resuscitation bridge are seen opposite from which
Spartan crews of Rome may be supposed to have
taken him in the main land as they above the temple of
of St. Sospiter. City of Rome three temples of the
Republic situated in the Forum Vaticanus Imperial palaces
Mausole of Romulus just outside the Forum wall
The House of Romulus has some magnificent work on the tablets
and it at some of the Palace of the Caesars in the museum
state the founder to have been Nicholas Lord of Constantinople
& Theodora. It is thought that Romulus was - according
of Resuscitation the present Pope has descended through his
mother from Romulus. The best bridge as we proceed downwards
is the Ponte Rotto ~~remains~~ broken arches, formerly called
Pons Aemilius. The body of Trajan's bridge was thrown from the
bridge after being damaged through the Circus
a little lower down is the Arch of Augustus formerly called
the Arch of Trajan's Colossus. This has companions kept against the
Stoaean army of St. Porcenna (the Horatio Mausoleum) long
old is the story told

How wide Horatio kept a bridge
to the Roman days of old
On our left as we return is the Temple of
Indivisible Divina the Temple of Victoria Chastity which
stood near the wall of Servius in the Forum the walls which
it was converted into a church in 680 - it was built
800 BC - then near here in the Forum the famous House
Temple of Hercules (one of the beautiful Corinthian Columns
from Rome were excavated here) of the Temple of Roman
Corns which they had found in the centre of the Ghetto
is a little square Roman square Piazza delle Fontane and the
square fountain - four boys standing on dolphins and supporting
the basin with the other hand are playing in the trough
we were also shown near here the Palazzo Mattei on the
site of the Circus of Flaminius in the courtyard of which
are four bas relief busts of sculptors supposed to have
taken from the Circus

Sunday 6th Jan'y 1889

Attended Grand Mass this morning at St Peter's
when we heard beautiful music throughout
and the extraordinary palestrina voices which
at a distance so much resemble feminine
voices - After the Mass there was a procession
of priests & choristers from this chapel to
another in St Peter's all bearing lighted
tapers chanting as they proceeded. The
effect was very grand in the great solemnity
which is grand beyond description -

