2011

Teddy Levine Scrapbook

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Theodore "Teddy" Nathan Levine
1894 - February 9, 1927
Theodore "Teddy" Nathan Levine  
Born 1894, died February 9, 1927

ERIC BLOOM ON GREAT UNCLE TEDDY, AS REMEMBERED FROM HIS NANA BETTY:
Nana always said that Teddy was a nice boy, a wonderful son and brother, handsome, good in business and was devoted to the family. His death was sudden to the family because he died from a perforated ulcer. He was a much loved older brother. He was in business with Grandpa, Wm. Levine & Son. Pacy gave up law school and Ludy gave up medical school after Teddy died, to join the family business with Grandpa---Wm. Levine & Sons.

Eric's insight: The theme running through this story is devotion to family; this trait was instilled in the 8-siblings and was carried down through their lives and I feel it was passed down through the generations.

SARA LEE BLOOM AND TEMA CUSHNER ON UNCLE TEDDY (AS TOLD TO ERIC BLOOM):
When Uncle Teddy was ill with his ulcer, the doctor wanted him to eat bacon. The natural grease from the bacon was supposed to help in the healing of the ulcer. Can you believe it! Up until this time Grandma & Grandpa Levine kept a kosher home. They did not let their religious beliefs get in the way of their son's health.

TED ALFOND ON UNCLE TEDDY:
I do remember stories about Teddy, but they have been covered very well by others.

ERIC BLOOM ON GREAT UNCLE TEDDY: I meant to tell you that Uncle Ludy (1-Day) was not the only brother in World War I. Uncle Teddy, was, also, in The Great War! I have photos which I will bring to the Reunion. I figure he must have been about 23 years old. He must have been stationed some where down south; that's where most basic training took place during World War 1. We would of known, in this family, if he had gone to France! Boy, I would have liked to have known Uncle Teddy; But, I guess, we do know him a little from the remembrances of are Nanas & Uncles. Nana said he was very easy going.
You are hereby notified that Theodore Kernie has failed to secure a rank of 70 during the past week in the following courses: Algebra.

will be required to attend both sessions daily during the coming week.

NOTE.—Students whose work in any subject is unsatisfactory, are reported to the Principal at the end of each week. If they are reported in only one course, they are reprimanded; but if they are reported in the same course two weeks in succession, or in two courses the same week, they are required to attend both sessions daily in the week following. This both serves as a punishment and ensures some study under the eye of an instructor.

When such attendance is required, no excuse for absence, except because of illness or urgent work at home, will be accepted. This rule will be rigidly enforced.

Failures to do satisfactory work in recitations are usually due to lack of study at home. Parents should see to it that students under their care devote at least forty-five minutes daily to courses in which they have been reported. Other courses require a minimum of thirty minutes for preparation.

Parents are cordially invited to confer with teachers and to visit the school.

ROSCOE C. EMERY,
Principal.
Back In 1906

Proudly holding their newspapers and carrying their Morning Sentinel route sacks are these youngsters who delivered the daily papers in 1906. Several of the Waterville boys went on to make their mark in life, profiting from the experience gained as newspaper carrier boys. Left to right, front row, Frank Thayer, Simeon Armstrong, Clifford W. York, Edward Poulin, Perley Butler, F. Harold Dubord, Lawrence Jones, Ulmont Wing, Henry O'Connor and Theodore Levine. Back row, left to right, William Wolman, Ernest C. Simpson, and supervisors Allan F. McAlary, Theodore Armstrong and William Smith.
Book and Libraries

Theodore Y. Levine

Due Jan 26, 1916.
Dear Brother Fred:

It has been hard not to stay. We have had this weather several days, but it is awful down east. Everybody at home is feeling fine, enjoying excellent health.

Business is quiet this week, practically nothing doing. Tell you never on the 2nd August is always noted as a great month. Don't worry about home as it is all right. Do you expect to come home on a furlough? I wish you could. Are you making head? George comes Monday for two weeks. With his present, you will be the only one about.

Eagerly, this winter must soon be over and then we all can have in peace. Again, don't worry about folks.

Yours,

[Signature]
AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO
WILLIAM LEVINE
DRY AND FANCY GOODS
CLOTHING
BOOTS AND SHOES
17 & 19 MAIN ST., WATERVILLE, ME.

Private Theodore N. Levine
112th Ordinance Det.
Camp Pike
Arkansas.
My dear brother Ted,

Your letter received and we were all happy to know that you are feeling well and that you enjoyed your New Year holiday. Just a few more weeks to be here, and it's all over. Where are you staying your time at. We all wish you a happy New Year with all our friends.

We will write and thank Mrs. D. for her kindness toward you. It will mean very nice of them.

Now, in regard to the artillery, we don't know what is best but we think I best to wait a while, perhaps you'll get pneumonia in the meantime and then the artillery. We don't care for any more money, if you need more money we don't need you to think it over. As your health, take your time. Perhaps the Captain knows what he is talking about when he tells you to wait a while.
We are all well & lively. School commences to-morrow and College Oct. 5. Think pretty well erint at Colby, that is if he parts.

Jack and I are going to stay here over the winter anyway, and if things look better in the spring we'll return to Boston.

Ann goes back in N.Y. next Sunday after being here 3 weeks.

We received your check whenever you

need money write and we'll send you some.

Ted dear:—

I don't think it will be for you to stay right in the middle of Sept. My plan was to remain with Wolman and have a little extra time for the holidays.

No more need to write, lots of love to you from all.

Funds.

P.S. Hope you won't mind the writing to-morrow.
WOLMAN BROTHERS
BOTTLELS OF
FINE GINGER ALE AND SODA WATERS
Telephone 3588
All Orders by Mail or Telephone Promptly Attended to.
228 FORE STREET

CREDIT TO: PORTLAND, ME. 191

You read of more officers being killed than anything else of course its all hate but there are dozens and dozens of them.

Don't see why they can't need officers for the ordinance I think if you stay long enough they will.

Well anyway Teddy dear we all wish you the best and that we think about it.

If there is no hurry in there don't worry about it. You can get all you want. You can wait for a new one they are known and it surely will last for a new any way. I hope everything is well with everybody and I really don't know what to think. I hope decided that you will think it out and wait a while. We want every thing for you.

Whenever you take a four week don't forget to stop off to see us.

Wishing you a pleasant and Happy New Year. Hope you feel well.

M. WOLMAN
L. WOLMAN JR.
Private Theodore N. Levinso
112th Ordnance Depot,
Camp Pike
Arkansas
Dear [Name],

Tomorrow is holiday already, how time does fly. Last year we never dreamed you wouldn't be with us this year but I hope next year we will all be together and this will all be over. I hope you will enjoy yourself at [Event]. Ask Bill Lathun left for Virginia already, I didn't see him to speak but he was in the store and Jack spoke to him.

We are anxiously waiting to hear when you will be able to get a furlough for we are so anxious to see you. Ann is going to stay over three or four weeks at the best she will see you we can you won't be here for a while yet.

Ann is in the store now, it is quiet, they tomorrow Tom will make one of the store paid won't be in of course being holiday.

You won't be seeing our [Baby], she is so
cute, talks everything while I am asleep, and we will all pray that the war will end soon.

Well Ted, we all wish you a happy New Year with lots of luck always.

Lots of love from all to you.

Faithfully,

[Signatures]

Private Theodore U. Deere
112th Ordnance Depot
Camp Pike
Arkansas
Dear Brother Ted,

Holiday comes a week from Saturday, so I am sending you $10.00 for a holiday present. Yet this money to the best of your success. Everybody at home is feeling fine, enjoying excellent health. George is going home Sunday while Ann and her children will stay over the holidays. We went out fishing yesterday, George, Jack, Henry P., Fred, and I at North Pond. We had fair success. George caught the most fish. Business is fair, considering the time of the year. George is just crazy about fishing and his only wish is he could stay another week but impossible for him. Don’t worry about the folks as they are O.K. The weather here for the last few days has been wonderful. It must be terrible warm where you are.

No more news to write.

Love.
PRIVATE PHILIP A. LEVINE
112th REGIMENT
ARKANSAS DEP'T
Dear Brother Ted,

Receiving your letter today and was glad to hear that all is well. The folks are falling fine also Anne and her kids, Jack and they went fishing today. They started about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Tom's son went out the one that is in the many. He has to go back to tomorrow. He had rain for the last two days. How is the weather down there. Louis Rosenthal was 504 1/2 weeks fur long Sunday he is looking great as Mike was. How Pacy

Private T. M. Smith
112th Ordinance Det.
Little Rock
Ark.
Theodore “Teddy” Nathan Levine’s Legacy:

• Tema Kaplan Cushner, niece of Theodore “Teddy” Levine, daughter of Bessie “Betty” Levine Kaplan
• Theodore Alfond, nephew of Theodore “Teddy” Levine
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Grade 9 Notebook, History, dated 1908-1909
Book and Libraries

Theodore Y. Levine

Due Jan 26, 1916.
The Mysteries of Ancient Egypt.

1. The Book of the Dead - Egyptian title of which Pulteney has been translated "coming forth by day, and manifestation day, is a great body of religious composition compiled for use of dead in other world. This spirit. None of these titles gives us the exact meaning so we can not know what it really meant.

2. The texts dealing with welfare of dead and life in world behind the grave are known to have been used already as 4000 B.C.

3. Oldest form of B. of D. is represented in Pyramids Egypt. The notion of mummification which kept body and which preserved it for a future home of the spirit.

4. Many books have been revised and edited long before copies were known, and date back behind 1st King of Egypt Menis.

5. All early as 3300 B.C. professional writers who translated the texts appear to have been puzzled with their contents.

6. A King of the 11th Dynasty (2500 B.C. later) that a certain chapter of B. of D. was discovered in reign of Hapy.

7. A King of 1st Dynasty, who flourished about 4200 B.C. Three 3400 years ago, it was considered very ancient.

5. We see 4100 B.C. on a bas-relief where it was a religious duty to provide offerings of meat and drink for dead.

6. Text of B. of D. as a whole was not computed till 3300 B.C. when A. Hoenersdaur is a Pyramid. The walls were covered with writing. We also found in Pyramid of 3rd Dynasty 3100 B.C. enough inscriptions so that the B. of D. was fully formed by the 3rd Dynasty. It was used as early as 1st King of 1st Dynasty, and until 21st or 23rd century of the Christian era.
Story of Two Brothers:

Brought into Italy by Mme. Eliseabetta d'Enfroy called

d'Enfroy Pappus. Acquired by British Museum in

1857. Manuscripts contain 19 pages of 10 lines each.

Parts were torn and filled in. 3,000 yrs b.c. Stamped in 2

places with names of its ancient owner. Set by Hermes.

Story

1. Anepau and Bitou the hunters.
2. Bitou went on an errand.
3. Both returned home to find A's wife missing.
4. A sought to kill B, and B. fled, and A. overtook him.
5. Bitou told him he was going to Dale of Acamia, and would go

magic place his heart on top most bough of acacia, and for

A. to come look for it after 7 yrs, and when you find it put it in a

jar of cold water. You will know when to come when a

jar of tea is given you. A. killed his wife.

B. met nine gods who gave him daughter for wife. B. took

her account.

6. Pharaoh seized B's wife, and Ph. cut down acacia tree

A. found heart, and Bitou came to life.
B. said I will turn to sacred Bull, and Ph. will reward

you when you lead me to him.

Phar. killed Bull, and from 2 drops of blood 2 trees formed

Phar. chopped down tree, and Bitou came to life.
Bitou ruled 20 years. She was put to death.

Anepau ruled then.
Egyptian Language and Writing.

1. Earliest knowledge of Egyptian language is furnished by ancient inscriptions belong to the First Dynasty 3500 B.C.

2. Its rise and fall may be traced down through the different writings at temples, monumets, papyri to 19th century A.D.

3. Of the living tongue the best idea is given by the letters past and business documents.

4. The Egyptian is related to Semitic it certain, but the Egyptians were not and never was Semitic in type.

5. The Semites conquered a part of Egypt and settled there, and imprinted their language on the people.

6. Under these conditions the language gradually changed. Consonants were misrepresented, tenses, consonants giving place to broken and disfigured altogether.

7. Coptic is the latest form, is thus heloted in dignity.

II. The Egyptian language divides into progressive stages:

1. Old Egyptian
   a. Belongs to the Old Kingdom
   b. It furnished model of later period
   c. Earliest specimen are inscriptions belonging to the 1st Dynasty. Note: There are to help to give us much insight into the language.
   d. Historical facts in the language of 4, 5, 6th Dynasty
   e. Large collections in pyramids.
2. Middle and Late Egyptian:
   a. Belonging to the Middle and New Kingdoms, and common speech for
      writing.
   b. Tales, letters, business documents of 12th Dynasty.
   c. Written in hieratic script.
   d. Spelling is very extraordinary, full of false
      etymologies, etc.

3. Demotic:
   1. Vulgar dialect of the Late period.
   2. Traced back to 25th Dynasty 900 B.C. and continued in
      use till 4th century A.D.
   3. Contracts of sale, legal matters, curiosities.
   4. It is the latest form, but it is from 4 or 5 varieties.
   5. Written with letters of Greek alphabet, and only
      stage when spelling is unclear.
   6. Greek alphabet were added to character form
      Demotic. The reason for the ignorance of the
      writing of the Egyptian system before this was the
      fact that the Egyptian system of writing gives
      merely the component, not the words, never
      reading the internal vowel changes and often
      omitting semi-contents.

The Hieroglyphics:
1. The E. system of writing seems to be purely native
   origin.
2. Its origin, development, final extinction can all be
   traced within the Nile Valley, although conquered by
Phoenician alphabet

3. It is held that merchants from Phoenicia and Greece had evolved from Egyptian hieratic, the cursive form of writing the Phoenician alphabet about 1000 B.C.

4. Hieroglyphic character was

a. Originally picture writing, but had become complex.

b. By 4th century knowledge of character died out, and it wasn't until discovery of Rosetta stone that we could read the writing.

5. Hieroglyphs were two kinds.

a. One to represent sounds: Phonetic

Phonetica divides into 2 sections:

1. Alphabetic

2. Syllabic

b. The other to represent ideas and ideographic.

Divide into

1. Generic = determinative of a class

2. Specific = particular object

J) The text reads from left to right, left right to left, or in columns. In Egyptian begins from side toward which animal faces.

k. 500 characters were used.

l. Hieratic writing was used in the 1st Dynasty.

m. The commercial era of 26th Dynasty the Demotic form was used, but the Hieratic was used for copying of religious works, texts, and by the time of the Roman conquest it had disappeared, and only a few could read what remained.

n. Rosetta stone deciphered in 1799.
Books and Libraries

1. Care an outline. Development of printing and Book making. Value as a fact ground
2. Growth of Libraries
3. Gain Some Knowledge of fundamentals of Library Science
4. Knowledge and how to make use of books
5. Knowledge we gained in use and service later in life

Requirements of this course

1. Neatness of all work
2. Accuracy
3. Must keep note book
4. Must pass in an article at end of semester

Value of this course

1. In professions when special knowledge is required in research work
Development of the Art of Writing

The picture is the parent of the alphabet, so says a writer of the history of the history of the alphabet. He might have said the picture is the great grand parent of the alphabet, since the steps leading to the adoption of the alphabet covered long periods of times. Many a race have vanished from the earth when it had taken only the first steps on the road. The stages in the art of writing may be given as follows:

1. **Mnemonic**
2. **Pictorial**
3. **Ideographic**
4. **Phonetic**

**Mnemonic**

This is the preliminary stage, as it preceded the actual use of symbols. In the earliest attempt to assist the memory in handing down by word of mouth the tradition of tales a clan, some objects or groups of objects were selected which would naturally suggest the facts to be remembered.

1. E. 1. Class of a huge beast
2. Mentioned in Bible
3. Classical literature

The device of knotted cords as a method of
Keeping records have been used, and are even used to-day. It is used to-day by the knot tied in the handkerchief to remind any one of a demand.

I. E. o. the Brava, or the Roman Catholics.

The Tally is the highest development of that time, and there is still people in Peru who can read the ancient records.

c. The Tally stick was a primitive device which was used in England in the department of the Exchequer. The tally was a smooth stick, and it contained on its edges certain matches to indicate pounds, shillings, pence. The stick was split in two, and one half was given to the debtor, and the other half placed on file. When time for payment came the debtor presented his half, and if they both matched the payment was made.

d. The Wampum Belts used by the Indians of North America shows combination of the stage with the Pictorial. The Wampum were beads such that were used for money. From the beads were made belts in different colors and designs, or pictures. These belts were used to keep records such as treaties between different tribes.

Pictorial.
This stage succeeded the earliest, and the earliest picture writing was no more than mere memory aid. We can follow and see that instead of using objects itself, a picture of the object was used. This was much more convenient as it allowed the records to be moved from place to place. The next step was to use them for conveying information to another person. Thus the start on the road towards a real written language was made. The use of the picture was not confined to any one race, or any part of the world. It developed quiet independent of time and space.

J. E. The documents of the American Indians

Idiographic

We can see how easily it followed the pictorial from using the picture to represent the object, and it would be an easy matter to represent a idea suggested by the object.

J. E. The picture of a arrow might come to represent not the weapon itself, but an enemy, or the kindred idea war, so the picture of a piece of bread held between the lips might come to stand for the idea of eating. Among the many races who developed the ideographic form were the people of Aztec,
Mayas and of Central America. These last were the most civilized of all native races, and they had also acquired the art of paper making and also of literature. The history of both aces was cut short due to the Spanish Conquest. It was believed by the priests that the evil people died the writing at that time. Some claim that civilization doesn't go back of twelve hundred A.D., and some claim they go back before B.C.

Phonetic:
This may be divided into Sub-Divisions or Stages

A = Verbal
I. E. When the picture stood for the whole word.

B = Syllabic:
I. E. q. When the sign stood for one syllable which made a advance of the preceding
The Aztec used it in especially writing names.

f. Itself:
A name was represented by a knife (3a) plus a earthen pot (co) plus
the sign for water (at),
When it had identified that a sign always stood for the same syllable, we knew that
The sign was always the same.

3.2. The Japanese use to-day a syllabary with a character of the forty-seven syllables or sounds.

3.2. Short hand is also a phonetic method of writing, but it is not a direct growth of anything of which we know not when, and we cannot say where these derived upon some mind the fact that all words which men utter are signified by a few sounds. What better plan than to select a certain number of signs to denote certain sounds, that was the birth of the alphabet, the greatest triumph of the human mind.

Origin of our English Alphabet. Examples considered have been outside origin of our own alphabet. Mr. Clodd said: "The printed letters a sound signs which composed our alphabet are about 2500 years old. Roman type we call them, and rightly so since from Italy they came. Roman capitals are practically identical with the letters employed at Rome in the 5th century B.C. These again do not differ very materially from the forms used in the earliest existing specimens of Latin writing which may probably be referred to the end of the 5th century.
B.C. But if our Alphabet came from Rome where did they get it. Probably from the Greeks then where did the Greeks get it. Probably from Greek colonies which settled in South Italy before the rise of the Roman Power. And the Greek colonies received it from the Phoenicians. The Phoenicians adapted the Alphabet from the Egyptian.

Hieratic writing: This is not universally accepted as true. These are facts where the possible sources from which the Phoenicians obtained their Alphabet.

1. Egyptians

   The Egyptians made use of the course of their long history of three systems.

   1. Hieroglyphic first called as first were by priests. It is the earliest Egyptian form that existed largely pictorial in nature.

2. Hieratic - running hand developed from hieroglyphic about 3500 B.C.

3. Demotic - of later origin about 900 B.C. and was in popular use for human purposes. All of these in use side by side until the conquest of Romans.

The Egyptians had early invented an alphabet.
but didn't use it.

The Phoenicians adopted Cuneiform script. Syllabic in nature and it is possible the Phoenicians adopted it. Recently it has been contended that Cretans had developed an alphabet and gave it to the Phoenicians. The Phoenicians were a commercial people and came in contact with all culture and knowledge of time. Then they perfected the alphabet.

"The present evidence points to the conclusion that the consistent employment of a small number of signs to denote not words nor syllables but the elementary forms of a language originated among the Semitic people of Biblical times. The Phoenicians were Semites, and then a trading branch of this family, the system of writing was carried to the Greeks and West. Yet why are the English a branch of the Germanic race should have to borrow an alphabet from Rome? They had a alphabet of their own but with the spread of Latin through the Christian Church in early centuries of the Christian era, the people used the Latin letters instead of their own. The Mauthen Alphabet was known as the Runic Alphabet."
Book making in Egypt

There are in existence copies of Egyptian writings dating back to 3996 B.C. Among them are also called Hermetic books reputed to have been the works of Thoth. Thoth, god of wisdom and literature. Perhaps the most famous of them is the Book of the Dead dating back to the reign of Khufu about 2500 B.C. A copy of it was placed in the tomb with every likely to serve a guide book in the world to come. The book was made up of prayers, hymms, and descriptions of life in the after-world to gather with an estimate of the character of the deceased person. Of course the latter section varied with each copy of book, the makeup of which depended on the wealth of the deceased. Copies were sold also to the relatives and friends of the dead. Female in hands of the undertaker who was possibly the earliest bookseller in history. The actual making of the book was done by priests since they possessed the authorized form of the prayers, hymms, and other matter required. The Thoth, Thot, as author of the masons mentioned in text was an official who lived about 3350 B.C. The copy is in the Louvre and was made about 2500 B.C. This indicates that it was still in demand, nearly 900 years afterward. Th
Maxims have been translated into English and are available to any one for the small sum of 40 cents. Other works of Egypt literature which have been preserved include:

"Song of the Harper" 2700 B.C.
"Hymn to Pharaoh" 1400 B.C.
"Hymn to Nile" 1300 B.C.
"Poem of Penta - U2 to Epipates of Ramses II 1326. Only existing specimen of epic poetry in Egyptian. There were several works of fiction.
"Tale of Two Brothers.
"The Doomed Prince.
"The Poisoned Princess."
Book-making in Greece.

In Greece the teaching of the priests was largely if not all oral so that the Greeks did not have any sacred scriptures such as formed the first literatures of other nations. The Greek literature was almost wholly secular. The Greek genius had a development in poetry and philosophy which was unequalled elsewhere. We are considering historic Greece. Traditions tell us that the alphabet was introduced in Greece about 1500 B.C. The beginning of Greek literature date from Homer 700 B.C. but there is no authentic example of Greek writing earlier than about 600 B.C.

The early Greek literature between the 9th and 8th century B.C. was not composed for a reading public, and may not have been written down even by the author. It was transmitted by word of mouth from memory. The development of memory which this acquired is quite remarkable but not improbable. In late Greece after books became common the school boys were trained to memorize whole books and it is recorded that a certain Greek youth could recite without a break the whole of Iliad and
Odysseus. Such a training of the memory made the multiplication of books unnecessary, and probably retarded the development of book-making as a trade.

Another feature which marked the book-making of Classical Greece was a distinction which they made between published and unpublished works. Published works were those which could be purchased by anyone. Unpublished works were those which authors distributed privately among friends or amongst those who studied under his direction. The Greek writers wrote for political ends or for the sake of expressing what seemed to them to be important truths. Butman said the possibility of earning money by means of authorship seemed hardly to have occurred to them, and this freedom from any commercial motive for their work was doubtless an important cause for the high respect accorded in Greece to its authors.

Teachers received pay for instruction but not for their writings. Laws are on record where authors were rewarded by rules, but no share of the receipts from the sale of an author's book seemed to have found its way into his pocket. Herodotus
who devoted his whole life to the production of his history received no compensation, and his book was practically a free gift to his own times, and to posterity. There is no evidence of such a trade in books in Greece prior to the Roman conquest 146 B.C. As later quoted at Alexandria and still later at Rome. The very fact that books seemed to be expensive for long periods Athens was center of such trade as did exist but we find no mention of booksellers at Athens prior to 5th century B.C. In Greece as later at Rome the early book sellers were scribes who prepared their stocks with their own hands. Later they may have been publishers who employed paid scribes or slaves in production of books. At Athens from about 450 B.C. onward the booksellers appear to have a special quarter allotted them in the market place. One hundred years later 330 B.C. we know a very respectable list of books could be purchased in Athens. Another Greek city which at one time engaged a trade in books was Rhodes. By 250 B.C. the rise of book business at Alexandria robbed Athens of its pre-eminence as a book mart in the Greek world. Some centuries later after conquest of Greek by Romans the book business at Athens
received a new stimulus owing to the demand at Rome for Greek books. Early in the Christian era Athens had a reputation for producing finely executed manuscripts.
Book-making at Alexandria

In the 3rd century B.C. the center of literary activity in the Greek world, and consequently in the whole world, was transferred to Alexandria under Ptolemy Philadelphus, which remained for more than 3 centuries the book-making center of the world. The Ptolemies used 2 methods of handling it about:

1. Founding of Museum
2. High-handedness making the world for manuscripts.

The museum comprised art gallery, library, university, and various other branches. They were all under royal heads, and were very flourishing. The literary activity at Alexandria has no connection with the Egyptian literature on book-making, but was purely Greek, and so successful were the Ptolemies in the collection of manuscripts that they absorbed nearly the whole of available supply of the Greek world that is of original so that scholars were obliged to seek there for copies.

The Alexandrian scholars did a great deal of editing, and probably the bulk of literary output was either copies of standard works in existence or of editorial comment. There were some original work done however. The
most famous Alexandrian author Euclid. To the
Alexandrian editors we owe many classical
texts which we possess today. Most worthy
books of the Alexandrian scholar was of
Seventy-two Greek version of old Testament.
We do not know the name of any Alexandrian
publishing firm, but there are many references
to the existence there for great book-producing
concerns, and of great literary activity. It seems
presupposes suitable means of marketing the
works. One fact gave Alexandria great advantage
of book business was that of papyrus was
entirely an Egyptian article of manufacture.
Alexandria maintained its pre-eminence in
the book world for four centuries, but by 100 A.D.
it had to yield its pre-eminence to Rome, and
its importance publishing center came to an end
in the 7th century when it was conquered
by Saracens.
Book-making at Rome.

While we have not much trustworthy information concerning book-making in Rome prior to Cicero's time, it is fair to infer that there was book-making at least 900 years earlier, and there is mention of book selling as early as 800 B.C. About 65 B.C. Titus Pomponius Atticus organized the first Roman publishing business on a large scale. He was a banker of large wealth, and also a scholar. He conducted his business not so much for profit but because he desired to advance literature. He believed he paid authors a share of the net profits from the sale of their books. Some other Roman publishers seemed to have paid authors a lump sum for the right to issue their books, so it seems that both methods employed today were used then.

Another aspect which was that receipts from the sales of their works were unsatisfactory to Roman authors. We know that one author received from his treatise on Grammar 1600 sestertii, less than $10,000 of our money. On the other hand, Pliny the Elder was offered 40,000 sestertii, or nearly $2,000.00, for his Commentaries, while we know less of the other Roman publishers and their methods than we do of Atticus that they lived in large numbers.
of Cicero times onward. We know that there were large numbers of professional copyists who copied manuscripts for individuals, and also brought out in authors limited editions for private circulation. There were book shops in the most frequented part of Rome, and Martial tells us that the street Argiletum was chiefly occupied by book sellers and fashionable tailors. The book shops were places of resort which were cut of clubs where the literary minded met to look over the newest books and exchanged the latest gossip of fashionable circles. Notices of the newest books were stuck up on the door, and displayed inside the shops.
The Medieval and Modern Library

1. The historical beginning of both medieval and modern libraries is told in little cupboards full of service books in the apse of the early Christian church.

2. When the number of books became too great, the cupboard developed into alcoves between a nave and sanctuary, a row of cupboards outside the church door, and a detached building behind a gate.

3. Later when books increased, the books were kept in altar schools, refectories, and special rooms in buildings where they were divided into circulating and reference collections.

4. Then there were distinct collections in chapter, reading desks with one or two books for general reading, and a part of a library.

5. These ecclesiastical libraries were not the only one of the middle ages, but of their quantity and permanence called ancestors of our libraries.

Typical ecclesiastical libraries may never have existed, yet cathedrals may have contained at one time or another, nearly every feature.

In visiting some great monastery in time when it was in its height, you would be the guest of a church. You would be met by a prior who would first show you the infirmary where the sick was kept. This building generally stood...
outside the church. In the church one was shown arched cloisters looking like arched windows where the books were kept, but now hold the sacred vessels. In the alcoves were kept the service books.

In the wealthy country the cases were protected by glazing and there were private studies or carrels. There were built three in each arch containing a desk, seating for a few books.

On the way down quadrangle was the table on which the books were chained to them. In the 2nd cloister, one side is occupied by library buildings. Entrance is by a stair case leading from one quadrangle. From here one could see the opening to visiting rooms which occupy whole ground floor of this side of the quadrangle. Here books are composed and copied.

Above is a beautiful lighted court, a hall which is divided into 2 unequal parts, the larger filled with sleeping decks which changed books, smaller with priests containing a reading room. The school library is in an opposite corner of the quadrangle, and in the north cloister there was a chest full of books.

The funds of the libraries were small, some endowed, while others were a mine from parishers. If a book was borrowed to copy the one who borrowed had to return an extra copy for the use of it.
The books were classified, and they need a catalog which corresponds to ours, and books were loaned for a period of 2 weeks to 2 years. In closing, would say the marks are due our vast knowledge of books and libraries.
An ABRIDGED DEWEY DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION for use in very small libraries.

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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>990</td>
<td>&quot; All other.</td>
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Contrasted making of a cann library.

The C. E. library.
The making of an American's Library
By Arthur E. B. Seton

Books as room-mates.
One's library should be made up of books which he likes just as he likes the other books he likes best.
In selecting books re-read them, not critically, but for the joy of it. Having done so, let him ask himself, "Why do I like this book? Why do I like this book?" and so on. Thus he will be able to find more books like it, and it will then be easy to select books by glancing through them. And even if they may not prove one to be re-read and owned it may perhaps lead you to some other kind of book to be read and tested, and in this way you will have a new list of books which you will like to own or to read.

It is proper to ask your friend in regard to a book, especially about advice. But you must not get to follow his advice, but it is a great help to one. It is much better to select your own books, and in this way you will be better satisfied.

The public library today offers a very large collection of books. There is the shelf arrangement which makes it very easy to find what you are looking for. All this was impossible 50 years ago. The public library may thus perform important functions in the selection of books for private
for private ownership, serving as a great storehouse for reference and for testing ideas later and dulled. There must of course, be some place where the book is read and handled for the first time. The beginner can not tell much from catalogues. The book store can never fulfill the complete functions of a testing laboratory, but the book store carries duplicates in far greater numbers than the library.

The real book-enthusiast will make his list wherever he finds his materials follows, at library and store, railway stall and in private collections, advertisements in the holdi day, reviews in the papers and magazines. It is better to acquire all the technical literature of tools and magazines about tools, but one may later use it as a guide.

The books of to-day does not treat of "scholary" questions, but of the leading questions of the day. Then the individual libraries to-day which treat of the work in their line of business, and so with many large concerns.

The book-enthusiast should reach all fields before he buys his tools, because he apt to have all his tools for the same questions.

Do not buy from agents only after a careful consideration also those of "sets" such as Great African Railways. The public library does not discourage the sale of tools, but encourage the sale of books.
The Art of Browning.
The intellectual and spiritual man is still like the animals which feed when they are hungry. His roots are of course outside the plan. We may love books but without we were born with that love. Without books one misses much through not knowing books. The real book lover is the one who lives to house.

There is not such a thing as "no time to read" because you can always find time to read. The best way to enjoy reading is to make a selection of what you want to read, and then re-read it. The books that cause much labor often turn out to be the best books. We must all select our own books, as what may interest others may not us.

III.

A Literary Salvator.
The Public Library offers a chance for the book lover to get acquainted with books and to be able to make his choice from books. The library today is distributing literature at all times so that everybody may be able to know what the leading books are. One may obtain all the necessary information necessary by consulting the librarian. There are many exhibits of books displayed in the library for the public.

The Booklist of the American Library Association is becoming very important, as it gives a list of
books which are best to be read.

The Boy and the Book.

In early times there were no such thing as books for children. But for children's reading is a recent date. Great care should be taken not to give the children books which to unripe or not interesting because they may be bad. Sunday school books have been criticized because of their contents. The library has helped the school a great deal in the choosing of books. Children books should not be exciting and then changed to a different style. But good and bad books should be given to children.

Pictures and illustrations should be considered a great deal before letting children exhaust them. The manner in which a child is brought up depends a great deal of the way he used the books.
Antimony
March 8, 1917

The Sun Continued.

Spectrum Analysis
By aid of the spectroscope.

1. Speed
2. Temperature
3. Chemical composition
4. Motion in the line of sight & Radial Velocity

The spectroscope has 3 different styles
1. prism
2. Grating
   \[ CO_2 + Ca(OH)_2 \rightarrow CaCO_3 + H_2O \]
3. Echelon
   \[ CaSO_4 \]

The oldest and most used is the prism combinations of prism

1. Grating made by Rowland and Michelson

2. Grating = a polished glass that is finely ruled with parallel lines to the main

3. Echelon was invented by Michelson

Pieces of glass laid on top each other like steps of stairs.
Prism is good for faint light and distant stars. The disadvantage is that in different parts of the spectrum it is not made in the same scale. Certain part of the prism is made different. The red end is more expanded than the violet end.

Grating can be made so as to give a spectrum of equal distance in equal parts. Made with a curved surface. A large percentage of light is lost.

echelum = Only a small percentage of light is used. Compact light is visible

\[ A = \text{Refraction.} \]

Where the light is thin. Refraction

Separation of the colors by dispersion.
The rainbow separates the colors.
The shorter the wave length the more rapid the vibration.

Red Waves are \( \frac{1}{40,000} \) of 1 inch in length

Violet

Waves the light

Red light brings heat to us.

Violet Violet are not visible but affect photography plates.

When all the colors travel together they produce white light.

The laws of spectrum analysis do not agree with the structure of matter.

Rutherford's Electron theory: Adams made up of electrons charged to gather.

If charged

- The electrons revolve around very rapidly. The + and - forces have attraction for each other and often produce equilibrium. Therefore, no radiation in this form of the atom.

When the electrons are disturbed and we have vibration, we have radiation here.

Light Wave = Oscillating a wave. The vibration is up and down, and travels from one end to the other. The wave lengths are very minute after
Wave length of yellow / 50,000

Light travels / 186,000 miles.

$156,000 \times 5250 \times 12 \times 50,000 = 
600,000,000,000,000$ oscillations per second made by one of the electrons per second of yellow light.

March 6, 1917:

Light advances wave length.

If the vibrations were destroyed the light becomes polarized.

If the slaps waves are the same except the wave lengths are much longer.

Four Laws of Spectrum Analysis.

If spectroscope has revealed wonders it has revealed wonders the airrometer depends upon the lines.
Laid I.
An incandescent (white hot) solid gives a spectrum, produces a flaring and continuous spectrum.

Laid II.
The gas gives a discontinuous spectrum, that is crossed here and there by bright lines. Discontinued because there are intervals between them. Reduce to etc. to a gas and you examine the substance by a bright line that crosses the spectrum.

Laid III.
If you look at the gas alone, they will look slender and appear as bright spots. The spectrum of incandescent gas is produced, bright line spectrum incandescent gas is crossed with a bright line behind it. This gives a continuous bright spectrum, the bright line of incandescent gas.
A new word appears as dark line superposed on spectrum this which is seen

Another way of stating it:

Law II Dapple figure

Spectrum analysis gives evidence of temperature, the brightest part is the red, at first. Sun heating. Blown hotter. Spectroscope shows variations in temperature.

In excited molecules crowded together prevent the molecule.

Wave lengths have vibration of definite period and radiation of light without a definite period.
There are 2 ways in which molecules emit light:

1) Electrons are disturbed and
   vibrate and produce light
   and they vibrate in definite
   periods of different constants.
   And
   constellations include spectrum.

2) If substance is a gas, the
   collision is infrequently and gives
   its light line in certain cases.

1, and 2 are made for the basis of the

3rd Law.

Red Book

1. Telomene, gases solid.
2. Temperature
3. Chemical elements
   Each chemical element is capable of producing
   certain gases. Every substance produces
   own line and are always the same
   for name element.
58 Elements in all.
35 found in us.
A gas under high pressure and liquid behave like solid.

March 8, 1917,
Sodium opacity in the sun. These substances are found in the sun are opaque. Some ray of light in the sun.

Doppler - Lyman Principle
Page 235

Light year 186,000 mi per second for 146,000 years for some stars to reach us.

4th law of spectrum analysis:
600 x 10^4 = m/s

March 10, 1917,
Half light and heat from sun gives life to the earth.
Earth 100,000,000 years.
The Sun.

Light and heat of the Sun:

1. The measure of heat received by the Earth from the Sun.

2. The measure of the heat that is given by the Sun.

3. The computation the Sun’s temperature.

4. The source of the maintenance of the Sun’s heat.

Langley was the great men.

At first I could see what Langley was doing.

1. It is difficult to measure heat as heat is absorbed by atmosphere. How much heat daily reaches us.

1.34, 1.4, 1.9. gq. qd.

Horsepower: 558 ft. pounds per second.

33,000 ft. per minute.
H. P. amount of steam comes to 1 H. P. per 2 p.g. for earth surface, cut surface about 2/3 the amount.

\[
\pi \cdot d^2 = 3960 \quad \text{Radius of the Earth.}
\]

\[
\pi \cdot (3960 \times 1760)^2 \times 1.5 = (2.3 \times 10^9)
\]

Wind Power was not used, and indirectly caused from Water Power, melt snow, and this is caused by Sun by the evaporation. Coal Power = vegetable matter by pressure and heat.

Laws Principles

1. Indestructible or Conservation of matter
2. Conservation of energy

1. Burning that was destroyed when burned, first adds more gas and electron matter, it weighs more. Because takes in Oxygen.

No force or energy can be destroyed that is

Kinetic, Potential, and Light
The total amount of energy in the universe is constant. The amount of energy radiated from the sun reduced the amount the sun has.

\[ \left( \frac{9.3 \times 10^6}{433000} \right)^2 \times 1.5 \text{ per square yard.} \]

\[ \left( \frac{9.3}{4.3} \right)^2 \times 10^{12} \times 1.5 = \text{H.P. in the} \]

\[ \text{equivalent of the sun's radiance of heat.} \]

\[ \text{Answer: } 1146000 \times 1.5 = 70,000 \text{ H.P. per square yard.} \]

\[ \text{Yd. radiated at the surface of the sun.} \]

\[ \text{Absent.} \]
March 17, 1919.
20 years for the widening of a mile in the
3 miles in 100 years.
250 x 20 = 5,000
50 miles in 1000 yrs
500 " " 10,000 years.

Lamé's paradox.
Are there 2 cases:
1. Cohesion = holds particles together. Ice
2. Heat = expands

Lamé said that a gas that is cooling and
in contracting gets hotter. As long as
substance is of a gas, and radiaates heat
gets hot, because decrease of attraction
gets in and varies inversely.
If the sun is in a position of a gas does it
contract.

Computation shows that the am t

Age of the Earth
Determined by
1. Saltney of Ocean
2. Story of Stratified Rocks
3. Trivial remains of life.
4. Degeneration of Uranium.

1. Time required for heat to change stability from 60 million to 150 million in the average of 100 million (100x10^6).

2. 100 million years (100x10^6).

3. 110 million years is a short time.

4. Radium, lead, helium are constituents of Uranium.

Either the geologist is mistaken or the astronomer is mistaken if the energy of 100,000 part of the sun was radium it would furnish enough heat.

Uranium degenerates 3 million times as slow as radium.
Eclipses of the Moon

There cannot be an eclipse of the sun unless there is no moon.

7 Eclipses in 1917.
There are never more than 3 of the sun. The smallest number is 2, 3 by the greatest number of the eclipses of the sun.

An eclipse cannot extend a month.

1. Kinds of Eclipses
   - Total
   - Partial
   - Annular

2. Duration of an Eclipse
3. Premiere of Eclipses & Saturn
6. Number of Eclipses in a calendar year
5. Phenomena attending an Eclipse
Lunar Eclipse at Full Moon only.

The Shadow is the region where the sun is excluded.

2. Duration of an Eclipse.

Page 1232 Figure 110:

1) \( EC : ED = EA : OD \).
2) \( L : D = \pi : R - \pi = \pi \) = radius of sun = 109.5 \( \pi \)
   \( \pi \) = radius of Earth
   \( D \) = \( D \) of light between sun and earth
   \( L \) = shadow cone

3) \( L \left( R - \pi \right) = \frac{2D}{\pi} \)

\[ L = \frac{2 \pi D}{R - \pi} = \frac{2}{108.5} \]

\[ L = \frac{2}{108.5} = \frac{109000000}{108.5} = 657000 \]
\( s = R = 109.5 \) \( \frac{1}{0.2} \)
\( R = \lambda = 108.5 \)

6000 miles is the distance where the moon starts the shadow.

March 22, 1917

Page 262 No. 110

In triangle E. I. C

\( \angle E \text{AI} = \angle E \text{AI} + \angle E \text{CA} \)
\( \angle E \text{AI} = \angle E \text{AI} - \angle E \text{CA} \).

But \( \angle E \text{CA} = \angle E \text{CB} \)

and in triangle ECB

\( \angle E \text{CB} = \angle E \text{CB} + \angle E \text{BC} \).

\( \therefore \angle E \text{CB} = \angle 0 \text{EB} - \angle E \text{BC} = \angle E \text{CA} \).

\( \angle E \text{AI} - \angle (\text{OF} \text{B} - \angle E \text{BC}) \)

\( \angle E \text{AI} - \angle 6 \text{EB} + \angle E \text{BC} \).

\( \therefore s = P - s + \theta \)
I = Inclination of moons orbit to ecliptic

P = Moons parallel
R = Sun's parallel
Sm = Moon's semidiameter
Ss = Sun's semidiameter
Rs = Semidiameter of shadow cone at distance of motion

Greatest

Ss = 16'18"
Sm = 16'47"
P = 61'32"
I = 5'19"
P = 8.95"

Least

15'45"
14'43"
53'55"
46'56'
8.65"

Averages of the above

Ss = 16'
Sm = 15'45"
P = 57'43
Ecliptic limit

\[ \eta M S = 15 \text{ nearly} \]

\[ \sin \angle = \frac{w s}{\eta s} = \frac{R s + w s}{\eta s} \]

\[ \eta s = \frac{R s + w s}{\sin \angle} \]

The smaller the angle the farther the eclipse can occur. The farther it is nearer.

April 3, 1917. Page 862

\[ \text{MEN} = \text{ENA} - \text{ECA} \]

But \[ \text{ECA} = \text{ECB} \]

and \[ \text{ECB} = \text{OEB} - \text{EB} \]

\[ \therefore \text{MEN} = \text{ENA} + \text{EB} - \text{OEB} \]

continued
\( R = \text{radius} \)

\( E = \text{earth} \)

\( s = \text{shadow} \)

\( P = \text{Parallels} \times (\text{sun}) \)

\[ ERS = P + P - Ss \]

\[ \frac{m^2}{m} \]

\[ \frac{E}{S} \]

\[ \frac{W}{m} \]

\[ \frac{E}{S} \]

\[ \frac{W}{m} \]

\[ \frac{W}{m} \]

\( P = 57'43" \)

\( P = 41'50" + 15'45" = 57'35" \)

\( 57'35" \times 2 = 115' \)

The moon barely a distance of 115' from \( m^1 \) to \( m^2 \)

The whole duration of an eclipse by the average will be 3 3/4 hours.
The motion of the sun and moon is counter clockwise.

Elliptic Limit

\[ e (R_S - P + P - S_S) \]
\[ S_M = e R_S^2 + S_m \]
\[ S_M = S_m + P + P - S_S \]
\[ \sin I = \frac{S_m}{S_m} \]
\[ \frac{1}{NS} = \frac{S_m}{S_m} \]
\[ e (R_S - S_S) \]

\[
\frac{\log N_S}{\log M_S} - \log \sin I.
\]

\[ ME = EN_\alpha - ECA \]
\[ BW = ECA = ECB \]
\[ \alpha \]
\[ ME = EN_\alpha - OEB - EB \]
\[ \alpha \]
Under 9½ degree a eclipse can occur.

Under 12°, no eclipse can occur.

When the sun is passing the moon node there can be only one eclipse, Lunar.

The reason for 3 Lunar eclipse this year if the sun passes the node early in the year, and then in June and it may come back to the 1st node.
April 7, 1917

A total eclipse occurs at the new moon because the moon is in the direction of the sun.

An eclipse cannot occur at every new moon because the ecliptic is not at the same path as the Sun.

\[ M = \text{position of the moon} \]

\[ MEN' = E N' A + E C A \]

But \[ E C A = E C B \]

and \[ E C B = O E B - E B L \]

\[ MEN' = E N' A + O E B - E B L \]

\[ \text{Solar} - s R S = P + S S - P \]

\[ \text{Ecliptic} - J \text{unit} \]

\[ M S = s R S + S_{m} \]

\[ W S = S_{m} + P + S s - P \]
Sun, $I = \frac{MS}{10^5}$

$10^5 = \frac{MS}{S_m I}$

$10^{\log NS} = \log MS - \log 10^5$

Major and Minor Limits of a central eclipse:

$MS = SR_s - S_m$

$MS = \beta + SS - \beta - S_m$

$MS = \beta + SS - \beta^3 - S_m$

Kinds of Mars Eclipses:

I. Partial

II. Central

III. Annular
why no eclipses during calendar year. One three

there may be 2 eclipses of the sun every calendar year. There may be three in the largest number.

when there are 4 eclipses of the sun they are lunar eclipses.

\[ N \]
\[ 18^\circ 30' \]
\[ 15^\circ 20' \]
\[ \text{descending node} \]
\[ 15^\circ 20' \]
\[ 18^\circ 30' \]
\[ \text{June 19} \]

Under unfavorable conditions there will be no eclipse.

Must be 2 eclipses of the sun because moon occurs between 1 and 2. In 9 months the sun will move a degree everyday, and will the moon will move towards the other end. "The 2 eclipses at a node we have central eclipses.

If we have 2 nodes
The case was the same thing with partial eclipses.

April 14, 1911. Chap. 12 Last Exam
Page 311 - 321

1. The solar system is only a little point in space.

a. Sun
b. Planets
c. Satellites
d. Comets
e. Meteors

The sun is 1,000 times as great as all the rest of them.

Planets = from Greek means wandering
Planet = from Latin among the stars or off celestial places.

The Planets known to the ancient Greeks from miles away.

- Mercury & Venus Planets: 36
- Earth: 67
- Mars: 93
- Jupiter: 141.5
- Saturn: 483
- Uranus: 886
- Neptune: 1782

Planets 8 in number.
Distance of the Planet from the Sun

\[ \frac{4}{3} \times 6 \times 12 \times 28 \times 52 \times 100 \times 196 \approx 384 \]

\[ 4 \times 7 \times 10 \times 28 \times 52 \times 100 \times 196 \approx 384 \]

Sidereal Period

Distance from Earth to the Sun

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Days</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>365</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>687</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

1.89 AU, 1046

12
29.5
8.4
165
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planet</th>
<th>Diameter</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>3,000 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Venus</td>
<td>11,200 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>7,920 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars</td>
<td>4,340 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter</td>
<td>83,400 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn</td>
<td>74,000 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uranus</td>
<td>31,000 miles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune</td>
<td>35,000 miles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In four planets are between sun and earth. Each planet's orbit is around the sun, not at its focus, the sun in an eclipse with the sun at its focus.
The greatest elongation of Venus is 47°.

Elongation of Mercury: 18° 28'

28' mean distance = conjunction.

Superior planets can be in opposition.

Jan 19, inferior
May 16, superiour.

Superior planets cannot get between Sun & Earth.

April 21, 1947.

Planets depend upon light and heat from the Sun.

When Mercury is East of the Sun, it is an evening star.
Method of finding the distance of a superior planet:

\[
\log 93,000 = 4.9685
\]

Find \( \overline{VS} \) of the triangle \( \overline{SEV} \) in the known angle.

Method of finding the distance of a superior planet:

\[
S_1 SE = S_2 SE, \quad -S_1 S_2 S_1
\]

Find distance of superior planets.
Superior planets in relation to evening
and evening stars:

\[ SE = 73 \text{ min} \]
\[ \sin \angle SE = \frac{30}{80} \]
\[ \sin 47^\circ = \frac{80}{a} \quad \sin 47^\circ \]
\[ \sin 47^\circ = 0.7314 \times 93,000,000 \approx 67,890,000 \text{ mm} \]

In Mercury: \[ SE = m \]
\[ 23^\circ = 3907 \times 93 \text{ mm} = 36,270,106 \]

Substitute \( m \) for 0.

Mercury
Ice Block

\[ \text{Greatest distance period} \]
\[ \text{Maximum elongation} \]
\[ 15^\circ \text{ mean distance} \]

Best time to see it when has greatest eastern
elongation in evening and western elongation
in morning.

Sun rises now at 6 hr 33 min.

Watch for Mercury between 7:30 and 8:00 o'clock.
Sun at 2 1/2 times as large as Mercury.
Synodic Period:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{E to M} : & \quad \text{M to M} \\
360^\circ : & \quad 360^\circ \\
\frac{360^\circ}{365} & = \frac{360^\circ}{\text{Min.}} \\
\text{The difference between them is the angular distance} & \\
\text{gained by Mercury.}
\end{align*}
\]

Law of Kepler:

\[
\left(\frac{1}{t^3}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{a^3}\right)^2
\]

\[
\left(\frac{1}{10}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{185}\right)^2
\]

\[
\frac{1}{10} = \frac{1}{185^2}
\]

\[
127,000 = \frac{1}{185^2}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^3 & = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
\frac{1}{x} & = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \\
x & = \frac{1}{4}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
x^3 & = \frac{1}{4} \\
x & = \frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \\
\left(\frac{E}{x}\right)^3 & = \left(\frac{E}{1}\right)^2 \\
\left(\frac{\sqrt[3]{1}}{\sqrt[3]{4}}\right)^2 & = \frac{1}{185^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{185^2} \right\} \\
X & = \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{185^2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}} \right\} \\
X & = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{4} = 1.358
\end{align*}
\]
Intensity of light varies inversely as the square of the distance.

Size of an object varies inversely as the distance.

Sunlight at Neptune is nearly 700 times as bright as our full moon. 900,600,000 + 66 S

Satellites

Mercury 0 0

Venus 0

Earth 1 1

Mars 2

Jupiter 8

Saturn 3008 9 + 3 rings

Uranus 4

Neptune 1

April 26, 1917

Mars

The Satellites of Mars are very small. Its diameter is roughly a little more than the radius of the Earth.

The Rotation period of Mars is determined very accurately which is 24h 37m 22.7s.
Satellites of Mars are called Phobos and Deimos. The Inner one, Phobos, revolves in 39 minutes, the outer one, Deimos, in 30 hours, 18 minutes. How often do these Phobos come to the meridian?

Planets = 13½ millions miles from the earth, 1½° high at time.

Planets—Once thought to be planets that are exploded, but this is not true. Because 1. It is pretty hard to conceive of a force that would explode a planet to ½° pieces or more.
Popular Hypotheses
Rays gradually separate into rings into planetes.

Planetesmeny = planets have been joined by union of fragments.

Rings are they solid
1. " " " " liquid particles
2. " " " " solid particles
3. " " " " solid particles

Satellite move from West to East

Neptune n refer that complete
Neptune jet s brisk from the stars

May 1, 1911 Jupiter | 8.3 11

Diameter of its obit is 1/1 10
Diameter of its obit is 3,100 miles, the earth diamet.

Volume of Jupiter is 1,331 times more each
Jupiter has a greater density than Saturn, any liquid greater than water.

Jupiter is a Superior Planet.
The sidereal period is 11 years 9 months.
Synodic period is 339 days.

Jupiter = Rotation
1. It rotates on its axis because gravity holds it.
2. Its atmosphere is moving rapidly because of heat.
3. Jupiter has a thin atmosphere.

G) Jupiter is flattened at the poles.

Saturn:

One hundred paper 10 x 12 means 10000.
Scale for drawing orbits of planets.
Main 2.3 M. We can take 30 M. through.
Neptune 2792

Warming 30000 miles
Venus 1700
Earth 7900
Jupiter 887000

Take 90 000 miles for
Each 073 to the inch.
University Note Covers.

PAT. NOV. 9, 1892.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.
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History

Grade 11

H.S.B.

Waterville H.e.

Miss Coffin teacher

Miss Hutchinson substitute
Address at the Dedication of the Gettysburg National Cemetery.
Abraham Lincoln.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.
But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it far above our poor powers to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion: that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that the government of the
people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.
Lincoln Administration

Important events leading to Civil War
Decision of states.
Lincoln's intention towards the secession states.
Advantages of the North.
Advantages of the South.
Condition exceeding the North and South.
Nature of Lincoln's address.
Capture of Fort Sumter.
Attack on Fort Sumter.
Effect.
Conditions leading up to Civil War.
Slavery; its uses and abuses.
History of Fort Sumter; story of its capture.
Drafting; drilling and position of Union Army.
1. Union plan of war.
2. Battle of Shenandoah and Monitor.
3. Capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.
11. Importance of Mississippi
10. Summary of 1st year of War and results.
   Expedition against New Orleans
   Life of Farragut
   Capture of New Orleans
   War in Virginia
   Bragg at Chattanooga
   Siege and surrender of Vicksburg
   Surrender of Port Hudson.
   Battle of Antietam
   Grant's life
I. Movements at the South
   1. Secession
      a. State-rights doctrine
      b. Seven states secede
   2. Confederate states formed
   3. The war began
      a. Capture of Fort Sumter
      b. Four more states join Confederacy
      c. Troops pushed into Virginia

II. Movements of North
   1. Efforts at compromise
   2. Inauguration of Lincoln
   3. War begun
      Effect of attack on Fort Sumter

1. Conditions of war
   1. War about secession
   2. Relation of slavery to war
   3. Advantage of each side
   4. The border states
5. First actions
   a. The two capitals

11. Bull Run and its effects
111. Campaign for opening Mississippi
   1. Fort Henry
   2. Fort Donelson
   3. Island no. 10

   April 15, 1861 - April 15, 1862
   1. Expedition against New Orleans, its capture

14. War in Virginia
   a. Hellendo's advance on Richmond
   b. Peninsula campaign
   c. Second battle of Bull Run
   d. Battle of Antietam
   e. President Lincoln Proclamation
      and Emancipation and its results
VI. Summary of the second year of war

1. April 15, 1862 to April 1863

   a. Separation of the Union
   b. Rights of Secession
   c. Theory of the Confederacy

1. Lee's life
2. Peninsula Campaign
3. Battle of Fredericksburg
4. Battle of Pittsburgh Landing
5. Seven Days Battle
6. Lee's invasion of the North

Battle of Gettysburg

1st Day
2nd Day
Pickett's charge
Capture of Vicksburg

What did Burnside do after his defeat at Fredericksburg?
Who was then put in command
In April what did Hooper do.
What did Lee now do.
What affect had these victories
What did Lee hope to do.
How did the two armies happen to meet
What happened the 1st day.
What was the loss.
That night what happened.
Describe cemetery ridge.
Tell about round top
Where was Lee's position.
On the second day what happened.
How did the Lee spent second morning.
About 10 o'clock what had been done.
What did the South now think.
Who was now ordered to advance.
What did Lieutenant Cushman do.
What kind of a battle was this, when was it.
Now what forts were left on the Mississippi.
Who was command of Confederate forces.
What did I want hope to do.
What was the conditions of the affairs of the
South.
How long did the Battle of Shiloh last.

Excelsior.

By Henry W. Longfellow.
The shades of night were falling fast,
As through an Alpine village passed
A youth, who bore, mid snow and ice,
A banner with the strange device
Excelsior!

His brow was sad, his eye beneath,
Flashed like a falchion from his sheath,
And like a silver claxon sung.
The accents of that unknown tongue,  

Excelsior.

In happy homes he saw the sight  
of household fires gleam warm and bright;  
Above thee spectral glimmer shone,  
And from his lips escaped a groan,  
Excelsior.

"Why not the Pazo!" the old man said;  
"Dark" lowered the deeps over head;  
A roaring torrent is deep and wide;  
A loud the clarion voice replied,  
Excelsior.

"Oh, stay! the maiden said; and rest  
Thy weary head upon this breast!"  
A tear stood in his bright blue eye,  
But still he answered in a sigh  
Excelsior.
Beware the pine tree with a branch!
Beware the aval avalanche!
This was the peasant chant Good Night,
A voice, replied far up the height
Excelsior!

At break of day, as heavenward,
This pious monk of St. Bernard
Utter the oft-repeated prayer,
A voice cried through the starling air
Excelsior.

A traveler, by the faithful hound,
Half buried in the snow was found,
Still grasping in his hand of ice
That banner with a strange device
Excelsior.

There in the twilights in the cold and gray.
Livelies but beautiful, he lay,
and from the sky scene an far;
A voice fell, like a falling star
Excelsior.

"High-water mark monument"
Drafts Riots
Morgan's Raid
Chattanooga
Siege of Chattanooga
Battle of Lookout mountain
Sheridan's Aid
Sherman's life.
Death of Lincoln
Results of 4th year of war.
Condition of North and South.
General results of War.

Life of Lee
Life of Grant
Terms of Peace
Readmission of states
Fourteenth Amendment.

Name and describe the 3 kinds of
government in our country.
Legislature - head of each
Execution - life of our present executive
head or leader.
Judicial - Judicial how different from
others.
President - Name - life
Senate - How made up.
House of Representatives -
Name of Maine senators
Place of residence
Name of Maine representatives
Judicial of Supreme Court - salary
President, Senate, Representatives - salary
President cabinet, name of each member.
Governor of Maine
Senate and house of representatives, how made up.
Kennebec county - senators and representatives
How long a term served.
Theodore Roosevelt of New York

William Cobb of Rockland

Two terms
Senators from Maine.

Eugene Hale - Ellsworth $1,500
Fiske - Lewiston

Representatives from Maine

Allen - Aread $7,500

Swase - Canton

Journey - Dover

Burleigh - Augusta

Representatives from Kennebec County

George B. Maconber - Augusta

H. J. Reynolds - Winslow

A. P. Shaw - Clinton

Representatives of Kennebec County

Charles L. Andrews - Augusta Salary $300 a year

Lewis A. Burleigh - Desrees 2 terms

Edwin L. Berralls - Gardiner

Arthur Hold - Clinton H. H. Blake - Wiscosin

B. J. Hussey - Winlock B. J. Charles - Rome

W. A. Lord - Dassalburg A. E. White-Wayne

States and Battingall from Waterville
1904

President Cabinet
Theodore Roosevelt of New York President $50,000
Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana Vice President $12,000
Elihu Root of N. Y. Sec. of State Salary
Geo. B. Cattapan of N. Y. Sec. of Treasury of each
Luke E. Wright of Penn Sec. of War
Charles Bonapart of Maryland Atty. General 12,000
Victor H. Stangel of California Dec. of Navy
James B. Garfield of Ohio Sec. of Interior
James Wilson of Iowa Sec. of Agriculture
Oscar Straus of N. Y. Sec. of Com. and labs.
Review carefully Wednesday's lesson Fridays.

Life of W. T. Sherman
Battle of Five Forks
The Tent affair
Paper money.
Civil War

Cause
Began with what - when
General effect of fall of Fort Sumter
First battle
Next important battle.
How did the first year close
Early in second year what happened
What did Lee now do.
Lincoln now announced what - effects.
How did the second year close.
How did the third year open.
Name one great Union defeat.
Describe briefly Battle of Gettysburg.
Who was now placed at the head of the U. S. army.
What man accomplished much in the fourth year of war - how.
Where did Lee surrender.
General results of war.
Nov. 30, 1905

Yest President - Time of service
His life - President's Talk
Grand Review - What did the war settle
Proclamation of Pardon - Contest between Congress and President

continued on next page
Alabama claims of Treaty of Washington
Problems in the South
Anti-Chinese movements
Prohibition party at this time
National Labor Reform party
Rise of the Loyal Republicans
Life of Horace Greeley

Jan. 4, 1905
1. Weather Bureau
2. Great Fires
3. New Corrupt act
4. Business Panic of 1873
5. Electric Light, Telephone
6. Invention of Phonograph
7. Treaty at Washington
8. President Sun
9. 0
9 Indian Wars
10 Summary

Legislative department of Government.

Importance of this department.
Name of this department.
Composed of what.
Place of meeting.

House of Representatives
Made up of what.
Representatives, how and when chosen.

Powers and work of each representative.
Describe the Speaker of the House, and tell his work.

Senate—How made up.
How chosen and their term of office.

President of the Senate. Describe his work.
Decrees of Congress when and where held.
The great power of Congress.
How laws are passed.
Collections of sales.
Name six things with which Congress has to do.
Presidents Cabinet

Jan. 26, 1908

Sec. of State Root New York
Treasury Cortelyon
War Wright, Tenn.
Attorney General Bonaparte Md.
Sec. of Navy Newbery Mich.
Sec. of Interior Garfield Ohio
Sec. of Agriculture Wilson Iowa
Commerant, Sec. of State New York

Salaries of each $12,000

President - Name - Time and length of term - life - Work, salary, power, qualifications, cabinet in how made up
Name of members, salary, power of each work obliged to do.
Winter in Sin Longfellow

Down swept the chill wind from the mt. peak
From the snow 5,000 summers old
On open wold, and hill top bleak
It had gathered all the cold
And piled it like salt, on the wondering cheek
It carried a shiver everywhere
From the unfeated boughs and pasturing sheep
The little brook heard it and built a roof
Beneath which he would hide from untold night
All night, by the white star frosty gleam.
He gathered his archite, and matched his teams;
Slender and clear before his crystal spade,
As the dashes of light that sprinkle the stars
Sculptors every summer delight
In his halls and chambers at night
Sometimes his tinkling water snoo
Sooing through a frost leash, frost crept
Long sparks eyes of steel stem trees.
Bending to counterfeit a house;
Sometimes thereof, no fakewor knew,
But silver motes, that downward grew.
Sometimes it was carved in sharp relief
With quaint arabesques of ed-firm leaf
Sometimes it was simple smith and Ellen
For the gladness of heaven to shine throughout
He had caught the noting bullfrogs to top
And hang them thickly with diamond drop
That crystal the beams of moon and sun.
And made a star of everyone.

No mortal shudder, most rare descent.
Could match — this winter palace of ice
came. It was as if every image that mirror lay
In its depths current in the summer day.
Each was fleeting shadow of earth and sky
Till the happy motion should be lost
Had been winked in fairy massed
By the elfine slumber of the frost.
Crossing the Bar

Sunset and evening star,
And one clear call for me!
And may there be no mourning of the bar,
When O put out to sea.

But such a tide as moving seems asleep,
Too full of sound and sleep.
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell,
And after that the dark.
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When O embark:

To the' from our bound of men;
Place
The flood may bear me far.
I hope to see my pilot to day
When I have crossed the bar
Alfred Tennyson
The Chambered Nautilus.

This is the ship of pearl, which poets feign.

Nails the unshadowed main,

The venturesome bark that flings

On the sweet summer wind its purpl'd cap

In gulps enchanted, where the men sleep,

An ead reefs lie bare

Where the cold sea-mood us to run their

streaming hair.

Its nets of living gauze no more unfurl,

Wreathed is the ship of pearl!

And every chambered cell

When its slim dreaming life was wont to dwell

As the frail tenant shaped his growing shell

Before thee lies revealed;

Its mined ceiling rent, its numless crypt

unsealed!
years after year beheld the silent toil
That spread his lustrous coil;
still as the spade grew,
he left the past years dwelling faith new
stole with soft steps its shining archway
through,
built up its idle door,
stretched in his last-found home and
knew the old no more

thanks for the heavenly mercy sought
by thee,
child of the wandering sea,
cast from her lap, falcon,
from thy dead lips a clearer note is born
than even Siton blew from withered horn,
while on mine ear it rings,
through the deep caves of thought I hear
voice that sings:
Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift swift seasons roll!
Leave thy low-vaulted past!
Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,
Till thou at length art free.

Leavining
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's
unresting sea!

Oliver Wendell Holmes
Reading
Sheridan's Ride

Up from the South at late of day,
Bringing from Winchester fresh dismay,
The affrighted air with a shudder tore
Like a herald in haste at the Cheyennes door,
The terrible grumble, and rumble and roar,
Yelling the battle was on and bold.
And sherdan twenty miles away.

And
May 3, 1909

Life of Hayes
Zulu Bill
Railroad Strike
Resumption of Specie Payment
Deepening of Mississippi
Garfield elected President
His assassination
May 4, 1909

Civil Service Act
Anti-Polygamy Bill
Flooding of Mississippi
Suspension Bridge
Cheap Postage
Alien Labor act
New Orleans Exhibition
The New South
Progress made by New Orleans
Prosperity, Education in South

Summary
Life of Cleveland

Progress made in Civil Service Reform
Delicately, labor question as in topic of...
Period

Summer I'm in Launfal,

And what is it so rare as a day in June
Then if ever come perfect days
Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in time

And over it softly流程 our days
Whether we look, or whether we listen,
We hear life murmur on next
Every clod feels a stir of might below
An instinct within it that reaches and ado,
Groping blindly above it for light,
Clams to as soul in grass and flower
The flush of life may will seen
Thrilling back over hills and valley,
The cowtships startles in meadow green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its play
And there's never a leaf nor a blade to me
To become happy creature's palace
The little nest sits at his door in them
A tilt like a blossom among the leaves
And lets his illuminated being over
With the closing of summer he receives
His mate feels the egg beneath the wings
And the heart in her dumb thrust
Flutter and sing.
He sings to the wide world and she
To the nest
In the Race sands nature with what
Song is the best

Now is the high tide of the year
And whatever is left hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a supply
Into every stale inlet creek a day
Not the heart is as full that a deep
Overfills it.
We are happy now because God wills
No matter how far in the past may have been
His enough for us now the leaves are green
We sat in the warm shade; fell right well.
Now the nap deepens up; the blonness wel;
We may shut our eyes but we cannot
help knowing
That blue and clear; grass is growing
The breeze comes whispering in ours.
That dandelions are blossoming near
That many has spouted; beans are flax
That we is lower than the sky.
The soil is plastering he so love.
And if the breeze kept the good news
We could guess it all by you heifer.
And have! How clear both Chanticleer;
Warmed with the near wine of the year.
Tells all in his husky crowing.

Joy comes; girl goes we know not how
Everything is happy now
Every thing is upward gliding
This as easy now for the heifer to.
As the grass to begin a site to the blue sky the natural way of living
Who knows what on the cloud's health flew
In the unsealed heave the love now
And the eyes forget the hear as they fell
And heart forgets its sorrow ached
And the sulphurous death of passion
+ woe & woe & woe & woe
his deep math the silence expire as math
As the sulphurous child of passion
and woe

10/6
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Children

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