

# Nelson's New Self-Pronouncing Bourgeois Teachers' Bible

## ITS SPECIAL FEATURES ARE

**The Concise Bible Dictionary**, which forms the Helps to this Teachers' Bible. It is based upon the Illustrated Bible Treasury, written by leading scholars in America and Great Britain, each one a recognized authority on the subject on which he writes. Its object is to supply, in the most condensed and convenient form, such information as cannot properly be placed in the concordance, but which is essential to the intelligent study of God's Word.

**The Dictionary** contains short articles about the Bible, its contents, Chronology, Language, Text, the various Versions, Life of Christ with Harmony of the Gospels, Life and Travels of St. Paul, etc., with numerous illustrations which not only attract the eye, but truly illustrate the articles where they appear, and help the student to an understanding which would be difficult to attain without them.

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**The Pronunciation Adopted**, and the diacritical markings used to express it, are based on Webster's International Dictionary. This will be found a great convenience, as these markings are familiar to almost every reader.

Bourgeois 8vo. Size, 8 $\frac{3}{8}$  x 5 $\frac{5}{8}$  inches.

*Specimen of Type.*

*The death of Sarah.*

*GENESIS, 23, 24.*

*Machpelah purchased.*

nations of the earth be blessed; <sup>a</sup> because thou hast obeyed my voice.	B.C. 1860. <sup>a</sup> ver. 3, 10. <sup>b</sup> ch. 26, 5.	10 And É-phrōn dwelt among the children of Héth; and É-phrōn the Hit'tîte answered Á-brâ-hám in the audience of the children of Héth, even of all that <sup>c</sup> went in at the gate of his city, saying,
19 So Á-brâ-hám returned unto his young men, and they rose up and went together to <sup>b</sup> Bé'-ér-shé'-ba; and Á-brâ-hám dwelt at Bé'-ér-shé'-ba.	<sup>c</sup> Heb. ears. <sup>b</sup> ch. 21, 31. <sup>c</sup> ch. 34, 20, 24. Ruth 4, 4.	
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FOR SALE BY

THE PUBLISHING DEPARTMENT OF

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS,

3 West 29th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Nov 26, 1900

I Mohamet the founder of <sup>Nov 26, 1900</sup> Mohametism was borned 569 A.D. He taught that he was the true prophet sent from God and taught his religion to the arabs and they believed it their duty to force their religion on the other nations. Quite a number of the other nations took up with their religion. Their dominions extended through Eastern Asia Northern Africa and Spain also a great deal of South Eastern Europe

M.H.Ellis

If ~~Brittany~~ was occupied  
by the people of lower Germany  
the Saxons, Angles, Jutes and  
others. The Angels came from  
Angle Land in the north eastern  
part of Germany a place where  
the ocean made an angle into  
the land. The country was  
divided into East and West Saxons  
or Essex, Sussex, and other divisions  
according to the people who settled  
in them.

M. St Ellis

III The Hungarians made inroads  
on the Germans and established  
the Hungarian province which  
still exists.

Onstallsis

If The mohametan Conquest of Spain. This conquest was ~~taken~~  
made by the Caliphs of his religion they were a people who believed that <sup>it was</sup> their duty to force their religion on ~~the whole~~ world and thus started out on what we might call their Crusade. They made several attempts on Constantinople but failed ~~and small~~ but occupied all the Northern part of Africa and Spain also a part of Eastern Empire.

M. H. Ellis

If the Crusades were organized  
for the purpose of taking possession  
of the ~~Holy~~ Holly Land, the Crusaders  
wore a cross as the emblem  
of what they were fighting for.  
they captured Jerusalem ~~and~~  
held it for about 100 years and  
took possession of a greater  
part of Palestine

W. H. Ellis

Harry

Nov. 19, 1909

1.

1. The Argive nations were the Persians, Greeks, Romans & English. When they came from Asia, they found Europe uninhabited but they drove these into the out of the way corners. The first drove was the Celts. These inhabited the British Islands, parts of Gaul and Spain and land between Gaul and Italy. The second wave was the Teutons and Dutch. These inhabited Germany. The nations which are Teutonic are: The English, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes. The Germans people still call

Lorey

2,

themselves "Deutsch". The third swarm of Aryans were the slaves and Lithuraniacs. The slaves are the largest as the Lithuraniacs are the smallest of the Aryan people. The slaves are the old Prussia, Russia, Poland, Bohemia and parts of Hungary. They inhabited the parts of Europe that the Turks rule over. The word slave did not have anything like the meaning there that it has now. It now means a "bondman". The Lithuraniacs inhabited the land which now bears their name.

Lorey

3,

2. In Greece, the largest cities formed what might be called kingdoms of their own. The smaller states or cities were their subjects. Thus Sparta had her allies; as being the largest city in the southern part of Greece and Athens had her allies, being in the northern part of Greece. There was always enmity between these two cities and in 431 B.C., a war broke out between them and their allies which lasted twenty-nine years. The Spartans were stronger by land and the Athenians by sea. Up

Larry

4.

until 421 B.C. They had equal success. The Athenians went over into Sicily and attacked Syracuse. The Spartans helped the Syracuseans and the Athenians were defeated after two years fighting.

This war was ended in 405 B.C. The Spartans were victorious at the battle of Aigospotomas on the Hellespont. Thus Sparta had risen to be the city of Greece, so to speak. The Spartan allies were never or hardly ever, made to be her allies; while Athens forced some of her allies to be her allies.

Larry

5.

3. Macedonia was not considered a Greek state.  
This was considered as one; but Macedonia had Greek rulers. Philip, King of Macedonia and father of Alexander, said he wanted revenge the Greeks. The Phocians had destroyed the Delphian Oracle. Philip got himself admitted into the Amphictionic council - a council for the arrangement of the matters of Delphi - and said he would fight the Phocians. In this way, Macedonia became a Greek state.

Larry

6.

Macedonia, or the Macedonian  
rulers not only wanted to be  
Greeks but also wanted to  
be the head power. So Phi-  
lip started out to conquer  
Greece. He conquered every  
thing on his way to Greece, and  
when he got there, Thebes a  
Greek city, submitted to  
him. All the other cities  
rebelled, but he conquered them  
at Ch<sup>m 338</sup>aironea<sup>1</sup>. This may be  
looked on as the overthrow  
of Greek liberty. He was  
getting ready to go into Asia  
when he died in 336. His  
son, Alexander, took the

long

7.

power in his lands and started where his father left off. He fought three famous battles - River Granikos, 334; Issos, 333, and Gaugamela in 331. The Persian King Darius was at these to last battle. Alexander swept over Asia Minor and reached the river Hyphasis in India. His soldiers would not follow him farther. He died in 323 B.C. He had conquered a great part of Asia. His kingdom was divided among his generals at his death. His conquest had been

Sixty

8.

so wafid, that it did not hold  
together for very long.

4. Carthage was a Phoeni-  
cean city: The Phoenicians  
were a Semitic and a great  
sea faring people. Carthage  
was a great power. The small-  
er states were her allies. Rome  
was also great and so they  
were consequently rivals.  
They had three wars which  
were called Punic, from  
Phoenician. The first was  
fought in Sicily and Rome  
was victorious.

The cause of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic  
war was that the Carthage-

Larry

9.

Romans had taken Saguntum, a city in Spain. The Romans said this city was their ally, so they began a war. Hannibal crossed the Alps and thus brought the fighting into Italy. They were four great battles fought there, but Cannae in 215 B.C. was the greatest. Hannibal was victorious. But he had to return to Africa to settle some trouble. Scipio, a great Roman commander followed him and the battle of Zama was fought in Africa in 202 B.C. The Romans were victorious.<sup>in the</sup>

Lorey

16.

3<sup>rd</sup> Punic war, the Romans were also victorious. By the 1<sup>st</sup>, Carthage lost some of her territory; by 2<sup>nd</sup>, Carthage became an ally of Rome, but retained her internal government; by 3<sup>rd</sup>, she was entirely conquered and was completely under the power of Rome. This was the way with Rome. She always took into her territory and power with whom she fought.

5. Trajan, one of the good Emperors, had extended the Roman territory more than it had every been intended.

Lorey

11.

It took in Italy, part of Spain,  
Dacia; a province on the other  
side of the Danube, Greece,  
Macedonia and very exten-  
ded possessions in Asia.  
The Romans had before his  
time always extended their  
territory. But now, they could  
just protect it against their  
enemies. Some invasions  
were just made to show the  
power of Rome; such as Cae-  
sar's invasion of Gaul and  
Britannia. Rome, before Caesar,  
had also some provinces  
in Egypt and Africa. It was  
a great territory.

- sketch. briefly -
1. Migration of  
Huns. Bunis
  2. Causes of Great  
events in Peleg. war.
  3. Masedonias con-  
quest of Alexander.
  4. Rivalry of Rom. & Cart.  
& 2<sup>nd</sup> Punic War.
  5. Conquest  
of Romans before  
Julius Caesar
  6. Decay through  
Rep. & 1st Art. of Eng.
  7. Invasion of Goths.

Jany

12.

6. The Republic was completely overthrown when Caesar Augustus came to the throne in 27 B.C. Julius Caesar had said he was for the commonwealth but he had his own personal aims. But Caesar Augustus was the first emperor of the "new" Empire and France, King of Germany, was the last in 1806.

Lorv

have neither  
ever nor he -  
given any  
help during  
this Examina-  
tion.

Helen Lorv

Lela Jones

1. The first wave of Aryans in Europe were Celts. They inhabited British Isles, Spain & Western part of Gaul. The next wave were Celts. These inhabited ~~Scand~~ Germany. The last wave were Slavs & Lithuanians. They inhabited Prussia, Russia, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania. The Slavs were the largest division and were the first Aryans.

Leta Jones<sup>2</sup>

who allowed <sup>2</sup> Turanians  
to conquer them.

The Lithuanians were  
the smallest division  
and they have  
made the least  
advancement of any  
Aryans.

We find the Greeks  
of the Aryan nation  
settled in Greece -  
these with Italians  
less the main branch  
and after staying  
together for a while  
the went to Greece  
and others to Italy.

Leta Jones

2. The Greeks built up such strong & famous as Athens, Sparta and Thebes. Athens after defeating the Persians became famous and the other cities became jealous. This lead to Peloponnesian war which lasted 29 yrs. It was between Athens & Sparta. Sparta was helped by Persians. The first defeated of Athens was at Syracuse. Finally

Felix Jones 4

she was defeated at  
Aigospotamis - and  
Athens had to change  
her government to  
an oligarchy.

3. Philip under took  
to make a conquest  
of Persia but died  
just on the eve.  
His son Alexander  
succeeded him and  
lead his army into  
Persian provinces.  
He won three great  
battles, Granicus, Issos  
and Guagamela,  
and marched to  
further into Persian  
provinces but the  
men revolted.

Sila Jus 5-

Between last two  
battles & King Darius  
was killed by some  
of his men and ALEX-  
ANDER made him-  
self King of Persia-  
He died in 323 after  
having made the  
greatest conquests  
that were ever  
made. His generals  
succeeded him &  
from this conquest  
the Ptolemaic dynasty  
in Egypt arose, also  
Seleukos in Persian.  
This conquest brought  
Greeks in contact with  
other nations, where  
they got new ideas  
about literature,

Lida Jones p  
arts. It gave an impulse  
for building cities -  
and made quite  
an advancement  
in every thing.

4. As the Romans  
were strongest in  
West so Carthaginians  
were in East.  
Carthaginians had  
possessions at Sicily,  
Corsica, Crete; These  
brought the two  
powers together.  
Hannibal, King of Syracuse,  
and ally of Carthagin-  
ians began to oppose  
Marmatinus at Faro.  
Romans went into  
help Marmatinus, &  
Hannibal was defeated  
1st Punic war.

Carthaginians under Hamilcar, Hasdrubal,  
Hannibal set up  
provinces in Spain.  
They also got possession  
of Saguntum.  
The Romans in mean  
time got their posse-  
ssions Sicily, Crete  
etc. Hannibal went  
to make a conquest  
of Rome. won three  
four battles most  
important Cannae.  
Scipio went into  
Carthage - they were  
defeated at Zama  
by which Carthage  
became a dependent  
ally of the Empire.

5: Conquered the colonies  
Carthage - his Alpine  
Gaul - Cimbri & Teutons,  
the Venetians, Ligurians,  
Etruscans. They conquer-  
ed about all they  
had anything to do  
with. ~~under~~ After  
quelling the Roman  
~~Empire~~ began to wane.

6. Caesar was ambitious  
and wanted to be  
King. He got a great  
many offices in his  
hands and by his  
use of them weakened  
Rome as republic.  
He conquered Pompey  
at Pharsalus and  
this was the begin  
end of republic.

Sept 21 1908 9

after his death a  
triumvirate was formed  
by Lepidus, <sup>Augustus</sup> Octavian,  
and Anthony. Marius  
represented the  
republican side. The  
battle of Philippi  
decided it in favour  
of the empire and  
in 27 B.C. Augustus  
became emperor. His  
reign lasted 44 yrs.  
7. Invasion of Gaul  
began by attacks under  
Caesar oppressing  
Gaul & driving  
Gaul out of their  
provinces.

I have neither given  
nor received help  
in this examination.

Leila Jones.

W. E. Dowling.

[Apr. 1, 1901.]

I.

1. Give a brief account of the Seven Years War.

The seven years war was fought between France and England and the latter was victorious.

The English army was under the generalship of Duke of Marlborough, who was the greatest general that ever lived.

He, with an army, defeated a French army of 60,000 men and lost only eighty men himself. The French were followed by Marlborough and forced into battle when they were not ready, they were disastrously defeated and was forced to sue for peace, which was granted. Marlborough was forced to retire from the army and died some years later with a cloud over his name.

W. E. Dowling

II.

II. Give an account of the Battle of Trafalgar.

Napoleon wished to conquer the world and in order to do this he had to build a fleet and become supreme on the sea. The English fleet was commanded by Admiral, Lord Nelson.

The French fleet was in a harbor at Trafalgar and the English fleet was hovering on the outside. Nelson decided to sail into the harbor and did so one night, when the French got up the next morning they saw his fleet lined up & ready for action. Nelson was second in command & was ordered not to fight but he pretended not to see the signal & engaged the French in mortal combat, the battle raged

W. E. Downing

311

for a good many hours & finally  
the French were forced to surrender.  
Lord Nelson was killed in this sea  
fight.

This battle completely ruined Napoleon's  
fleet & he could fight no more  
on the sea but was forced to rely on  
his land forces.

W. E. Dabney.

IV

3. Gives the causes that brought about the down-fall of the French Empire.

France, after the execution of Louis XVI was thrown into a revolution, about this time Napoleon, a young artillery officer, appeared and quelled the revolution & succeeded in getting himself elected First Consul for life. A little after this he was made Emperor. All the other powers viewed this with distrust and were in for overthrowing the Empire. In order to do this England joined by the Dutch collected armies and marched against him for a good many years he was able to cope with them but was finally met & defeated at Waterloo by Duke of Wellington. Napoleon's ambition helped to overthrow France.

W. E. Darling.

I

4. Give an account of growth of British India.  
British India first started as a little  
trading station + gradually worked up  
until it became known as the East India  
Company. It continued to grow and the  
Company conducted war with the natives  
without the consent of England.

Warren Hastings, who was made Governor  
General of India did more for it +  
was, in fact, the ablest man who has  
ever served in that capacity.

Finally, the possessions of the Company got  
so large that they could not manage them,  
+ were forced to turn them over to the  
Government. France owned a great part of  
India but in the different wars England  
has won it all. A few years ago  
Queen Victoria was made Empress of India + India is  
today a prosperous country.

W. E. Doolin

VI

5. Give points of similarity and difference between the English government & the American government.

England and America are similar in that they have no despotic rulers. Each has a upper and lower house; the sovereign of England & the President of United States cannot make or unmake a single law; but in both countries this is in the power of the Houses.

A difference is that the Premier of England can dissolve Parliament whenever he pleases and have another election on the question at issue, in this way the cabinet can get the expression of the people and act accordingly, but in the United States

W. E. Downing

Downing.

VII.

A man is elected for four or six years and is allowed to stay until his time is out, it makes no difference what way he votes, nor can the administration find out ~~the~~ what the people want.

A bill of attainder is allowed in England while it is unconstitutional in this country.

Neither given or received aid.

W<sup>m</sup>. E. Downing.

W. G. Downing,  
J

Battle of Trafalgar - <sup>Apr. 1, 1901</sup>

The battle of Trafalgar is one of Great Britain's most famous naval victories. It took place in the first division of Napoleon's war against England. The English fleets held the other fleets of France blockaded in their ports fearing that they might be able to combine and annihilate one of the English fleets. Napoleon was preparing to invade England and to gain naval support ordered the one of his admirals whom Nelson's fleet was guarding, that, at the first time Nelson's fleet should be blown into sea, he slip

wit and pretended to go  
to the Indies, as soon as  
he had led Nelson from the  
sea, double back and  
come to the English channel.  
All went well for Napoleon  
until, for want of space,  
Nelson discovered that the  
French fleet had turned  
sooner than was to be expected.  
He accordingly changed his  
plans and turned back.  
The French admiral however  
had heart and turned from the  
channel and went into one  
of the Spanish ports for rest.  
Nelson followed him. It  
so happened that Napoleon,  
having had reverses with  
his admiral a stirring  
letter the latter sent

by the rebels<sup>2</sup> hastened out  
to meet Nelson. Although the  
French fleet was the greater  
by hard fighting, England  
won the day, although  
Nelson was afterward known  
as the "Hero of Trafalgar" was  
killed.

#### Causes of downfall of French Empire

Napoleon had carried French affairs with a high hand  
ever since he had gained  
the power of Emperor. Strong  
as he was successful and  
had his army well pleased  
this did not well, but when  
once his reverses came, civil  
and military at once turned  
against him blunting his  
reign, France had gone

almost to ruin as a commercial  
and agricultural country.  
Its men were all off to the wars  
with Napoleon. At last after  
a series of disasters engagings  
with Prussians and Alsatians  
in which even his son further  
in law joined against him, his  
marshalls forced his retreat.  
He fled to Paris and there  
laid down arms and formally  
abdicated.

His second attempt at  
the head of the Empire after  
the weak government of Louis  
were systematically fought  
against and defeated by a  
coalition of all Europe after  
105 days. With his exile to  
St. Helena his magnificent  
empire fell in ruins.

3.

Growth of British India.  
The English in India had at first taken the position of binders under the protection of the Indian Moguls. But by a series of lucky chances and some hard fighting amongst the Indians themselves, they gradually gained in power till under Clive they gained the predominating influence. Under his strong hand and by the means of enrolling native armies, they soon took almost all India for the natives. Then followed a series of governors of mediocre ability till there rose supine among them Warren Hastings. He completely subdued the Indian princes and

although he gained for himself  
a bad reputation and brought  
about the celebrated - "Impeachment  
of Warren Hastings" he greatly  
strengthened England's power.

By this time India was out  
of the hands of a company &  
in the power of the government.  
By making good roads, establishing  
universities, etc., England  
seemed to gain power until  
the Great Mutiny broke out.  
For a while everything was  
turmoil, till at length by  
increasing the number of  
troops, matters were gradually  
quieted down. Today Britain  
has India under her  
control not only by means of  
strict military government

Points of Resemblance & Difference  
in governments of Great  
Britain & United States

Resemblances :

Both are popular government  
in form.

Both have legislative assembly  
made up of two houses which  
together enact all laws.

All motions originate in  
lower House of each and all  
financial matters are attended  
to by the lower House.

The Executive has the power  
of veto over two thirds of the  
assembly but Great Britain's  
overreach has never used.  
the power since Queen Anne day

the judicial departments  
are much alike

In either country the executive  
has a cabinet to advise him

## Differences

U.S. has a written Constitution  
G. Britain has none.

The office of executive is  
elected in U.S. for a term of 4  
years. In Britain it is hereditary.  
Both houses in U.S. are  
elected, senators for a term of  
6 years and representatives  
for a term of 2. They must  
be residents of the part of the  
country from which they are  
sent and also receive salaries.

The House of Lords in Great  
Britain is hereditary. The  
commoners may be from  
any part of Great Britain  
must have a certain  
property qualification, were

no salaries and serve for a term  
of 7 years unless some exigency  
of the government causes them  
to be kept longer.

Every man votes in  
United States. In Great  
Britain, certain property  
qualifications are necessary.

In U.S. the cabinet is  
chosen by the President. In  
Great Britain it is chosen  
by the governing party in  
Parliament.

United States has no  
state church.

United States has a far  
better system of government  
education

## Seven Year war.

This war was carried on between England and France mainly by provincial battles. In America during this time we have the French & Indian war fought so desperately by Montcalm and Wolfe and gained by the latter after the perilous climbing of the walls of Quebec and a hard engagement on the Plains of Abraham where both commanders met their death. ~~by~~ This was the decisive engagement in America.

In India the war was

carried on mainly by  
warring different tribes of  
the natives against one  
another

Chubut

I have neither  
received nor given  
any answer

1.

Rise and Growth of Saracenic Empire.

Under the great leader Mohammet the Saracens began a progress in the world.

They won from the sunnier nations who gave to the world the religion which taught that there was only one God.

The chief city of the Saracens was Mecca. They gave the people of the world the choice of three things Islam, Tribute or sword.

They began by conquering Persia soon Syria and Palauum became easy prey to them,

But they did not make ~~any~~ any lasting foot hold in Asia Minor although they twice besieged Constantinople.

They were defeated by the Romans

general Balsarius and by his  
associates in the east in one or  
two battles.

Egypt and Africa became subject  
to them about this time, they were  
nations which had not become entirely  
Romanized.

Crete, Sicily and most of the island  
of the Med were conquered by  
them and parts of Spain.

After Africa was overrun they crossed  
into Spain and conquered it  
but were defeated at Tours by  
the Frankish King Charles Martel.  
Soon the empire became divided  
and one caliph (mainly Saracens)  
ruled in Cordova and one  
in Bagdad.

These empires were hostile to  
each other as in the case of the

Eastern and Western Roman empires.  
For a few years the empire at  
Cordova was subject to the  
Eastern empire.

## 2.

Occupation of England by English.  
The Jutes, Angles, and Saxons left  
the shores of the Germanic ocean  
and the banks of the Elbe and  
came to England.

All of these tribes were sea faring  
and they went to all parts  
of the world in their frail boats.  
Under Hengist and Horsa they  
conquered England and drove  
the native Celts into Wales, a  
Britannia in France, and Ireland.  
They called the native people  
Welsh or foreigners.

2.

The tribes were soon invited into  
the kingdom called the Saxon Hept-  
archy. (Kent - Essex - Sussex - Surrey  
- Mercia - Northumbria -  
Mereia and Wessex were the most  
powerful - They were strongest  
under Ethelbert who was a friend  
to the Frankish king in Germany.

When the Danes began to invade  
England they found the country  
an easy prey to their  
arms.

Soon Wessex became the power in  
England under Alfred the Great, and  
for a long time drove the Danes  
out of England or near the ~~coast~~  
sea shore.

After Alfred's death the Danes  
became once more a powerful people  
and the kingdom was divided and  
Canute was made King of all England

## 3

The Slavonic invasion and Russia.  
The Slavs was the last great Aryan  
swarm to invade Europe.

They came by way of Northern Europe  
because of the Saracen and Central  
empire's strength.

Soon they overcame the people  
of Russia - Poland and parts of  
Hungary whence sprang the  
Magars or Hungarians.

They became in contact with  
the Norwegian and for a long  
time a Norwegian prince ruled  
over them (about this time  
Norway - Denmark and Sweden were  
the most powerful nation of Europe  
They ruled not only their native  
countries but also Russia - England  
and parts of Germany and France).

3.

The Russian nation sprang from  
the Slaves for a long time they  
were at war with Poland.

Hungary and Norway & Sweden,  
The Russians finally defeated  
Charles the XII of Sweden and  
the government was organized  
with St. Petersburg as the capital  
by Catherine the great.

Wars continually went on with  
Poland and Hungary but in  
the end the Russians defeated  
Pola Hungary and completely  
conquered the Poles.

Russia did not make any  
great advances until the  
latter part of last century and  
the present.

The Slavonic invasion and Russia.  
The Slavs was the last great Aryan  
swarm to invade Europe.

They came by way of Northern Europe  
because of the Saracen and Eastern  
empire's strength.

Soon they overcame the people  
of Russia - Poland and parts of  
Hungary whence sprang the  
Magars or Magyars.

They became in contact with  
the Norwegian and for a long  
time a Norwegian prince ruled  
over them (about this time  
Norway - Denmark and Sweden were  
the most powerful nation of Europe  
They ruled not only their nation  
countries but also Russia - England  
and parts of Germany and France).

3.

The Russian nation sprang from  
the slaves for a long time they  
were at war with Poland

Hungary and Norway & Sweden,

The Russian finally defeated  
Charles the III of Sweden and  
the government was organized  
with St. Petersburg on the advice  
by Catherine the great.

Wars continually went on with  
Poland and Hungary but in  
the end the Russian defeated  
Pola Hungary and completely  
conquered the Poles.

Russia did not make any  
great advances until the  
latter part of last century and  
the present.

Account of the Mohammedan conquest of Spain.

After the Saracens conquered part of Asia on the bank of the Euphrates and Tigris and established their seat of government at Bagdad on the Euphrates they began to spread their power into Africa and Europe.

Under Mohammet's father-in-law they and his immediate successors became very powerful.

They invaded Spain in the 8<sup>th</sup> century but did not conquer it until 711 for sword gear.

They made Cordova the principal city but Toledo, Barcelona and Granada were some of the most important towns.

(4)

The eastern and western parts of  
the nation were continually at  
variance with each other and  
were finally divided into two nations  
and the church was also divided.

They received a great defeat by  
Charles Martel at Tours which  
put an end to the invasion  
of France and saved Europe  
from the religion of the Turk.

They were not driven out  
of Spain until 1492 when  
Granada was taken by the  
Spanish under Ferdinand of  
Aragon and Isabella of Castile.

Why the Moors as they were  
now called were driven from  
Spain it began to decline  
as has continued to do so until  
the present day.

5.  
Beginning of Crusades.  
Peter the Hermit after the fall  
of Jerusalem into the hands  
of the Saracens & went through  
Europe preaching that there  
should be an expedition into  
Palestine to recover the tomb  
of Christ and to give the city  
to pilgrims.

The Saracens called the war  
which they fought in  
Palestine Frank because most  
of them came from France  
and Germany and those  
nation which were from the  
Frankish tribe.

Godfrey was the first King  
of Jerusalem he was from  
Belgium

George N. Ewer  
Nov 26<sup>th</sup> 1902  
History.

Questions -

Chas Frus

Examination Dec 4 - 1900

(1)

Give an account of the establishment of  
of Magna Carta

2. The origin & growth of Parliament down  
to the end of the reign of Edward 3<sup>rd</sup>  
3<sup>rd</sup> General Councils of the Church

4<sup>th</sup> The Hundred Years war.

5<sup>th</sup> The events immediately preceding  
the fall of Constantinople

6<sup>th</sup> Principal events in the reign  
of Chas 5<sup>th</sup> -

Answers

(1)

(1) This was established about 1215 and the whole nation tried to force King John to grant it; to confirm all the laws which he had broken. This was also during the reign of Henry III. Under this Charter the people were given a greater freedom.

(2) ... The origin of Parliament was about 1265 and during the time of Monfort and he is the man who introduced the idea of having a great Council. The council was composed of nobles, Clergy and Commons. But afterwards was composed of a House of Lords and House of Commons, which bodies had their own tasks to perform. Each city and borough was represented in these meetings and the House of Commons was formed of three representatives and it went

(2)

# 2 continues

thus until the end of the reign of King Edward 1<sup>st</sup>.

# ③ = General Councils of the church =  
The churches had their councils which were called General councils and this had been since the time of Constantine and was composed of popes. These councils settled affairs pertaining to the church - such as disputes between the popes - The first council met at Vise in 1402. another at Constance in 1415. This was during the time of Jan Huss, who with his followers caused a great war to be declared.

④ Hundred yrs - war -

This war commenced - During the reign of Edward III from about 1345 to 1375, yet it can not be said that fighting continued for

(2)

of as continuing for 100 yrs though French writers spoke of it as the Hundred yrs war. This was between England and France and the cause of it was the outbreak of the great rivalry between the 2 countries

(3)

The fall of Constantinople occurred in 1453 - May - 29<sup>th</sup> and Constantine died with his sword in his hand.

Did not have time to finish —

Chas - Treas

Gave no help & received none

[Dec. 4, 1900]

## 3<sup>rd</sup> Examination

Page (1)

H. Buckley

(1) During the reign of John (of England) in the first part of the 13<sup>th</sup> century as the strength of the crown had been greatly increased by the descendants of William the Conqueror during the 12<sup>th</sup> century we find that the English people are losing much of their old freedom and becoming more like France and the other continental nations in their government. But this of course was disliked by the nobility as their freedom also was also more limited.

(2)

(cont)

and so in 1215 John was practically forced to sign *magna Charta*.

This consisted of 39 clauses and was not supposed to be in any new but merely a statement of the old customs and unwritten laws of the people. Indeed a great deal of the latter part was made up of purely local ~~government~~ trouble and still when ever the Great Charter made the King promise to refrain from any special kind of oppression toward his in-

(3)

(cont)

immediate vassals they also promise to refrain from oppressing their vassals in this way. In this way the foundation of English liberty was founded for not only did it protect the barons against the crown but it also protected the vassals of the barons against the barons themselves. After John had signed the document a committee of 15 persons were appointed including the Lord Mayor of London as guardian of the Charter who were

(4)

(1 cont)

to force the King to  
keep his word even by  
violence is necessary.

(2) In the earliest times  
there was among the Franks  
people an assemblage of all  
the people who elected the  
King. Now after ~~the~~ William  
the First this custom of  
the Witaw as it was called  
in England died out and  
the council called by  
the French name of  
Parliament came to consist  
only of the nobility & clergy.  
but Simon de Montfort  
in order to get a parliament

(5)

(cont) to make certain ex-  
actments that he was afraid the old form would  
not do summoned the  
Knights of the Shires and  
two burgesses from each  
town. After Simon's defeat  
at Evesham this form of  
parliament was not regularly  
called till in the reign of  
the next King Edward I.  
after this time parliament  
took on much the form  
that it has to day except  
all set in one house in-  
stead of two.

(6)

(3) From the time of the Emperor Constantine in the Fourth century onward it was customary when any disputes arose in the church for a council to be held in which all the higher clergy has a seat. Such a council was held to have a greater authority than the pope himself and all difficult questions were settled by such the first of these was held at Nice and thence was formulated the Nicene creed which is still used in the Church of England

(3 cont.)

In those times (Middle Ages) there were a great many of these councils held some at the wish of the Pope others at the wish of the Emperor. When a double election of pope took place it required such a council to settle it at the council of Constance especially tried to reform the abuses which led to the Reformation.

(4) The Hundred Years war as it is called by the French writers was like some of the bold Greek wars that is although there

(8)

(cont)  
were several nominal  
peaces made none were  
well kept and almost  
as soon as peace was  
made the quarrel would  
start again. It all was  
caused by the possessions of  
the Kings of England ~~on~~  
in France and one English  
King even went so far as  
to try to conquer France  
claiming it through his  
mother but the French  
said no claim to the  
Crown could pass through  
a woman. Still England  
attempted the conquest of

(9)

(4 cont) France and had things all her own way till France awoke so to speak under the famous Maid of Orleans Joan of Arc. She persuaded the Dauphin that she was inspired to save France and she managed the relief of Orleans thus besieged by English forces and turned the tide of the war. So she effectually stopped the best chance England ever had of capturing France.

(10)

(5) During all this time the Eastern Empire at Constantinople was dragging out a miserable existence pressed by the Saracens and later the Ottomans (Time up). After first being conquered by a Western Crusading Army and then another Greek empire set up Constantinople fell before the Turks and thus ended the Eastern Roman Empire.

W. Brewlay.

## 1. Outlines of the Early History of Greek States.

Darwin taught that "Man is an embodiment of his physical surroundings."

The nature of the land, in a sense, settled the history of the Greeks.

Greece being a land of islands and peninsulas, as a natural consequence, stands before the eyes of the world as the first really great & free part of Europe.

It is notably true that in early times the city stands above the kingdom in front of political freedom.

Hence Greece with her numerous small states is the source of our first knowledge of the persuasion of men according to law and of the art of politics.

Of the very earliest history of Greece we are decidedly uncertain, our knowledge of the Greeks & their doings being of a traditional nature and being such as we can glean from early poems such as the Homeric poems. We are not certain of our bearings as regards dates etc when we first hear of the Dorian city of Sparta and the Ionian city of Athens.

Solon, the Athenian Lawgiver, was

decidedly instrumental in instituting the famous democracy by which the masses were allowed to share in the government.

The historical writing of Herodotus whose works go back as far as the Persian Wars is the first really reliable account.

## 2. Rise & fall of Empire of Alexander

Alexander the Great assumed the leadership of the Greeks upon the death of Philip.

The expedition began 334.

The battle of the Granikos (334) & of Issos and Arbela (about 332) were all famous battles in which the Persians were defeated.

In six years Alexander subdued the Persian Empire.

He took Tyre & subjected Egypt.

He half-explored, half-conquered the country as far as Northern India.

He died in Babylon in 323.

By this conquest the world became Hellenized, Greek became the common tongue, cities were founded and learning and science spread.

He was succeeded by the Ptolemies.

## 2 Causes & principal incidents in Peloponnesian War.

The causes were the jealousy between the two rival states Athens & Sparta (1). The interference of Athens on side of Corcyraeans in the quarrel between them and Corinth.

Corinth appealed to Sparta & Sparta lent aid to the Corinthian cause.

The principal incidents were the  
 (1) Massacre of the Thebans at Plataea,  
 (2) the invasion of Attica by the Spartans  
 (Athens at this time was in rather desperate straits owing to the burning of the houses in Attica & to the great pestilence which raged at Athens)

(3) Capture of Plataea by Spartans (4) Peace of Nicias (or Sicilian Expedition in which Athens itself sailed off never to return)  
 (5) Fall of Athens.

The war lasted about thirty years & resulted in Spartan supremacy & the utter wreck of the power of Athens.

4. Settlement of Angles + Saxons in England  
Relate Norman Conquest.

The Roman troops having withdrawn from Britain the Teutonic invasions naturally began again.

Most prominent among the two Dutch tribes joining in these expeditions were the Angles & Saxons.

From this people the Angles we get our name English.

~~Norman Conquest~~  
William the conqueror was related to Edward & Edward promised him the throne at his death.

Edward died in 1066 and the English gave the crown to Earl Harold at that time the most powerful prince in England.

Pope Alexander the Second having blessed Williams undertaking the Norman Conquest began. The battle of Senlac or Hastings (1066) was the turning point, Harold being slain here.

As a result of this conquest French words crept into the English language, Kingly power became greater, intercourse between England and other nations was brought about, building advanced, learning flourished, reforms took place in the church.

But nevertheless England was brought more under the power of the Poles.

5. Causes that led to Magna Charta -  
principal provisions therein.

Conquest of Edward III in France.

There was danger of misgovernment by a tyrannical king.

The Barons were allied with the Church & people and demanded law & liberty for every subject of the English crown.

The hot-tempered, false, cruel, extravagant John levied heavy taxes for the French War & irritated the baronage by divorcing his wife without cause.

Provisions

(1) English Church shall be free from violent interference in its elections & free from taxation

(2) No taxation without consent of Great Council

(3) No one to be tried and punished more than once for the same offence. Right of a fair & immediate trial established. Fines to be fixed & no longer left to the judgment of the King.

(4) London & all cities holding privileges from early royal charters to be confirmed in them

(5) King not to put foreigners ignorant of laws of England in any judicial position.

This charter is different from many other charters of similar nature in that it was for the common good & not for the advancement of a few nobles.

Edward III's conquest marked the beginning of the 100 years war. Edward had a flimsy claim to the French crown through his mother.

The taking of Calais, the English victories of Crassey (1346) and of Poitiers 1356 are noteworthy points.

The first part of the war was ended by the Peace of Bretigny (1360) by which Edward left Calais & no longer claimed the Crown of France.

### Principal incidents in Wars of Roses

The Wars of the Roses were peculiarly the wars of the nobles.

The great feudal houses flocked to the rival standards of York & Lancaster and met, in battle after battle, with immense losses.

Lancaster chose as its emblem the Red, while York chose the White rose.

In the first conflict at Wakefield about 1460 the Red rose was victorious the Duke of York being captured and beheaded.

In the second contest at Martimer's Cross the White, under Edward triumphed over the Red. In the third at St. Albans the Red again won & King Henry was restored to liberty.

Edward, after his defeat went to York

and demanded the crown.

He was crowned at Westminster  
and mustered a large army and overtook  
the Lancastrians at Tewkesbury, where  
33000 men were killed.

A sweeping confiscation of Lancastrian  
estates followed.

The Lancastrian army was annihilated  
at Tewkesbury about 1471.

The results of this war were (1) The  
destruction of the ancient nobility of  
England and the fall of the Feudal System  
(2) The loss of constitutional liberty  
(3) The decline of civilization.

Z. What brought about the Reformation in  
England?

The Reformation in England is said  
to have begun in the reign of Henry VIII  
but he changed very little in ceremony  
and doctrine.

In his reign kingly power was restored  
in ecclesiastical matters and it was  
declared that the Pope had no  
jurisdiction in England.

The reformation was brought about  
by the following (1) There were many  
practical abuses in the Church which

was a "fair weather sailor". Could have been done away with without making any changes in doctrine or removing any of the authority of the Pope. (2) Authority of Popes was looked upon as a grievance because it was abused and because it interfered with the rights of national Churches and civil governors. (3) Men held that many doctrines & ceremonies practiced were wrong and that there was no foundation, or ground in scripture for these doctrines.

In some countries the Reformation rose among the people while in others it originated with the rulers.

England changed last of any of the countries in which we hear of the Reformation.

### 8. Defeat of Spanish Armada.

= The "Invincible" Armada consisted of 130 ships and carried about 20,000 soldiers and some 8000 seamen.

The crews however were raw and the Admiral in charge of this fleet

was a "fair weather" sailor.

This fleet set out in 1588 but the Spanish Admiral (Medina Sidonia?) decided to put off meeting the English until he could communicate with one of his colleagues, who was intending to land on the English coast as soon as the Armada could protect him in this movement.

As the Armada sailed Eastward in the English Channel it was beset by the English fleet under Howard.

For several days the English with their lighter fleet darted about the slower Spanish ships and did great damage.

When the Spanish reached Calais they were demoralized and anchored off Calais to recruit.

The English sent fire ships among them and they had to put off in the darkness.

This was a fatal move and the ships of the Spanish were either run ashore, burnt or cut off by the English.

Being forced to a final engagement the Armada, once thought to be invincible was shattered.

The English ships were easier to manage & they carried better generals & more experienced seamen.

## 9 Causes of Puritan Rebellion in England.     Usurpation of Cromwell.

The Long Parliament in the reign of Chas I displeased the King greatly.

His hopes of becoming an absolute monarch were swept away.

An attempt having been made to arrest five members of the House of Commons hastened the Civil War which had already become well near inevitable.

The Puritans, mostly farmers and artisans, rallied round Parliament.

They aimed at progress and reform. Cromwell soon became their leader.

Those that stuck to the King were known as Cavaliers.

Cromwell defeated the Cavaliers at battle of Naseby, the King surrendered and the army with Cromwell at its head became supreme. He scattered the Cavaliers went to London, surrounded Parliament building, excluded such members as were favourable to the King and organized what is known as the "Rump Parliament".

This Parliament formed from its members a High Court of Justice before which Chas. Stuart was tried & beheaded in 1649. He was charged with treason.

A Commonwealth was established and Cromwell was made Lord Protector. Parliament's laws were subject to his veto. When the next Parliament met Cromwell barred the entrance with soldiers and turned back all members who refused to sign an agreement not to alter the form of government.

Taxes were levied and laws made on the sole authority of Cromwell.

He divided England into districts and placed her under martial law.

#### 10. Causes of War of Spanish Succession

This war grew out of Louis' designs on the crown of Spain.

England undertook the contest to prevent the French King from placing the Pretender, James Edward on the English throne (1) For the defence of Holland, Holland being a valuable ally, (2). Protection of the English colonies in America against the power of France, which threatened through its own American colonies and the Spanish possessions it was striving to acquire, to get control of the New World. Aggrandizement on the part of France and England's desire to maintain protestant power at home and to possess the American continent were the chief causes.

## 11 Causes of the Revolt of American Colonies.

England looked on her American subjects as an inferior class.

Laws were of a harsh nature and favored the English manufacturers as opposed to the colonist.

American manufactures were prohibited. England attempted to tax the colonies and thereby saddle on them the expenses of the recent war with France.

Taxation without Representation.

The "Mutiny Act", the Stamp Act and the Navigation Acts.

The obstinacy of George III.

## 12 Part played by England in Napoleonic Wars.

Napoleon wanted to establish a French Empire and undermine that of England.

England stood between Napoleon and universal conquest.

Nelson annihilated his fleet in the battle of the Nile.

A long struggle between the French & English took place in the Spanish peninsula, in which victory for a long time wavered in the balance, but in which the English were finally victorious, driving the enemy back to France.

In 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo at

the close of a June day "Napoleon's sun set, never to rise again"

England emerged from this struggle the most powerful European nation. Her industries had remained undisturbed, her lands had not been subjected to the desolations of war and she had again clinched her title as "Mistress of the Seas".

### 13 Causes of Crimean War.

Both the Latin and Greek patriarchs claimed the custody of the Holy Sepulchre and the Church of Nativity.

France supported the Latins.

Both sides threatened the Sultan & he sided with the Romanists.

The Czar then invaded the vassal states of Turkey and made unreasonable requests of the Sultan.

England and France became concerned at the occupation of Turkey by Russian troops and finally sent an ultimatum to Russia demanding that she withdraw her troops.

Upon the refusal of the Czar to withdraw them war was declared.

England though not prepared for war had gone too far to turn about in her policy without humiliation.

14 Principal features of Reform Bill of 1832.

It disfranchised all absolutely rotten boroughs i.e. all places with less than 2000 inhabitants.

It took one member each from other boroughs (with more than 2000 & less than 4000 residents).

This gave quite a number of seats for distribution among the under-represented districts.

Franchise was made regular all over England. There was no restriction as to town poor and agricultural laborers who were unfit to have any voice in elections.

England thus got its first representative Parliament, a Parliament representative of the middle classes.

15 Principal Events in British conquest of India.

The English dominion in India arose from the settlements of the East India Company.

The French settlers allied with the natives and tried to get possession of the entire country.

The English under Robert Clive drove back the enemy and won the victory of Trafalgar and got control of Southern India.

Clive went to England and while gone the natives took Calcutta.

They imprisoned 146 people in the famous Black Hole and nearly all of them died.

Upon Clive's return he was met with a cry for vengeance. He recovered Calcutta, won the famous battle of Plassey in 1757 and permanently established the power of England in India.

History  
C.H. Gullion

~~D. H.~~

C. H. Gullion

14.1 -

1. Account of war of Spanish succession.
2. Rise of British Empire in India.
3. Causes that led to American Rev.
4. Sketch briefly principal events during French Rev.
5. Events that led to unification of Germany.

When Charles II of Spain died, leaving no children the powers, England, France & the United Provinces, having decided to divide the kingdom among themselves wished to place Arch-duke Charles of Austria on the throne. However when Charles died it was found that he had left his whole dominion to Philip of Anjou the grand son of the French King. Philip the Fifth succeeded to the crown and after a short time war broke out, England, the Empire, United Provinces, Brandenburg and Savoy in turn taking part. After much fighting which resulted in very decided gain or loss a peace was made at Utrecht by which Philip kept Spain & the Indies and Eng. obtained

2.

possession of Sibratlar.

2. Trading companies were sent out by England at various times which established forts & trading posts in different parts of India. During the reign of James I one of these companies received a charter from Jehangir the ruler at that time, but it was not until the time of Charles II when at his marriage with the Portuguese Infanta Catherine that the crown had anything to do with India. At this time Portugal gave to England Bombay which grew into a very important station. Gradually the Mogul empire began to go to pieces, so that piece by piece England began to get a very safe foothold in India. The French however under Labourdonnais in 1746 took Madras one of the English stations & from this time a great deal of fighting went on between the two under the pretense of defending different provinces - Siraj ad-dowla took Calcutta & a

great many English perished in the Black Hole of Calcutta. At Plassey the Nabob's army together with a great many French were conquered by the English under Clive. In 1784 a Board of Control was instituted in England which governed Indian affairs & appointed the Governor General one of the most important of these being Warren Hastings.

#### F. French Revolution.

During the reign of Louis XVI everything was changed, a new constitution being made & shortly after the monarchy abolished & a republic set up. In 1793 the King was beheaded & terror reigned supreme. After a while France declared war against Prussia & Austria & Italy & Germany. Napoleon managed to be made Emperor during the time of confusion he wielded his power for the gaining of his own ends. He did not scruple when he wished to invade Egypt and had not the money to attack Bern in

Switzerland in order to obtain the  
money that he knew to be in keeping  
there. Napoleon by his great victories  
gradually became possessed of all Germany  
West of the Rhine, the Netherlands & United  
Provinces, North West Germany, Western  
Italy, setting up his brothers as Kings  
of Spain, Naples and Holland. Bonaparte  
invaded Russia but the climate  
was so severe that his Army could  
not stand it so that he gained  
no power there. Germany now rose  
against him & at the great victory  
at Leipzig freed itself. Paris was soon  
after taken and Napoleon forced to  
abdicate, going to the Island of Elba.  
After a short time however Napoleon  
returned to Paris with an army &  
tried to take it but was defeated &  
always afterward confined at St  
Helena. England we see was always  
the only country that never came  
under his sway & it was the English  
generals that gained great victories

over him at sea.

5.

3. After the thirty years war which was ended by the Treaty of Westphalia Germany was more like the present Kingdom than ever before. In brief the events that led up to this Treaty are as follows. The war began in Bohemia where Emperor Ferdinand was deposed and Frederick a Prince

3. Taxation without Representation.

J.M.D  
Dec. 11<sup>th</sup>  
1907

I

Mahomet was born in Mecca the  
holy city of Arabia in year 569. He  
gave himself out as a prophet and  
said that the Jewish & Christian religion  
came from God, but he had received  
a revelation from God which was more  
perfect. At first he was persecuted  
but finally gained power and every  
where he taught that his religion  
would be enforced by the sword. Thus  
as soon as men embraced his religion  
they began to force it upon the people  
of the country. Everywhere than gave  
men the choice of three things, Koran,  
tribute, and sword. Men had either

to accept the Koran or pay tribute for  
practicing their religion, or fight.

Mahomet was certainly a great reformer,  
he united the scattered tribes in to  
one nation and purified their laws +  
customs. He died in 632. He was succeeded  
by his father-in-law Abu-Bekr. The  
Saracens had conquered all of the  
Roman possessions in Asia and great  
part of Africa and also islands in  
the Mediterranean Sea. The first four  
Caliph were friends or kinsmen of  
Mahomet. Then came the dynasty of  
Ommiads who reigned at Damascus,  
these were overthrown by Abbas  
in 750 - he established Al-

Dynasty: A prince Abd-al-rahman of the Omnid dynasty escaped to Spain and founded the Cordova Caliphate. The Abbasids move capital to Bagdad from Damascus.

Thus the Saracenic power spread over nearly all the countries which did not speak Latin & Greek.

They received their great check at Tours where they were defeated by Charles Martel.

The Saracenic Empire was divided into Eastern & Western Caliphates, just as the Empire was.

The three low Dutch tribes which came into England were the Angles, Saxons & Jutes. They drove the Briton or Welsh into the southern part of the island. Many of them though they killed. They formed many strong principalities among which were those of the Jutes in Kent, West-Saxons, which began in Hampshire and extended over South-west; Mercians in central Europe and Northumbrians in south-eastern part. The kings of these different principalities strove for the supreme power, but it was held only for a short time by any one.

3.

It was under Edgar that the country was united, though very loosely. & <sup>the</sup> Conqueror united it very firmly.

3. The Slaves began to attack both the Western & Eastern Empires. They came down upon the Western Empire and were defeated by the Emperors of the time. They settled permanently in Serbia, Dalmatia, and other countries near the mouth of Danube. They also settled in Russia.

The Mohammedans began to have wars with the Persians and they called on the Turks of Russia to help them. They did so and made many great conquests and got the greater part of the power in their hands.

L. The Cordova Caliphate had been established in Spain. The Saracens went on conquering the country and conquered all but the mountainous region in the North, where the Christian retained a firm footing. The Houses of Leon & Castile were united under one prince, and the Christians began to attack the Saracens. They lost and so appealed to their neighbors in Africa, who came over to their assistance. The Christians were defeated and the Saracens power was again established.

S.

5. At this time Palestine and Jerusalem was in the hands of Turks. Pious Christian and pilgrims who went there to worship at the tomb of Jesus in Jerusalem were treated more cruelly than they had been when it was in the hands of the Mohametans. Peter the Hermit of Amiens began to preach the Crusade, that is a religious war to deliver Jerusalem from the barbarians. Many of the different rulers of the time took it up; and the pope gave his sanction to these

Li.

Crusades. They won Jerusalem  
after much hard fighting; but  
lost it again to the Turks -

Metta Butler,  
I have neither  
received or  
given and

1. The Seven Years' War was brought about by the dispute of territory in the colonies of India and America. Even when the mother countries were at peace, fighting was going on in these countries. The French wished to form a great empire in America, stretching from the Gulf of Mexico up into Canada. Thus hemming the English in between the Atlantic and the Alleghenies mountain. The English colonies revolted and war ensued. At the same time the French under Duplex were extending their territory in India. This also led to fighting in this country.

Maria Theresa had never forgiven the King of Prussia for taking

Silesia had formed a coalition against him with France, Spain, and other countries. As England and France were great enemies England naturally joined the Prussians. The French beat the Prussians & they afterwards withdrew from the fight leaving England to carry on the war alone. The English were victorious in all part but India. The war was closed by the treaty of Aachen. Duplex was very sorry for he had to give back to England all the land he had won. By the treaty each country gave back the territory she had won.

3

H. The British Empire in India grew out of the East India Company. This was a chartered company and came into being in 1600. This Company and the French Company built factories at convenient ports by bounties from the Great Mogul. In 1707 Aurangzebe died. With his death the great Mohammedan Empire which his ancestors had founded began to decline. Everywhere the Mogul Nawabs were making themselves independent of their Imperial master at Delhi. The native tribes were throwing off the Musselman-yoke and starting on conquest. This relaxation of power was very beneficial to the European settlers. The English

and French began to fight for territory.  
The French were led by Dupleix a  
very able man. He was first to discover  
that the natives when officered and  
disciplined by Europeans became  
excellent soldiers. These bands of  
native soldiers were called sepoys.  
Raising large numbers of sepoys he  
was the first to organize a native  
army in India. With a large  
number of these he was able  
to win many victories. He would  
doubtless have made himself  
master of India if he and  
his colleague Labourdonnais, governor  
of Mauritius had not quarrelled. They  
would not fall in with each  
others plans; and were not able to

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expel the English from the Coromandel coast. Dupleix was very much disgusted at the treaty of Aachen because he had to give back all his conquests. Dupleix was master of Southern India which the the English viewed with dismay. The English governor at Madras despairing but a single bold spirit Robert Clive got him to put him in charge of some troops to try and aid a native Nawab that the French were attacking. He was given command and was very successful he

5 Resemblances.

- (1) Both are popular governments
- (2) Both have legislative departments composed of two houses, an upper and lower house.
- (3) In both the lower house has control of the finances.
- (4) In both the two houses have concurrent power in legislation.
- (5) Both have courts very much alike, the common law being the basis of all legal action.
- (6) In both the executive is aided and advised by a cabinet.
- (7) Both give the executive great appointing power and power of veto.
- (8) In both the liberties of people set forth in a "Bill of Rights".

Differences. (1) The U.S. has a written constitution, while England has none

(2) In U.S. the members of both houses are elected by all the people, the lower house for two years; the upper for six. They receive salaries and must live in the district they represent. In England the members of the upper house inherit their position and hold it for life. Those of the lower house are elected by all the people who have a certain property qualification, for seven years. They receive no salaries and may live anywhere in the United Kingdom.

(3) In U.S. the president's veto

counts  $\frac{2}{3}$  of congress. In England it is final. Has not been used since time of Queen Anne (1707)

- (4) In U.S. congress cannot pass bill of attainder. Parliament can
- (5) Pres. is elected for 4 yrs. by people. King or Queen inherits throne & holds it for life, or for good behavior as Richard II + III.
- (6) Cabinet in U.S. determined by Pres. entirely. In Eng. by the dominating power in Parliament
- (7) In U.S. the representatives elected for fixed term of office while in Eng. the lower house may be prorogued by the King in case of emergencies

I have been asked by your Commissioner today to speak  
today upon History. The subject is so vast and  
embraces so much that I scarcely know where to  
begin, Every community - every country, every state and  
every nation is making History and making it with  
such rapidity - that none of us can pretend to  
keep up with the current of events. Not only is  
the mass of contemporary history around us  
which it is impossible to take in and to  
understand but there is lying back of that  
forming the sources and conditions of ~~the~~  
~~present~~ contemporaneous history the history of  
the immediate and past of our own  
country and of other countries closely related  
to us politically, and by race.

The history of a people is an expression, and a  
record of the life of a people. And as no botanist  
can understand the nature of plant life without  
following the plant through all its stages from  
the germination of the seed until its fruitage;  
and as no zoologist can understand the  
nature of animal life without following the  
living organism through all its stages from  
the embryonic conditions in which life and

2

its possibilities first show themselves, so no one can understand fully the life of a people as manifested in the records of a people unless he follow make himself familiar with the earliest recorded history memorials of this people and follow them by all the lights which he can command through the various stages of their growth and development.

I have said that the history of a people is an expression and a record of the life of a people. History is not chronology. Chronology is an essential part of history, but it is not history. A youth may be taught that George Washington was the first President of the United States, John Adams the second and so on down with <sup>present</sup> ~~President~~ <sup>in command of the Presidential Office</sup> Mr. James A. Garfield, all this he may be able to rattle off and yet know nothing of the history of his country. Indeed he may not know what a President is. So again he may know of certain events which have occurred in the history of his people ~~some some~~ <sup>today</sup> external and internal, that New England was settled by Puritans, Virginia by # Catholics Maryland by Catholics, New York by the Dutch,

Boandy wing

He may know that Saratoga, and Yorktown  
belong ~~were~~<sup>3</sup> era styled the Revolutionary war  
and Lundy Lane and New Orleans another  
era called the war of 1812 and yet know  
nothing of the history of his country. ~~A few isolated~~  
~~facts connected with~~ The fact that an eminent  
man lived and died, that this or that man  
was President or Secretary of state with the  
dates of ~~that~~<sup>his</sup> birth and death is no more history  
than is the knowledge that a bird has wings  
or that this plant is a rose  
and another a violet. Botany. And yet how much  
of our history as popularly understood consists  
of just such stuff. Do that not understand  
me that facts and dates, are ~~missed~~ unimportant  
By no manner of means. Facts and dates are  
important, as parts of a larger whole. The  
mischief comes in mistaking such parts for  
the whole, # What good does it do a pupil  
to know that King John came to the throne for  
example in 1199 and died in 1216? To what  
extent is his knowledge increased by the  
acquisition and the recollection of these barren  
elements of disjointed knowledge? If he ~~can~~ is

Taught - whether true this is his try so far from benefitting him his acquisition is an injury. He gets the opinion that he has got some knowledge. ~~He has but~~ when he has more or less to none. He is impelled then to the extent that he is the victim of a delusion fancying that he has what he has not, and is thus lacking the incentive to acquire what he has not, believing that he has it already.

But if the pupil is led to connect one great event in the reign of ~~John~~ King John with the dates which he has learned he will be benefited himself and be in a position to benefit others. Let him be told that in a certain year within the limits assigned to this reign Magna Charta was extorted from the "ablest and most worthless of the Angevin Kings" by the Barons whom his tyranny and rapacity had goaded into rebellion and you have given him something worth knowing, worth knowing that is if he is made to understand what Magna Charta is, that it is the great Charter of English freedom, the great Charter of freedom

of English speaking people every where, whether  
 in the old England across the Atlantic  
 or in the newer and larger England which  
 spans the American continent from Maine  
 to California. But to know what this Charter  
~~is~~ we must know to the people of King John's  
 time we must know what their condition  
 was without it, what prompted his Barons  
 to exact it from him and in what  
 sense it became the Charter of freedom  
 to the people of King John's time and to  
 their descendants. whose happy thought  
 was it? Did the Barons when marshalling  
 their forces under Earl Fitz-Walter and  
 his ~~troops~~, confederates think it out for  
 themselves? These questions bring us to  
 inquire back to the Charters of Henry Plantagenet  
 and of Henry ~~or~~ the Norman, first of the  
 name. But whence those charters? Why  
 did the Normans give them to these people?  
 Did they concede new franchises or only  
 formal and confirm old ones? If  
 they but confirmed the old franchises  
 and franchises of Englishmen what were

their franchise and whence? These inquiries  
lead us back to the Laws of Ethelred Alfred  
and Ina of Ethelred and offer, lead us  
back indeed to the times when Alfred and  
Ina and Ethelred were not, but when  
these franchises ~~were~~<sup>existed</sup> ~~were~~ ~~even~~ then  
existing coexisted with the arrival of Angles  
and Saxons and Celts in Britain, existing  
before Angles or Saxons or Celts left their  
Saxon homes, existing coexisting with our  
earliest knowledge of our Saxon Ancestors.  
While yet on the banks of the Saale,  
not that Charus existed in the forests of  
Germany ~~when~~ at that early time.  
The franchises from English Ancestors had  
not yet been formulated in set phrase  
not yet been committed to parchment, but  
the unwritten documents of freedom  
existed in the hearts of freemen and were  
known by King and knave long  
before the occasion required their  
formal commitment to parchment.

during the <sup>7</sup>contemporary of Isra  
mr Offa, of Alfred or of Edward, of  
Henry the Norman, or of John the  
Anglian supposed they were getting anything  
new from the monarchs who gave them  
the charters and enacted the laws which  
bore their name, but <sup>only</sup> that more formal  
expression and more precise definition was  
given to the inalienable rights and  
franchises of Englishmen. But the great  
charter the Charter of King John which  
he was compelled to sign at Runnymede  
is a land mark in English history.  
How it was violated and enacted, by  
both the weaker and the stronger of the  
English, by <sup>the weak</sup> Henry son of John and by  
the strong Edward his grandson by the  
English Insurrection and by the argument  
of Agincourt would be twice the  
history of the growth and development of  
English freedom,  
But this charter has another and intent for  
the English speaking, shot on this side

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the Atlantic. It forms the key to American  
History. When Englishmen landed in Virginia  
and the Carolinas in Maryland and Massachusetts  
they did not leave the Englishmen, any more  
than the Saxons and Angles who settled  
in England 1300 years ago, ceased  
to be Saxons and Angles still. They brought  
with them the heritage of Englishmen -  
Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus and the Bill  
of Rights - with all that these signify.  
Because that these liberties were abridged,  
because that Arthur, from thought to  
circumstance and or annual these same  
privileges, and because they alleged that  
no legal means of redress was left open  
when they resolved to sever their connection  
with the British Crown. Take Magna  
Charta and Habeas Corpus and the Bill  
of Rights out of the Declaration of  
Independence and what remains? Take  
them out of the American Constitution and  
what remains? A mere impudent  
Harodium, a Vintable Caput Mortuum  
of the very poor . . . . .

I have said that <sup>9</sup> chronology is not history, that incidents in the life of great men of a nation is not history. I will now add that a detailed and authentic account of the battles fought by a people do not ~~not~~ constitute the history of that people. Little doubt they are an important, an integral part of their history but they do not ~~not~~ make up their history. A youth may know every battle fought in the Indian warfare of the Colonies; every battle fought <sup>during</sup> ~~in~~ the Revolutionary War, every battle fought during the war of 1812 every battle fought during the Mexican War and many battle fought during the late Civil War and yet know very inadequately the history of his country. He may be familiar with the number of troops engaged, the commanders under whose leadership they fought, the topography of the ground, the numbers killed and wounded and all that information valuable to the student of the art of war, but not to the history of his country. Wars and battles are not the ~~normal~~ normal conditions of <sup>the life of</sup> a people, like the seasons which sometimes disfigure and injure the body they show a diseased condition of things, an effort of the body politic to rid itself of certain

abnormal elements<sup>10</sup> which derange the normal and healthful working of the body politic. They are so to speak the pathological side of the social organism, and are no more to be mistaken for its healthy and healthful working than the pathology of the is to be confounded with hygiene. To know the history of a people adequately, ~~then~~ we must of course know their military history just as the physician in order to know the human system must understand how it has behaved in disease as well as how it behaves itself in health. So too does the political history of a people constitute the history of that people. Political history is in a certain sort made up of the diplomacy of parties and their leaders, of the efforts, often disingenuous of the one to outwit and circumvent the other, of a struggle for power which makes use too often of all means fair and foul to compass its end.

The political history of a country is a special phase of its general history, but it does not exhaust it. It is a part, often an essential part but it is not the whole. In its higher aspects political history exhibits a

movement determined" by opposing contestants, besides  
forces representing or professing to represent  
Antagonistic principles which if carried to their  
logical conclusions are antagonistic, but which  
if properly conditioned are quite compatible,  
and in this ~~equipoise~~<sup>this</sup> lie at the foundations of  
all national progress. But even on ~~this~~<sup>the</sup> higher  
ground the political history of a people is only  
a special phase of their general history,  
and so ~~it~~ might go on to name other features  
which are often mistaken for history.

All history is chronological, but Chronology  
is not history. All history includes within  
its scope the wars and battles in which  
a people has been engaged, but a record  
of wars and battles however attractive is not  
history. No history is possible ~~without~~ without  
reference to the relations of political parties, their  
contents and results, but history would be  
safely distanced, which confined itself to the  
record of such relations contents and results.  
History takes in all these, but it takes in  
<sup>it looks in the race which a people belongs, the language</sup>  
much more, it takes in the intellectual  
growth of a people, their moral and religious  
ideas, their industries, their advancement

or the sense in culture and refinement, their literature,  
their discourses and inventions, their amusements,  
their social relations, their ~~national~~ <sup>and</sup> ~~domestic~~  
conditions, as geographical situation, soil <sup>and</sup> climate.  
~~is short~~ This whole environment of the people  
and the results wrought out by them under the  
~~existing~~ conditions of fact, all these.

One importance <sup>I should</sup> be given well there, more  
importance to none. A due sense of historical  
perspective will assign to each of the manifold  
aspects of phases of history its proper proportion  
in the whole.

Having indicated what is not history and  
given said what I thought history proper, the  
history of a people should embrace I may be  
asked what I mean I would pursue in  
teaching history, and what <sup>ideal</sup> ~~moral~~ the student of  
history ought to follow. And first I would  
answer that above all things the student of  
history ought to make a beginning with the  
history of his own country. But how this  
intelligently he should make himself him self  
familiar with a good compendium of general history  
This will enable him to know the relative ~~per~~  
place of his country in general history and

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The relative importance of his country's history in  
the history of mankind. He should then apply  
himself to know the history of his country in itself by  
studying the origin of his people, the race to which  
they belong, the peculiarities of this race as and  
the distinguishing features which discriminate  
them from all other races, their traditions, their  
language, their institutions, their mental character, their  
moral dispositions, their political tendencies.  
~~of his race will all he does not do well too long~~  
~~if he means to put himself in possession of all~~  
~~the facts and formularies and all the facts and~~  
~~all the influences whether external or internal~~  
~~which have contributed to mould and shape those~~  
~~nature the people to the state of whose~~  
~~natural life he applies himself. He cannot~~  
know the ~~own~~ history of a people until he  
knows their history as related to that of the  
larger whole of which they form a part.  
He <sup>may</sup> become acquainted to greater or less  
degree with a ~~section~~<sup>particular</sup> of their history, or a  
special phase of their history, military,  
political, literary, social, its religious moral  
industrial or commercial, but to take in  
all these in proper proportion so as to  
constitute a symmetrical whole, he must

get it - in itself and in its relations,  
Take for example the History of the United States.  
Our history does not begin with the War of  
Independence, ~~that to do so would be to~~  
~~to do so would be to~~ too its nationality - springs into existence, or even  
did spring into existence like humana from  
the head of Jove, ~~to do this there is no absolute~~  
~~beginning in nothing the appearance of existence~~  
possible to our understanding in nature. The  
tree grows <sup>and we know it as at tree time when</sup> ~~but we cannot name a time when~~  
the elements which enter into its  
composition began the, There so far as we  
know in the realm of second causes had an  
antecedent existence before they became known  
to us as a tree, so with this people, There is  
a continuity of existence stretching back far  
beyond the epoch of the revolution, The American  
in his ancestry existed as an Englishman  
long ages before he became an American,  
The continuity of English life goes back  
beyond the London and Canute, beyond  
the Red Rose and the White, beyond  
Plantagenet and Norman, beyond Anglo  
and Saxon, The Archaeologist takes up  
the inquiry when authentic written record  
cease and by the application of the comparison

obtains results

Method, in less ~~time~~ and no less instructive

than those obtained from charters and manuscripts

from ~~and~~ chronicle ~~and~~ in the History of the English

people our history begins. In their language

the roots of ours are found, in their literature

ours takes its beginning and in their love of freedom

and hatred of oppression there American instincts

find their earliest manifestations. During the

long centuries that elapsed from the Norman

Conquest to the Colonization of America the national

character was being formed by the operation of

all the complex causes internal and external which

moulded and shaped this destiny. And the tradition

the aspirations, the instincts and the possibilities

of English life social, political, intellectual and

moral when transplanted to these shores

only carried forward under new conditions

the growth and development which had

been going on at home. There is thus no

sudden break in our history, no factitious

beginning. The American Constitution is but

a more distinct and articulate unfolding of

Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights.

When Americans raised the standard of Rev-

olution they proclaimed that they fought

for the rights of Englishmen.

American literature since<sup>16</sup> the Revolution would be  
but English literature under other conditions,  
Bancroft and Motley, Longfellow and Whittier  
spoke the same tongue and with the same thoughts  
as Garrison and Freeman. Woodworth and  
Fanny Kemble, the roots of one part indeed are one  
with the roots of the tree upon which grows  
the the Impression ~~the~~ and the Constitution also  
of Great Britain. Our history and thus is  
one.

But the student of history will take a wider  
range still. Through his ancestry he had  
points of contact with more than one nation  
and one race. The history of England and  
the history of France so are so interwoven  
and interlaced that for centuries wrote the  
one and knew the one is to write and  
to know the other. So too of France and  
Germany. Long before France was France  
or Germany Germany both each, had points  
of contact ~~and~~ with the other, independently  
and through the all embracing power of Rome.  
Franks were Germans before they were  
Frenchmen, just as Lombards were Germans  
before they became Italians, and from the

time of Chlodwig<sup>17</sup> to the time of Bismarck  
and Napoleon not a page of French History  
can be written that does not presuppose  
a corresponding page of German History,  
And so might speak Spanish History  
and Italian of German History and  
Polish of Hungarian and Russian, of  
each with all the rest, indeed all  
modern history has its roots in the history  
of Rome, just as all American history  
has its roots in that of England. And  
through Rome old and new the imperial  
city on the Tiber and the imperial  
city on the Bosphorus what a wide  
range is opened up, Greek and  
Conthaginian, Roman and Hun, Celt  
and Lector, Turk and Bulgarian, all  
<sup>mix up</sup> ~~stuck into~~ the panoramic view. But  
this would open up a field wider than  
you or I can enter now.

From these somewhat desultory remarks  
I think we may gather, the important  
lesson that an isolated history of a

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people is a fiction, an impossibility, that  
human nature being very much the  
same, its manifestations are not dissimilar  
and that due allowance being made for  
external circumstances the history of  
one people will not be widely different  
from that of another. Another important  
inference is that the present can not  
be understood if divorced from the past,  
that a break in historical continuity is  
impossible that what we enjoy today  
existed in the same continuous ago, and  
that no existing people can claim  
any special superiority because of any  
self originated political good, that  
freedom and equality and equitable  
jurisprudence are the growth of centuries.  
That no people and no nation among  
civilized peoples and nations can say to  
another stand back I am holier, or better  
than thou, this inheritance of mine I  
have gotten by my own right-hand,  
Another ~~very~~ important thought is that

Human history is<sup>19</sup> the record of human progress. Nations sometimes disappear, but the substantial results achieved by them survive. The progress of humanity - may not be appreciable from one decade or from one century, however, but when a distant epoch is compared with another separate from it by several centuries the difference is at once apparent. This progress may not be continuous, it may not advance always upon a right line; there may even be undoubted retrogressions, but if so it is only to give increased impetus to the forward and upward movement when the limit of retrogression has been reached. All mankind by whatever name they may be called, whatever their idiosyncrasies of race, whatever their conditions of soil and climate are advancing and will advance by a law of progression partially understood now, and let us hope to be more fully understood hereafter to higher a nobler a better life, whether

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Conceptions of duty, of justice of honor,  
of the maliable signs of man and  
the proper coordination of liberty and  
authority.

In conclusion I may add that I am neither  
a pessimist nor an optimist in human  
affairs. I am not inclined to look  
so magnanimously what we have, nor to  
complain what others have as worthless.  
Republicanism is the perfection, so I think  
of Civil Government under proper conditions,  
and yet Republicanism may turn out  
without these conditions to be a very  
bad thing. Monarchy or aristocracy  
or oligarchy may be theoretically less  
perfect than Republicanism and yet  
yield results more consonant with  
the highest political morality and the  
greatest interests of humanity. By  
their fruits ye shall know them.  
We do I share the forebodings of those  
who are continually prophesying evil.

21

for our country and our race,  
Parties become corrupt we doubt, but  
some how or other, I cannot tell how,  
I have an abiding faith in the common  
sense, the sense of justice the sense  
of right, the sense of social and  
political morality, the strong sturdy,  
vigorous self adjusting power  
sometimes, very often times unconsciously  
working which is the heritage of  
the English speaking stock, They  
have not been fighting the battle of  
freedom for ten centuries to make  
slaves of themselves now. The princi-  
ples embodied in Magna Charta  
will stand, the principles embodied  
in the American Constitution will stand,  
and when this vast country  
contains 300,000,000 of people  
instead of 32,000,000 as today my  
conviction is that they will  
still be a free people, the

22

Law of Humanity is progress, under  
the guidance of an inscrutable Power  
a power that makes for righteousness  
the ~~one~~ <sup>two</sup> Evilive Voices of the  
old Carlton Road are finding,  
every day, a happy realization,  
"Not in vain the waters storming  
Are by chance the currents flow  
To ever maz'd yet trust divine  
To their destined onward goal  
they go!"

When Marshall Bazaine had his army stationed on the left bank of the Moselle between Metz and Thionville on the one hand and the forest of Vaux and Coerflans on the other why under cover of the guns from Metz and the surrounding fortresses did he not, during the night of the 17<sup>th</sup> of August retreat to the right bank of the river draw up the left of his 1<sup>st</sup> line on the road from Metz to Pont-à-Mousson his centre from Borny to Servigny and his extreme right from Servigny to Thionville. Post on the road from Metz to Magny a detachment, say of four (4) brigades (in column) Place on the road from Metz to St. Aroulle six Brigades (also in columns). Leaving the space from the last island on the river to Pont-à-Mousson unoccupied, allowing ample room for the 2<sup>d</sup>, 3<sup>d</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> corps, styled the first army to pass unmolested. Have placed five (5) Brigades between Servigny and Thionville either to support the centre in

(2) 3

case a portion of the 1<sup>st</sup> army, should be detached to attack him at that point, a fourth, between Servigny and Thionville either to support the extreme right or to co-operate with a 3<sup>d</sup> which should be placed directly east of Servigny in repelling an attack on the centre or any point between Servigny and Thionville. As soon as the "1<sup>st</sup> (Prussian) army" should have effected its crossing over the river, then concealed by the forest of Borny the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> columns converge issue from the forest and break the line of the enemy. As soon as this has been accomplished the 2 columns (1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup>) moving across the Moselle ab Pont-à-Mousson followed by the first line (except 3 brigades left to furnish the junction of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> armies) proceed to con flans and then deploy between that point and Thionville the 1<sup>st</sup> line moving across the river below Metz acting concert.

(3) 4

with the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>d</sup> columns to assail the Prussian rear and right flank. At the same time the 3<sup>d</sup> & 4<sup>th</sup> columns effect a junction (with the exception of 3 brigades sent to Thionville to prevent the enemy retreat by that place.) between Metz and Thionville and assault the Prussian centre.

Wm A. Patterson.

44  
30/6

13  
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The division of labor strikingly exemplified in the higher organisms, and they are organisms in which are sufficiently differentiated to admit and induce it

The differentiation in the higher animals arises from their utilizing the differentiating organs which are best adapted to perform certain functions

All organisms are divisible into protoplasm

How are protoplasms distinguished apart  
Basis of organization the same

Plant which becomes an animal 128

Life considered as the power in process of accumulating & transforming dead protoplasm into protoplasm on the life bases

Protoplasm having its origin in the vegetable world

Plants the accumulators of the power which animals distribute & disperse

Lower organisms

definite position. On the other hand the circulatory system is extremely complicated consisting of a series of closed contractile vessels and two trunks extending laterally throughout the body and parallel to a third one running longitudinally on the dorsal side. The blood is for the greater part full & containing very few corpuscles. The hep by sea. The digestive canal in this class is much simpler than in the preceding one. also being partly in the anterior portion of the body - cavity suspended or rather supported by the filaments extending from the outer portion of the body. & partly fixed as in the Nemertines. The oesophagus is larger & properly speaking there is no stomach. The intestine is bent

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and fixed upon itself throughout the entire length of the body finally terminates in an anal opening situated anteriorally. The nervous system consists of an oesophageal ring from which a chord extends the length of the body and ramiates at irregular intervals in their nervous system in this particular the Baphyrae are much more highly developed than the preceding class approaching nearer to the higher vertebrates in the rudiments of the spinal cord. The nervous system of this class is not nearly so well developed as might be expected from a class of worms possessing so highly differentiated a nervous system. It consists of a circular vessel near the nervous centre which

F ) ( yourself )

State College of  
Kentucky.  
President's Room.

Lexington, Ky., May 30 1887

Strong H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Mr A E ~~Hawkins~~  
Walker 1899  
31

Waudover

Strong H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

H D Bryant

Sle R. L. Stephens Strong H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> Strong H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> amper 1876.

Anna Baker. 10 32 45 , 50

Anna Baker. Anna B

Evan ~~Wardell~~ H D French

Evan Wardell Lee ~~French~~ comp

communicates with <sup>4</sup> the tentacles the blood  
is yellow and entirely devoid of corpuscles.

In the Eudistomata the digestive portion  
of the body is separated from the respiratory mere-  
ly by a constriction the digestive canal  
is large leading to a capacious intestine  
the nervous system is non-existent or as  
yet undiscovered. As regards the nervous  
system the Siphonaria approach nearest  
of the three to the higher types of animals  
and resemble them least in the alimentary  
system the Nematina resemble them most  
in their alimentary system and are second  
in the resemblance they bear in their nervous  
system the Eudistomata are least like  
the higher animals

Frank Patterson

## (1) The origin of civilization

Amongst the most advanced of the students  
of man there exists a wide difference of  
opinion concerning the most important points  
of his origin. All are determined that  
he must have existed for many ages but they  
have made no approximation of the time  
during which he may have existed on the  
earth. Man as he existed ten thousand  
years ago is not man as he exists to-day.  
In the first instance the advancement of man's  
condition is due to Nature and in the second  
place though only in a mediatic way to him-  
self as the surroundings of an individual or  
a number of individuals may change certain  
powers mental and physical are brought into  
play certain powers which are latent and in their

(2)

continued use he becomes dexterous. Another faculty the product as far as the individual or class of individuals is concerned of another special circumstance is likewise slowly but steadily unfolded. This is brief by the ground taken by the advocates of the Genesis of Species by means of the theory of Natural Selection or in a negative point of view

"The survival of the Fittest" And in this process the better prepared in the struggle for existence survive and propagate their species and the weaker and less adapted and less adaptable are driven to the wall. And when did bivalve shells begin its work? and how did it begin? Has it any thing in common with natural Selection? To my mind bivalve shells and the survival of the Fittest converge only in a different way the same idea the work which the one leaves

From inability to complete the other takes up and carries on to a success full termination And is not levelling alone not only the natural but the inevitable segment of the Law of the survival of the Fittest And levelling alone like its predecessor has been the work of countless ages The first is the successive operation of the mental and physical powers of man towards his improvement and the latter the stage of development which permits him to employ them with greater advantage towards the same end But levelling alone is not acquired but is the natural product of its possessors The Mexicans of 900 years ago were composed with the other Races of the American continent a civilized People And their levelling alone was not acquired from any foreign source No trace of Foreign words is found in their language

And the formation of Language is one of the  
 first steps towards civilization. This Rudimentary  
 civilization is in time perfected. More expeditious  
 and complete methods supersede the more tedious  
 and less perfect ones. Like the survival of the fittest  
 the surroundings influence on civilization is not  
 to be overestimated. If necessity by rendering unless an  
 implement of war, or of domestic use calls for another  
 better suited to match that of the enemy, or to make  
 its possessor or master the master of circumstances.  
 This is the case in civilization and it is simply a  
 question of superiority which will survive and which  
 perish. And are they not the same being viewed from  
 different standpoints? Here Natural Selection leaves  
 man civilization takes him up. And as civilization  
 advances and by the advantages it brings the  
 sphere of our natural knowledge is enlarged.

occupies in nature and his relations to the  
universe of things"

For I doubt-not through the ages

The unceasing purpose runs

And the thoughts of men are abed  
With the purposes of the suns

"In matter alone" says Syndall "I discern the  
promise and potency of all forms to life"  
"The question of questions for mankind, the  
problem which underlies all others and  
is more deeply interesting than all is the  
ascendancy now of the place which man

And we are able to rise from the foundation  
 laid for our Prehistoric ancestors by the survival  
 of the Fittest to the superstructure reared by  
 civilization. We are able to view with intelligence  
 the great Ideal of rational progress which has its  
 origin and perfection  
 with the development of mankind.

"For I doubt not through the Ages  
 One unceasing purpose runs  
 And the thoughts of men are wedded  
 still - the process of the Sunns"

William A. Patterson

State College of Ky Oct 22<sup>d</sup>, 1884 (Apr 12, 1869) age 15 yrs  
 1864

L Lexington L  
Louis H. Mulligan Lexington

L Lexington L Louis H. Mulligan

H H Katie H. H. H. Mary

H. A. P H. A. P H. A.  
H. A. Patterson H. A. Patterson C. R. Brock

L A. B. A. Baker A. Bat Baker

A B O B A T D B. H. A. P H B B B

Louis Louis H. Mulligan Louis H. Mulligan

Louis H. Mulligan Louis H. Mulligan

H Katie H. Farmer H Katie Mary

Subject - what shall we do with the Anarchists?

To-day marks the beginning of a new era in the history of our country, to-day seven men in Chicago paid the extreme penalty of the law for an offence which has not a parallel in American history. You are all aware of the charge preferred against them of the atrocities which they incited the ignorant to commit and the horrors of the Haymarket riot. Thirty years ago, before the civil war if a man had given expression to the views for which Engel and Fischer were executed he would have been laughed at as a political fanatic, but when Socialism and Communism and Land Confiscation are preached to-day they are received by the Laborer as bringing him relief and his acceptance and belief in the truth of the doctrines it taught is testified by

2

By sixty thousand Knights of Labor cashing their  
votes for its Leader in New York. And what is  
Communism and Anarchy. I no of no better definition  
than that given by the solid Scotch Statesman  
"What is a Communist? One who has yearnings  
for equal division of unequal earnings  
If idler of burglar or both he is willing  
To give you his penny and pocket your shilling  
And Socialism and Communism are of no late  
origin It is but the discontent of man with his  
lot, gradually assuming definite shape and  
looking towards the accomplishment of purposes  
by united effort. In English history as early  
as Richard II <sup>in the rebellion of</sup> Wat Tyler John Ball preached  
communism from the truly plausible and  
of even popular text "When Adam delved -  
and Eve span, who was then the gentleman?

This was social Revolution and <sup>to</sup> what will this lead but to Anarchy? The one is but a modification of the other or more properly the first stage of the social disease which will lead to the other if not stamped out in the beginning. It is visible in our own land. An Anarchy in all its gradations "From the works of Henry George to the cell of August Spies" it has been and always will be a doctrine popular with the poor and the degraded. It was common developing no Anarchy which murdered the weakest and justest of the Bourbon Kings, and in the last days of the Second empire when Napoleon III. was trying to strengthen his tottering dynasty with a new plebiscite dealt the masses, death stroke to insurrections, and assimilated Alex-

“

under II when he has freed its supporters  
from their slavery, Liberty social and political  
is not communism nor are Anarchy and  
Democracy synonymous terms. It has been truly  
said that "Democracy has too-much sail and  
too little Ballast." This anti-the great Democratic  
watch-word that all men are born free and  
equal are<sup>to</sup><sup>a</sup> doctrines which perverted will lead  
to anarchy in its most rabid form. This  
doctrine may be applicable to a country now,  
where Capital & Labor have not been at daggers-  
points But when over crowded <sup>becomes</sup> Population with its  
natural products, crime and poverty are  
anti aggregate Capital and the mass of  
Power rested in the few we have most favorable  
material for Anarchy The pauper the baup  
and the criminal become the auorches who

raise the cry against the tyranny of Capital  
 and the unequal distribution of the products of  
 their toil. The discontented labour the  
 Synagogue raving over the misery of  
 poverty and the cruelty of the employer and  
 committing crime and plunder and revenge  
 are the inevitable consequences of ignorance  
 This is not the natural course of events or  
 the natural order of things and cannot  
 without the perversion of the laws of nature  
 exist. No church no state no laws Man  
 would speedily fall from the place he  
 occupies in nature to point of degeneration  
 and degeneration worse than the Bourbonism  
 of his former tradition and how shall we  
 place a check on the Communist danger by  
 education and organization Let us

First educate ourselves that we may be equal  
to the task set before us we are responsible for  
the future conduct of the state shall we  
allow Anarchy to fasten itself on our Govern-  
ment and absorb here suds and life and  
leave the hollow rotting trunk as a monument  
of our failure? If not let us set the example  
by pronouncing it sedition and treason  
and purify the <sup>the</sup> vital current of <sup>the</sup> social  
Body-politic so that in its course from  
state to community and individual it may  
carry with it purity of a <sup>which</sup> state and can only  
arise from a strong and healthy constitution

$$\tilde{a}y^2 - \tilde{b}^2 x^2 = -\tilde{a}^2 b^2$$

$$a^2 \tan^2 \theta x^2 - b^2 x^2 = a^2 b^2$$

$$x^2 = \frac{-a^2 b^2}{a^2 - b^2}$$

$$x^2 (b^2 - a^2 \tan^2 \theta)$$

$$\tilde{a}y^2 - \tilde{b}^2 x^2 = -\tilde{a}^2 b^2$$

$$a^2 \tan^2 \theta x^2 - b^2 x^2 = -\tilde{a}^2 b^2$$

$$x^2 = -\tilde{a}^2 b^2 + b^2 x^2$$

$$q - q_1 = \tan \theta (x - x_1)$$

$$q = \tan \theta x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3.0 \\ 3.0 \\ 2.0 \\ \hline 8.0 \end{array} \begin{array}{r} 3.96 \\ 3.96 \\ 1.480 \\ \hline 2.0 \end{array}$$

a Day at the State College

The Cadet's routine of Duty

at the State College the Military Department holding as it does by the acts of incorporation a paramount place among the departments of its curriculum and receiving its equal degree of attention pervades the entire Institution and the innumerable and invaluable effects accruing from its presence are everywhere visible, the cadet is singularly distinguished from the student of the institution in which the military feature is not present <sup>The</sup> Promptness and orderly air which every duty is performed

10 yrs. Have  
I care a ~~set~~ of years ~~I~~ slaved since our country  
was shaken to its very foundation by the roar of mighty  
cannon and the war cry of 2 opposing armies This war  
was not unexpected for in the secession act of South  
Carolina was & reams of the terrible consequences  
were fully intimated By the great statesmen  
of that time And it was only by the ~~strength~~<sup>efforts</sup> of such  
men Webster and Calhoun was it ~~at all~~<sup>defeated</sup> prevented.  
only a few yrs  
for only a few years and to this we owe that only  
is the immortal Clay striv for the last 24 years of  
his public life Well has it been said by an eloquent  
writer that "About this war, its origin causes conduct  
guilt crimes consequences and results as well as its  
sufferings sacrifices and hero & exploits many  
volumes have already been published and many more  
will doubtless be published but in regard unto the  
whole it may with reverence be said that if.

"every-one" attempt during police were  
 duly record. that even with its self could not  
 contain the book that should be written" The first  
 battle of any in Kansas was fought at manassas  
 on Bull Run which name it bears, no confederate  
 soldier or citizen near brashawed, of the skill and  
 military genius there displayed. After a sharp  
 conflict the confederates were driven from the  
 field, but they were rather honor and just as  
 they were trying to regain the lost ground, 1700 men  
 under Kirby Smith came rushing across the  
 field from manassas. In this and Johnson  
 in a cross fire the effect was wonderful Mr. Drull  
 must fled as the fugitives emerged toward along  
 in the rear a cannon was returned and the passage  
 choked. the rebels at now became panic stricken  
 and traces were cut cannon abandoned and

mounted men with plumes through the sea-  
 - they mass and roll on driven away their arms  
 and ran streaming over the country many of them  
 never stopping till they were safe over the long  
 ridge at Washington either should the bravery  
 of the northern soldiers be forgotten or in no  
 battle if an equal or more severe was true bravery  
 and heroism better displayed than at Missionary Ridge  
 for if Brandywine and Burnside are remembered  
 Shiloh and Chickamauga should not be  
 forgotten "The wonderful victory crowning of the  
 celebrated "Stone-wall" Jackson on the 25 of March  
 (1862) with the hotly conflict between his forces and those  
 of Gen Shields at Knobtown this was followed by his  
 noted victory over Mallory at Mc Dowell over  
 Banks at Winchester on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June over Fremont  
 at Cross Keys on the 8<sup>th</sup> over Shields at Park Republic

On the 9<sup>th</sup> this most extraordinary chieftain in his  
 canopied with - in forty days marched his little  
 army of not much above 15,000 during this Period,  
 over 400 miles and 3,000 prisoners to the rear left.  
 as many more of the enemy killed, or disabled on the  
 July 1<sup>st</sup>. and defeated 3 separate armies amounting in the  
 aggregate to at least 8 times his numbers. This is the man  
 the thunders of whose guns 17 days after the victory at  
 Port Republic on the evening of the 26 of June in the rear  
 right flank of McClellan's army which now stood  
 astraddle of the Chickahominy within a few miles of  
 Richmond. was the opening signal for the ever-memorable  
 6 days fighting around the Confederate Capitol for  
 2 years of suffering suspense and blood shed. this  
 kind of maneuvering and outflanking went on till  
 at last "Lee with 45,000 men the wreck of that famous  
 army which had dealt the union army so many

5

crushing blows hurried. Inward seeking some  
means of escape Grant urged the Pursuit  
Sherman with undimmed energy. Sherman with  
an untiring energy which knew no pause nor rest  
hung in his Hawks the confederates had only the  
young shoots of trees to shelter & they sought amments  
repire the were awaked by the clatter of pursuing  
cavalry. Lee like a hunted fox turned hither &  
thither but at last Sherman planted his self  
squarely across his front Lee ordered a charge.  
the half starved troops obeyed. But the country  
lying astre as a curtain is drawn revealed vast  
trods of infantry in battle line the civil war  
was now about to set in one of its bloodiest  
wars when the confederate advance  
was stopped Grant had already sent a note  
down among the survivors of the army Lee now  
accepted the generous terms proposed & marched  
to court House April 9. the renascis of the army  
of virginia laid down their arms and turned  
however no more confederate soldiers but  
American citizens but thanks to an  
impotent power that such a hostis slaughter  
was brought to an end —

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \begin{array}{r}
 35 \\
 35 \\
 \hline
 \end{array}
 &
 \begin{array}{r}
 175 \\
 165 \\
 \hline
 1225
 \end{array}
 &
 \begin{array}{r}
 35-x \\
 35-x \\
 \hline
 1225-
 \end{array}
 \\[10pt]
 x = one & & \\
 35-x = 2^2 & & \\
 \frac{35-x}{x} + \frac{x}{35-x} = \frac{25}{12} & & \\
 \end{array}$$

$$(1225 - 70x + x^2) + x^2 / 12x^2 =$$

$$x = 1^{\text{st}}$$

$$x+1 = 2^{\text{d}}$$

$$x+2 = 3^{\text{d}}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x+1 \\ \underline{x+1} \\ x^2+x \\ +x+1 \\ \hline x^2+2x+1 + x^2+4x+4+x^2 = 365 \\ 3x^2+6x+5 = 365 - 360 \\ 3x^2+6x = 360 \\ \underline{12} \\ 360+4+36 = 4056 \\ \hline 4320 \\ 36 \\ \hline 4356 \\ 36 \\ \hline 166 \\ 126) \overline{756} \\ 725 \\ \hline 31 \\ 36 \\ \hline 166 \end{array}$$

$$x = 1$$

$$x+1 = 2$$

$$\frac{x}{x^2+x} = 8 + 3(2x+1)$$

$$x^2+x = 8 + 6x+3$$

$$x^2-5x = 11$$

$$4x^2-20x+25 =$$

$$x^2-5x+\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2 = 11+\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)^2$$

$$x^2-5x+\frac{25}{4} =$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 44 \\ 25 \\ \hline 69 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{25}{4} + \frac{44}{4}$$

State College of  
Kentucky.  
President's Room.

Lexington, Ky.,

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To find the length of an equivalent simple Pendulum  
To find the length of a simple pendulum that  
will vibrate in the same time as a given  
compound one. Let

$$3(2x^2 - x) - \sqrt{2x^2 - x} = 2$$

$$+ 6(2x^2 - x) + 6 - \sqrt{2x^2 - x})^2 = 36(2x^2 - x)$$

$$6(2x^2 - x) + 2x^2 - x =$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 6\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 3} + 2 = 0$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 3x + 2 = 6\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 3}}$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 3x + 2 = 6\sqrt{x^2 - 3x - 3}}$$

$$x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2$$

$$-3x^3 + 9x^2 - 6x$$

$$\underline{+ 2x^2 - 6x + 4}$$

$$\underline{x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 12x + 4 = 36(x^2 - 3x - 3)}$$

$$x^4 + 3$$

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$$4x^4 = 96 - x^2 y^2$$

$$(u+v) = x \quad (u-v) = y$$

$$x+y=6$$

$$u+v+u-v=6$$

$$\begin{array}{l} 2u=6 \\ u=3 \end{array}$$

$$\angle = L$$

$$\frac{u+v}{u-v} =$$

$$\angle = h + x - y$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1=h \\ 2=h-x \\ \hline 1=2h-x \end{array}$$

$$h = h + h \times x - x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3=x \\ 4=h-x \\ \hline 3=2h-hx-x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 + 2hx + h^2 = 16 \\ \hline b = h \times x \\ 2 = h + h - x \end{array}$$

$$h = h \times x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3=x \\ 4=h-x \\ \hline 3=2h-hx-x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3=2h-hx-x \\ \hline 3=2h-hx-x \end{array}$$

$$h + h - x - x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1=h \\ 2=h-x \\ \hline 3=h+x-x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1=h \\ 2=h-x \\ \hline 3=h+x-x \end{array}$$

$$+hx$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1=h \\ 2=h-x \\ \hline 3=h+x-x \end{array}$$

$$x^3 - y^3 = a^3$$

$$x - y = a$$

$$\frac{x^2 + xy + y^2}{x^2 - 2xy + y^2} = \frac{a^2}{a^2}$$

$$3xy = 0$$

$$xy = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2$$

$$2x^2 + 2y^2 = \frac{89}{40}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{89}{80}$$

$$6v = 2024 + 9$$

~~$$24 \times 19 = 456$$~~

$$2x = 2a$$

$$x = a$$

$$\begin{array}{r} xy \\ -x + y \\ \hline -x + y = a \end{array}$$

$$-2xy = q - 6v$$

$$xy = 6v - q$$

$$q = \frac{6v - 9}{20}$$

$$\frac{80(40 - 15)}{400}$$

$$\frac{36v^2 - 108v + 81}{400} + y^2 = \frac{89}{80}$$

$$36v^2 - 108v + 81 + 400v^2 - 400v + 400 = 4465$$

$$2(436v^2 - 108v) = 364$$

$$21218v^2 - 416v = 182$$

$$\frac{x+y}{x-y} + \frac{x-y}{x+y} = \frac{89}{40}$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = \frac{89}{40}$$

$$y = 4$$

$$x = a$$

$$x - y = 0$$

$$\frac{8 = x^2}{h = h+x} \\ x = h + x$$

$$x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 16$$

$$xy = 0$$

16's no operation

$$7x^2 - 8xy = 159$$

$$5x + 2y = 7$$

$$5x = 7 - 2y$$

$$x = \frac{7 - 2y}{5}$$

$$2y = 7 - 5x$$

$$y = \frac{7 - 5x}{2}$$

$$\frac{7x^2 - 8(\frac{7-5x}{2})x}{2.8} = 159$$

$$196x^2 - 40x + (204 - 28)x$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 159 \\
 52 \\
 \hline
 318 \\
 795 \\
 \hline
 8268 \\
 784 \\
 \hline
 4
 \end{array}$$

$$7x^2 - 204x - 28x = 159$$

$$\frac{7 - 5x}{-8} \\ \hline -56 + 40x$$

$$\frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{3}{3}$$

$$13x^2 + 28x = 159$$

$$13x^2 - 28x = 159$$

$$676x^2 - 676 - 28^2 =$$

$$\frac{13}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \hline \frac{2}{2} \quad \frac{6}{6}$$

$$\frac{52}{26}$$

$$\frac{65}{65}$$

$$\frac{56}{56}$$

$$\frac{4}{4}$$

$$\frac{0}{5} \quad \frac{1}{1} \quad \frac{1}{1}$$

$$\frac{3}{3}$$

$$\frac{8}{8}$$

$$\frac{x}{x}$$

$$46) \overline{) 576}$$

Elimination

831

$$\begin{array}{l} x - y = 14 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 436 \end{array}$$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 196$$

$$\underline{-x^2} \quad \underline{+y^2 = 436}$$

$$-2xy = -240$$

$$\frac{72}{72}$$

$$4xy = 480$$

$$\underline{x^2 - 4y^2 = 436}$$

$$480$$

$$146$$

$$676$$

$$x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 196$$

$$+ 4xy = 480$$

$$\underline{676 / 24}$$

$$\underline{x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 676} \quad 44) \underline{\quad 76}$$

$$176$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x + y = & & \frac{h}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \underline{= \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h}{2}} & & \underline{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = 0 \\ & & \frac{h}{2} = \frac{h}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{9}{8} = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{h}{2} & & \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \\ \underline{\frac{9}{8} - \frac{9}{8}} = 0 & & \underline{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} = 0 \\ & & \frac{h}{2} = \frac{h}{2} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{2}{1} = \frac{h}{2} & & \frac{1}{1} = \frac{1}{1} \\ \underline{\frac{2}{1} - \frac{2}{1}} = 0 & & \underline{\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{1}} = 0 \\ & & h = h \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{4}{2} = \frac{h}{2} & & \frac{2}{2} = \frac{2}{2} \\ \underline{\frac{4}{2} - \frac{2}{2}} = 2 & & \underline{\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2}} = 0 \\ & & h = 2 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{16}{5} = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{2}{1} & & x = 10 \\ \underline{\frac{16}{5} - \frac{16}{5}} = -\frac{16}{5} & & \underline{h - h} = 0 \\ & & h = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{16}{2} + \frac{h}{2} + \frac{2}{1} = 16 & & \underline{x + h = 10} \\ \underline{\frac{16}{2} - \frac{16}{2}} = 0 & & \underline{h - h = 0} \\ & & h = h \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{16}{5} = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{2}{1} & & x^2 - 2xy + y^2 = 64 \\ \underline{\frac{16}{5} - \frac{16}{5}} = 0 & & \underline{x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 144} \\ & & -4xy = -800 \\ & & \underline{2xy = +400} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \frac{16}{2} = \frac{h}{2} + \frac{x}{1} & & x^2 + 2xy + y^2 = 144 \\ \underline{\frac{16}{2} - \frac{16}{2}} = 0 & & \underline{h - h = 0} \\ & & x = x \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x^2 + h^2 = 104 & & x^2 + h^2 + h + h = 144 \\ x^2 + h^2 = 104 & & \underline{x^2 + h^2 + h + h = 144} \\ & & 2h = 40 \\ & & \underline{h = 20} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} x^2 + h^2 = 104 & & x^2 + h^2 + 2h = 144 \\ x^2 + h^2 = 104 & & \underline{x^2 + h^2 + 2h = 144} \\ & & 2h = 40 \\ & & \underline{h = 20} \end{array}$$

$$3x^2 - 4xy + 5y^2 = 9$$
$$x^2 - 4y^2 = 0$$

$$x^2 = 4y^2$$
$$x = 2y$$

$$3x^2 - 4x^2 + 5x^2 = 9$$

$$4x^2 = 9$$

$$x^2 = \frac{9}{4}$$

$$x = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$y = \frac{3}{2}$$

Mr. William A. Garrison

Mr. University of Edinburgh

$$\frac{9}{4} -$$

$$3x^2 - 2x + 4 = 485$$

$$3x^2 - 24 = 0$$

$$24x^2 + \frac{44}{3} + 4 = 485$$

$$64x^2 + 44 + 34 = 1455$$

$$3x = 24$$

$$x = \frac{24}{3}$$

1880

$$\begin{array}{r} 455 \\ 24 \\ \hline 5820 \\ 2910 \\ \hline 34920 \\ 49 \\ \hline 34969 \end{array}$$

(183)

William A. Garrison

$$28) 249$$

$$224$$
$$2569$$

James D. Baldwin

(2) Laut's theory of the Unconditioned

(3) What is the unfigured Syllogism?

(4) In what are its rules?

$$x - y = 1$$

$$\frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{6} = \frac{13}{6}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4(6xy) \\ \hline 6x \\ 6y \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 6(6xy) \\ \hline 6x \\ 6y \end{array}$$

$$\text{(ok)} \quad 6x^2 + 6y^2 = 13xy$$

$$x - y = 1$$

$$x = y + 1$$

$$4x^2 - 2xy -$$

$$6(y+1)^2 + 6y^2 = 13y(y+1)$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4^2 + 24 + 1 \\ \hline 13y \end{array}$$

$$6y^2 + 12y + 6 + 6y^2 = 13y^2 + 13y$$

$$\cancel{+ 2y^2 + 12y + 13y}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 - 1 \\ \hline 13y \\ \hline 13y^2 \end{array}$$

$$6y^2 + 12y + 6y^2 - 13y^2 - 13y = -6$$

$$-y^2 - y = -6$$

$$\cancel{4y^2 + 4} = 6$$

$$\cancel{4y^2 + 4y + 1} = 25$$

$$2y + 1 = \pm 5$$

$$2y = 4 \text{ or } -6$$

$$x - 2 = 1$$

$$y = 2 \text{ or } -3$$

$$x = 3$$

$$x = 3 \text{ or } -2$$

$$x + 3 = 1$$

$$x = -2$$

junt no 4  
Elbow press The elbow joint press is  
used in Denote the power by  $P$  and the  
resistance by  $R$ . Denote the power by  $P$  and the re

8 Com February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1882 written by R

Bough prayer  $(\phi - \alpha) = 90^\circ$

$$P : R = ab : bB.$$

Lab x RIB

cosd.

La January 8<sup>th</sup>

August 28<sup>th</sup>, 1870

$$\frac{R}{P} = ab \cos B B H$$

3 3 3

90° - 30° = 25°

William A. Parkinson Lexington

August 24<sup>th</sup>, 1864

38° - 2° = 25°

May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1884

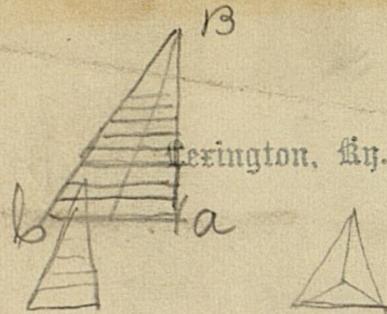
90° - 30° = 28.46"

Bough f

so no so

10 Deduce virtual moments

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B

a

c

b

alpha

beta

gamma

delta

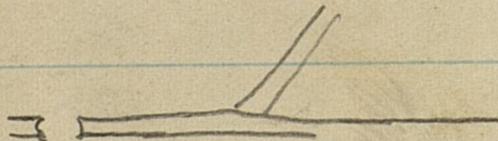
Lexington, Ky., Feb 12, 1888

Virtual moments

Deduce the formula of virtual moments

→ The virtual moment of a force with respect to

To find the centre of gravity of a triangle  
Take A & the centre of gravity of a triangle  
in angular bis. in a line joining the vertex  
with the base and one third of the distance  
up let it above A



On page 26, figure 16

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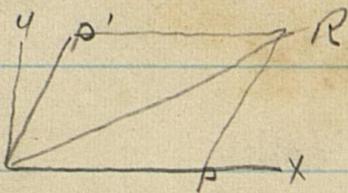
$$\frac{h_x + h_{\bar{x}}}{h + h_{\bar{x}}} \quad \frac{h_x + h_{\bar{x}}}{h + h_{\bar{x}}} \quad \frac{h_x + h_{\bar{x}}}{h + h_{\bar{x}}}$$

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$$\frac{h - h_x - h_{\bar{x}} - h_{\bar{\bar{x}}}}{h_x + h_{\bar{x}} + h_{\bar{\bar{x}}} + h_{\bar{\bar{\bar{x}}}}}$$

Formula for the Resultant of Two Forces



$$4 = rx$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10x^2 + 15x^4 &= 3ab - 2a^2 \\ 10y^2 + 15y^4 &= 3ab - 2b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 10x^2 + 15x^4 &= 3ab - 2a^2 \\ 10y^2 + 15y^4 &= 3ab - 2b^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x^2(10 + 15r) &= a^2(3b - 2a) \\ x^2(15r^2 + 15r) &= b^2(3a - 2b) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{3ab - 2a^2}{10 + 15r} = \frac{3ab - 2b^2}{15r^2 + 15r}$$

$$3abr^2 - 1$$

$$\frac{-rh_x - rh_{\bar{x}} - rh_{\bar{\bar{x}}}}{h_x + h_{\bar{x}} + h_{\bar{\bar{x}}} + h_{\bar{\bar{\bar{x}}}}} \quad \frac{h_x + h_{\bar{x}} + h_{\bar{\bar{x}}}}{h + h_{\bar{x}} + h_{\bar{\bar{x}}}}$$

$$ceg = nh + nh_{\bar{x}}$$

$$(x - r) = h$$

$$t = b + x$$

$$x^2 + 4x + 2y^2 = 74$$

$$2x^2 + 2x + 4y^2 = 73$$

$$x^2 + 2x^2 + 2y^2 + 2 = 2$$

$$y = vx \quad \frac{74}{v+2v^2} = \frac{73}{v^2+2v+2}$$

$$74v^2 + 148v + 148 = 73v^2 + 146v$$

$$x^2 + v^2 + 2v^2x^2 = 74$$

$$2x^2 + 2v^2 + 2v^2x^2 = 73$$

$$x^2(v+2v^2) = 74$$

$$x^2(2 + 2v + v^2) = 73$$

$$x^2 = \frac{74}{v+2v^2}$$

$$x^2 = \frac{73}{(v^2+2v+2)}$$

$$74v^2 - 73v^2 + 148v - 146v = -148$$

$$v^2 + 2v = -148$$

$$4v^2 + 8v + 4 = 596$$

$$2v + 2 = 24$$

$$2v = 22 \text{ or } -26$$

$$v = 11 \text{ or } -13$$

$$\frac{148}{596},$$

$$596 \cancel{v^2}$$

$$11$$

$$\frac{24}{96},$$

$$\frac{40}{76}$$

$$y = 1310$$

$$y = h$$

$$x = g$$

$$2x = 16$$

$$0 = 148$$

$$0 = 3g - 8$$

$$0 =$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k + 2x + 2y \\ b &= 1h + 1k + 2x + 2y \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k \\ b &= h + k \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} g &= h + k \\ g &= h - x \end{aligned}$$

2

(1)

We have three forces in space  $P = 15$  lbs  $P'$  with  $P'' = 100$  lbs the angle they make with the axes are,  $\alpha = 15^\circ$ ,  $\alpha' = 30^\circ$   $\alpha'' = 25^\circ$  with axis  $Ox$   $\beta = 30^\circ$ ,  $\beta' = 25^\circ$ ,  $\beta'' = 15^\circ$  " " "  $\gamma = 15^\circ$   $\gamma' = 30^\circ$ ,  $\gamma'' = 25^\circ$  " " " 2  
Find  $P$  and the angle it makes with the coordinate axes

(2)

Take ex 1 p 34 and suppose the body on which  $P$  acts to weigh 150 lbs. Find the acceleration

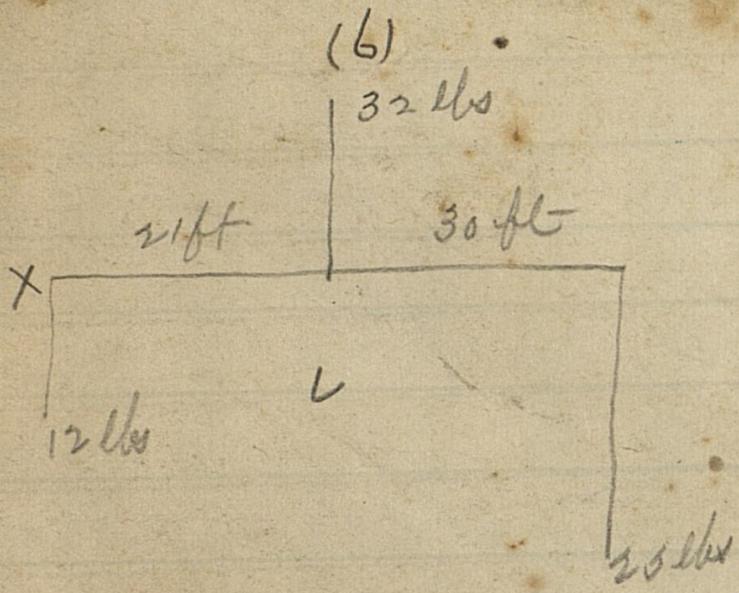
(3)

Water discharged from a vessel has a velocity of 2.5 ft per second while the vessel is moved 19 ft per second in a direction which forms an angle of  $130^\circ$  with the direction of the water. Find the direction of the resultant & the absolute velocity of the water

(4)

A velocity  $b = 10$  ft is decomposed into two components whose directions from with  $b$  is  $\phi = 65^\circ$   $\psi = 70^\circ$  Find the intensities of the components

a force of 300 lbs<sup>(5)</sup> acting on a wagon at an angle of  $15^\circ$  moves it 200 ft Find the virtual moment of the force



Find R & the distance of its pt of application  
from X

1° Rica qu'il était il travaillait du matin au soir. 2° Maintenant qu'il est pauvre il  
est descendu à niveau, <sup>sans regretter</sup> avec sa fortune. 3° Lue de malheurs il a éprouvé parce qu'il  
est resté fidèle à ces principes! 4° L'uin est fier lorsqu'on a un peu d'argent! 5°  
L'uin est sort de parler de la sorte! 6° Il y a longtemps que je l'ai vu, quel est-il  
devenu? 7° À peine eus-je prononcé ces mots ~~que~~<sup>qu'</sup> il entra, 8° à peine fut-il  
vous parti ~~que~~<sup>que</sup> la détonation <sup>eut</sup> lieu! 9° Un jour que j'étais très-occupé il vint  
me déranger. 10° C'est ~~là la raison que~~<sup>pourquoi que</sup> son associé l'a quitté. 12° Je doute qu'il fasse ce  
qu'il vous a dit. 13° Je ne doute pas qu'il <sup>ne</sup> fasse tout ce possible pour en rentrer  
à bout. 14° Il en sera ainsi que vous le roulez ou non. 15° Lue m ~~vou~~ me l'avez <sup>dit</sup>  
~~dit~~<sup>plus tôt</sup>. 16° Je n'aurai pas de repos que ~~j'~~<sup>je</sup> aie la certitude de succès. 17° Il ne  
~~sort~~<sup>sort</sup> ~~jamais~~ que je ne le sache. 18° Je ne suis travailler que je ne soit fatigué

$$y^2 = 4x \quad y = -x + 3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -x + 3 \\ -x + 3 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$(-x+3)^2 = 4x$$

$$y^2 = 36$$

$$y = 6$$

$$y^2 = 36$$

$$y^2 = \pm 6$$

$$x^2 - 3x - 3x + 9 = 4x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} x^2 - 6x + 9 = 4x \\ x^2 - 10x + 9 = 0 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$36$$

$$4x^2 - 40x + 100 = 64$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 2x^2 - 20x + 16 = 0 \\ 2x^2 - 18x - 2 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$q = -x + 3 \quad x = q + 1$$

$$d = -1 \quad 9 - 6$$

$$SF = 39 - 6$$

$$+3 = \frac{x''}{9} - \frac{y''}{3}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(x'' - x)^2 + (y'' - y)^2}$$

$$d = \sqrt{(9 - 9) + (-6 + 3)}$$

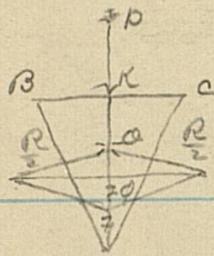
3

3

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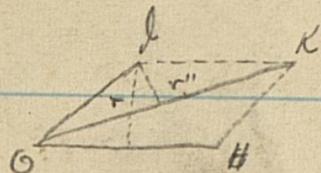
The Wedge



Let  $ABC$  be the section of a wedge made by a plane passed at right angles to the edge  $BC$ . Denote the power =  $P$  and the resistance on each face =  $\frac{R}{2}$  + let  $\angle BAC = 2\theta$  since  $P, \frac{R}{2}, \frac{R}{2}$  are equilibrium then we have  
 $P : \frac{R}{2} = \sin 2\theta : \sin P\alpha\beta$  But  $P\alpha\beta$  are  $\perp$  to  $AC$  &  $AB$   $\therefore \sin E\alpha\beta = \sin 2\theta = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta$  Also  $P\alpha\beta$  are  $\perp$  to  $KC + AC$   $\therefore \sin P\alpha\beta = \sin A\alpha K = \cos \theta$  substituting & reducing we have  $P : \frac{R}{2} = 2 \sin \theta : 1$  or  $P : R = K : \alpha c$  that is The  $P : R = \frac{1}{2} \alpha c$  breadth over back : the length of the face.

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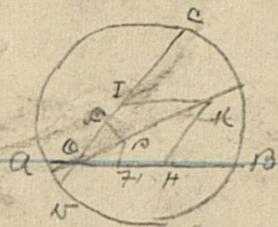


Let  $\overset{\circ}{OK}$  be the angular velocities of  $r$  or  $r'$  about the diagonal of the sides. Take some point  $I$  in the second axis and let fall  $\downarrow$  on  $OK$  so that the distance  $OK = r$  and  $OI = r''$  and let the angular velocity around  $OK = \omega''$  since it is only the first force that effects the space passed over by  $I$  it amounts to the same whether the rotation is about  $OK$  if it takes place around  $OH$  the space =  $r\omega t$ , where  $t$  = the time of about  $OK$  the space traversed in the same time =  $t r'' r''$  equating reducing we have  $\omega'' = \frac{r^2}{r''}$   
if we regard again  $OK$  &  $OB$  as forces  
(over)

so R the resultant and take I as the centre of  
moments then  $\partial R \times r'' = v r + \partial I = r \frac{\pi}{T}''$  which  
 $r'' = \partial I$  from the foregoing equation Hence the  
resultant angular velocity = the diagonal  
of the  $\square$  on the component angular velocities on  
sides

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Let a body ABCD be acted on so that it tends to revolve about AB with an angular velocity  $\omega$   
+ also inclined to revolve around DC with a  
velocity  $v$  if the axes intersect at O and  
from some point in their plane draw  $\perp$  to  
to AB + DC let the first =  $x$  + the 2d =  $y$  and then  
the radius of the 1st axis tends to depress  
the point below the plane and that of the 2d  
to elevate it and the velocity  $= vy - vx$  If  $v = 0$   
then the velocity is fast  $- vx = vy + x:y = v:r'$   
To find the position of the point lay off  
 $OH = v + \omega r = v'$  and from the  $\square OHK$  draw HK

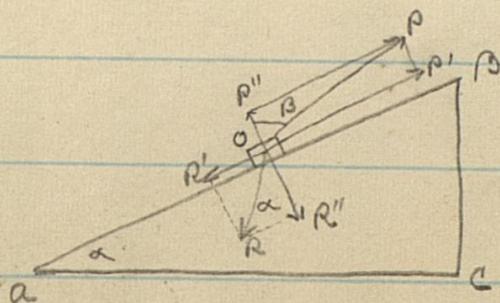
(over)

Then P is Inertial Since if  $\vec{P}_F$  &  $\vec{P}_G$  are forces  
then  $\vec{OK}$  is the resultant and if  $\vec{P}_F + \vec{P}_G$  are set  
to zero &  $\vec{OK}$  If we take  $P$  as a centre of moments  
then  $O\vec{H} \times \vec{P}_F = O\vec{Y} \times \vec{P}_G$  or  $r \times \vec{P}_F = r \times \vec{P}_G$  and  
 $\vec{P}_F : \vec{P}_G = v : r$  or  $\vec{P}_F : \vec{P}_G = x : y$  and all points  
on  $\vec{OK}$  are stationary and it is the resultant  
axis of revolution Hence if a body is  
acted on by two forces each giving rotation  
around a different axis the resultant motion  
will be a motion around a 3rd axis which  
is in their plane passes through their point  
of intersection The resultant axis coincides  
with with the diagonal  $\vec{OK}$  whose sides  
are the components and also as the velocities  
For the remainder see next page

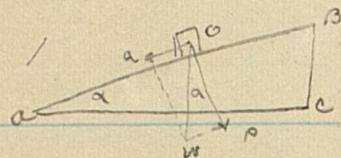
Lexington, Ky.,

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## Influence of Friction on an Inclined Plane.



Let  $AB$  be the inclined plane & the body and  $P$  =  
the power situated in a plane  $\perp$  to the horizon  
and the given plane and the body just  
about to move up from  $a$  towards  $B$ . Let  $R$  =  
the weight and  $\angle B a b = \alpha$ . and the  $\angle P o P'$   
 $= \beta$  and  $P R R$  resolved into components  $\parallel$  &  
 $\perp$  to the plane then the  $\parallel$  components  $= R \sin \alpha +$   
 $P \sin \beta$ . and the  $\perp$  components  $= R \cos \alpha + P \cos \beta$   
the resultant of the normal components  $= R \cos \alpha -$   
 $P \cos \beta$  and the force of friction  $= g c (R \cos \alpha - P \cos \beta)$



Let  $\angle A B$  be an inclined plane of the two substances if the  $\angle \alpha$  be increased until the weight  $W$  just begins to move let this inclination =  $\alpha$  also let the weight of the body  $O = W$ . Let  $W$  be resolved into two components one normal to the plane and the other  $\parallel$  to it. Let the first =  $P$  & the second =  $Q$  Since  $OW$  is  $\perp$  to  $AB$  and  $OP$  to  $AB$  then  $\angle WOP = \alpha$  Then  $P = W \cos \alpha + Q = W \sin \alpha$  and since the first = the normal pressure and the last = the force of friction we have since  $q = \frac{Q}{P}$   $q = \frac{W \sin \alpha}{W \cos \alpha}$  or  $q = \tan \alpha$ . The  $\angle \alpha$  is called the angle of friction

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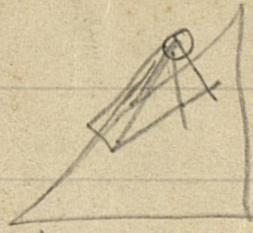
Lexington, Ky., March 26<sup>th</sup> 1889

10<sup>o</sup> The screw

2<sup>o</sup> Motion of bodies projected upward  
expression of the velocity h. may's ground  
in ascending greatest height to which it  
may go.

3<sup>o</sup> Discuss the simple Pendulum

4<sup>o</sup> Motion of bodies in an inclined plane  
of bodies down a succession are in the plane



Then  $\tan \alpha = \frac{a}{b}$  the coefficient of friction  
Motion, where, as the meta physician Biologist or  
Phidias Chiropractic all working on different sides  
of the great pyramid, run from each other and  
having apparently little in common but as we  
rise the distance narrows more and more  
shortens the diameter which separates us and

when the preparing discipline of this life is over  
and its work is done though young from opposite  
sides we shall meet at the - top -

For I don't not change the ages -

20 Malin J

J J J J June 6<sup>th</sup> 1875  
1889  
1856  
33 years ago

5° Beaucoup d'altérations que notre <sup>terre</sup> a abrouté ont été produites par l'action des eaux. 6° Les mauvaises nouvelles se sont reproduites toujours plus vite que les bonnes nouvelles. 7° Supposé la terre (d'être) en mouvement, les phénomènes du ciel s'expliquent avec la plus grande facilité. 8° Lue de rois ont succédé les uns aux autres, sur le trône de la France. 9° Niron une fois maître de la puissance suprême a fait tout le mal qu'il a pu et (a fait) toutes les cruautés qu'il a pu. 10° Le souvenir des soins rendus à aux qu'on aime, <sup>est</sup> la seule consolation qui reste quand nous les avons perdus. 11° Les avocats que nous avons entendus parler ont compromis leurs causes. 12° Les discours que nous avons entendu parler étaient bons. 1° Il y a des vattes bien habillées comme il y a des rats bien vêtus. 2° Les hommes passent comme les fleurs qui, épanouis le matin, le soir sont flétris et foulés aux pieds. 3° Nous devons sacrifier tout à l'amitié excepté le juste et la vérité. 4° Les grands phénomènes de la nature sont facilement expliqués, la gravitation universelle supposée (d'être) un vrai principe.

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Strongent

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Beaucoup de changes que.

Barco Fig II

All horses are quadrupeds

Some animals are not quadrupeds

Some animals are not horses.

Fig I Barbara PM  
MS  
SP

All horses are quadrupeds

Some not-quadrupeds are animals.

Festino II PM  
SN  
SP

No Hindus are negroes

Some negroes are Americans

Some negroes American are not Hindus

hypothetical who is it  
word analogy

bou SE  
bon EN

family I am  
my family

me

tmpd topp

bou SE

bou EG

the one HO EN

No vice is praiseworthy  
Some actions are praiseworthy  
Some actions are not vices

Ferio

Nothing praiseworthy is a vice  
Some actions are praiseworthy  
Some actions are not vices

50°

Some men are not-rich  
Some not-rich beings are men.

Baroco P.M.  
S.M.  
S.P.

All men are mortal bipeds  
Some

All colors are visible

No snow is a color visible

No snow is a color

No snow is a color

No color is a snow

All colors are visible

No risable is a snow

All colors visible

No color is a snow

zmp bni d.g

m rppm bozot grr

rr rppm p Ho rd

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Fig II.

Baroco.

P.M

S.U.L.

B.P

All men are bipeds.

Some animals are not-bipeds.  
Hence, Some animals are not men.

M.P

Fig I.

Barbara.

S.M  
S.P

All men are bipeds

Some not-bipeds are animals

Some not-

Some bipeds are all men

Some not-bipeds are <sup>all</sup> men

Some men are not

All men are

Bokardo all bokards are cows

Some laws acts are homicides

Diamond Some landable acts are cruel

Some

All birds are oviparous

Some animals are not oviparous

Some animals are not birds

M

P

in Davis

All not-oviparous are not-birds

Some animals are not-oviparous

Some animals are not-birds

Some acts of homicide are cruel

If A	is true	A true	E false	I true	O false
" E "	"	false	true	false	true
" I "	"	doubtful	false	true	doubtful
" O "	"	false	doubtful	doubtful	true

Reason and Consequent

Cause Effect may be reason

Cause <sup>may be</sup> reason

Consequent reason

Reason may be consequent

cause & effect no consequence  
as they are not result of any  
belief but may be reasons as  
they may induce or necessitate  
belief.

one premise neg excludes combination of aff premises  
Simple universal excludes I + O  
Simple can't be AA or AI or IA nor OA  
AO EO AE EI

AOO, AEE    EAE    OIO

Bocardo Some syllogisms are not regular  
All syllogisms are things important  
Some things important are not things regular  
All syllogisms are things important  
Some not-regular things are syllogisms  
Some not-regular things are important (I)  
∴ Some important things are not-regular

Another way.

Some M are not P. (1)

All M are S. (2)

Some S are not P. (3)

If (3) is false then "All S are P" is true

All S are P

All M are S

All M are P contrad of (1)

Then "All m are S" is false or

W

Manger, boire et dormir sont les premiers besoins que la nature nous impose à nous 1°  
 Parler mal de votre voisin est une action infâme, 2° C'est honteux que de mentir, plutôt mourir que de mentir 3° J'aime mieux mourir que de perdre ma réputation d'honnête homme, 4° Il vaut mieux garder le silence que de parler quand on n'a rien à dire, 5° J'espére voir votre ami tantôt il va nous rendre visite avec sa sœur, 6° Je suis fâché que je vous aie dérangé, 7° Je crois avoir entendu dire que vous allez vous quitter, 8° Après avoir salué les dames il sortit sans dire mot, 9° Nous avons le plaisir de voir votre oncle aux cours, 10° Il est temps pour nous de partir, 11° Il ne me convient pas de rendre cette visite aujourd'hui, 12° Je pense devoir vous dire qu'il sera inutile

de lui en sarker.<sup>14°</sup> Ils étaient à boîtier  
ou à disputer quand j'entrai. Ils étaient  
à faire grand bruit. On pouvait les  
écouter de l'autre côté de la place.<sup>15°</sup> À  
vous entendre parler on dirait que c'est  
vous qui abbattez vous-même.<sup>16°</sup> À  
vous écouter rire on ne penserait pas  
que vous avez à plaindre.<sup>16°</sup> 2 ne faire  
dans pâté d'oeufs et coquilles.<sup>17°</sup> Où  
trouver l'argent pour cette enterprise.<sup>18°</sup>  
Je crois que vous passez bien de ne  
pas vous y embarquer.

Alas the love of women! it is known  
To be a lively and a fearless thing  
For all of them upon that die is written  
All of it is lost before each nothing more to bring  
To their but mockeries of past alone  
And their revenge is like the before spring  
Blade and quick, and crushed it at once  
Tortoise is there what can he do?

A thousand years hence

A thousand years hence if we could but  
be hold our planet doubtless we would  
not recognize it. The United States the  
mightiest Country on the globe will contain  
no less than five hundred million inhab-  
itants and her boundaries stretching  
from Labrador to Panama. Submarine  
Railways with coaches profiled by means  
of electricity trans porting passengers and  
freight from England to France from  
Gibraltar to Ceuta and from Constanti-  
nople to Scutari will have superseded  
locomotion by steam as horse power has  
long given place to it. The mighty  
desert of Sahara will doubtless be converted  
to sand inland and reaching from  
Kairouan on the east to Timbuctoo on the  
badans or the north to Kouka  
South Telescopos by means of which  
we shall distinguish seas  
and even people on  
the earth at time they are

habitable. on the other hand. microscopic  
with lenses so powerful that we may analy-  
ze the most minute particles of matter and  
and distinguish molecule from molecule-  
and atom from atoms. The grand catas-  
trophe of Niagara now. only a vast waste of  
water's. will thin doubtless be utilized to  
illuminate and heat our Northern and  
middle States. Heat conveyed in sub-ter-  
-nanean pipes to every house in our largest  
cities. New York will. a population of 15.  
million people and Chicago and Phil-  
adelphia following. not far behind.  
Marine Navigation will in a great mea-  
sure. supersede. Steam Navigation  
and there will there be a contest between  
and electricity but while these marvel-  
lous changes have taken place and  
of the globe has undergone many  
mighty transformations the  
sun will shine upon the  
this same moon. until  
what ever may a-

## The Believer's Hiding Place

Hail sovereign love that first began  
The scheme to rescue fallen man,  
Hail matchless, free, eternal grace,  
That gave my soul a hiding place.

Against the God that rules the sky,  
I fought with hands uplifted high;  
Despised the fullness of his grace,  
Too proud to seek a hiding place.

Inwreapt in dark Egyptian night,  
And a fond of darkness more than light,  
Madly I ran the sinful race,  
Secure, without a hiding place.

But lo, th' eternal council ran,  
Almighty love arrest the man;  
I felt the arrows of distress,  
And found I had no hiding place.

Birds of justice stood in view;  
To Sinai's fiery mount I flew,  
But justice cry'd with frowning face,  
This mountain is no hiding place.

But lo, a heavenly voice I heard,  
And mercy for my soul appear'd,  
She led me on in ways of grace,  
To Jesus Christ my hiding place.

Should storms of sevenfold thunder roll,  
And shake the globe from pole to pole,  
No thunder-bolt shall daunt my face,  
For Jesus is my hiding place.

On him almighty vengeance fell,  
That might have crush'd a world to <sup>hell</sup>,  
He bore it for his chosen race,  
And thus became their hiding place.

A few more rolling suns at most,  
Will land me safe on Canaan's coast,  
When I shall sing a song of grace,  
Safe in my glorious hiding place.

Major Andre

A thousand years hence

A thousand years hence if we could but  
be laid out doubtless we would  
not recognize it. The United States the  
one great country on the globe will contain  
no less than five hundred million inhab-  
itants and her boundaries stretching  
from Labrador to Panama. Submarine  
railways with coaches profited by mean  
of electricity trans porting passengers and  
freight from England to France from  
Gibraltar to Brazil and from Brazil to  
Sicily will have superseded  
locomotion by steam as horse never has  
turn given place to it. The mightiest  
part of Sahara will doubtless be covered  
and inclosed in a wall reaching from  
Cape Town on the east to Timbuctoo on the  
Gadames on the north to Rouka  
with Tiberias by means of which  
we will distinguish Scars  
and were we to be  
in that case they'd

habitable on the other hand microscope  
with lenses so powerful that we may analyze  
the most minute particles of matter and  
distinguish molecule from molecule.  
and atom from atoms. The grand catar-  
act of Niagara now only a vast waste of  
waters will then doubtless be utilized to  
illuminate and heat our Northern and  
middle States. Heat conveyed in subterr-  
anean pipes to every house in our largest  
cities. New York will a population of 15.  
million people and Chicago and Phil-  
adelphia following not far behind.  
Marine navigation will in a great meas-  
ure supersede steam navigation  
and then will there be a contest between  
and electricity but while these marva-  
lous have taken place and  
part of the globe has undergone  
mighty transformations the  
will shine upon the  
same mom. art

all living organisms whether simple or complex are capable of being resolved into two constituents matter and life. Throughout the entire animal and plant creation this is true from the lowest form of plant-life to the most elaborate and highly differentiated of all animals man. It has been conclusively shown that protoplasm is the physical basis of all life not life itself but something through which the vital force operates in all organisms yet altogether separable independent and distinct from it. Since this protoplasm is then common to all life in whatever form it may occur subjected to different and operating under different conditions it is

as though the body of the Potter baked and ornamented  
any clay separated by orifice and not  
on the commonest simple clod. If the  
life is then essentially material how  
e we to make the distinction and draw the

line of demarcation between the animal on the  
one hand and the plant on the other. If there is  
indeed such a line however small the breach may be  
which exists or is supposed to exist between the two there  
must necessarily be a distinct <sup>line</sup> and definite point where  
the one ends and the other commences. However difficult  
and almost impossible it may be to say  
where the blue light of the spectrum ceases and  
the green light begins yet although the one each  
overlaps and blends its self inseparably and with  
the other there must be a point beyond which although  
apparently the one excludes the other in the nature of  
the case of his distinct lines the one does not an

But we have said that the Doctrine of Biogenesis is accepted by many  
Biologists as true And we find our selves at the end of the line  
at a living mass of <sup>before us</sup> Protoplasm. No laws of Chemistry or Physics  
have explained the origin of life Must we not then in the very  
nature of the case conclude that its existence is due to a <sup>power</sup>  
superior to it as life itself is superior to the ordinary forces  
of nature which it rules. And finally what is its  
end. We have alluded to the dissolution of Protoplasm  
then its work is done <sup>the</sup> if Protoplasm is dissolved to the  
cessation the object of its existence has been fulfilled.  
~~it is no longer to~~ and its ceases to exist But as  
Science advances each day pushing back  
gaining ground and capturing new strongholds  
like a sun it us all ignorance. telling that  
time we must will come when we can <sup>view</sup> ~~take~~ a more  
intelligent understanding and a broader broader  
the time comes when we shall climb where we may  
view and form a higher standpoint and see a more  
intelligent understanding the beauty and the  
mystery of life

2

cannot extend & there is such a point as we have  
supposed what characteristics are to determine the to which  
side of nature the subject is to belong. In most cases  
it is <sup>and</sup> easily matter to determine. But at the border of the  
as we approach the border of each kingdom  
the difficulty of answering the question increases  
as the ~~border~~ <sup>we come</sup> ~~border~~ both both animal & plant  
are able to reproduce its kind and propagate  
its particular species if we assume say that the  
difference in chemical composition is to determine  
we find that nitrogen whose presence was supposed  
to characterize animal life we found that it is also  
found in the vegetable kingdom. If we <sup>assume</sup> say that  
sensibility is to be taken as proof of animal  
life we find that the protista are entirely  
destitute of sensibility and of a nervous  
system in its simplest form and although  
our investigation may have been correct  
our conclusion is untrue and our hypothesis  
necessarily collapses as and false and  
vulnerable. Or in default of finding a point of  
distinction are we to turn to the fungus which  
to day is all miles and perhaps a  
plant and which to-morrow exhibits the  
characteristic features of animal is this a plant  
or is it an animal Is it both of so we have  
find the most like we know the no is not  
neither this new and intermediate Kingdom

we agree to Hayes to connect it with the animal on the one hand and the plant on the other. The difficulty has been doubled which before was single. But since the basis of life is fundamentally the same in all along the line Protoplasm. He must leave our endless task of searching. But then it is immaterial to what animal or plant we resort for our basis of life. But the plant has the power of assimilating the constituents which under certain conditions when brought into chemical combination are protoplasm. This power the animal does not possess <sup>+ the power of dispensing them again to the animal</sup> ~~them possess~~. And since this division is ~~minutely~~ <sup>scarcely</sup> manifest clear and ~~refining~~ <sup>refining</sup> in all cases under all conditions are we then not justified in calling the dividing line all though in all cases not ~~real~~ <sup>real</sup> nor so clearly visible and although we may ~~ever~~ <sup>never</sup> be able to say where we cross it in our in this ~~natural~~ <sup>supra</sup> scumily perceptible and gradual transition from the one to the other? And now what is the origin of this ~~real~~ <sup>proto</sup> life and what its limitation? Modern Biology tells us that it

But what is the origin of protoplasm? If we subject it to chemical analysis we find it consists of C H O N. These four elementary bodies mixed form  $\text{CO}_2 \text{H}_2\text{O}$   $\text{NO}_3$  these are lifeless and dead. But when these are mixed according to the fixed and ~~the~~ chargeable laws of chemistry they form what the essential element and body of all animate ~~exist~~ <sup>exist</sup> as protoplasm.

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But after we have succeeded in marking a satisfactory and positive distinction between animal and plant life  
the bridge which we cross we find ourselves confronted  
with a apparently more formidable question than  
before. Can we ~~it is~~ easily distinguish between  
what we call dead matter and this or all in  
it there shall be draw the distinction between two  
dead matter and matter under the influence  
~~of~~ of moral force Before we had the  
life common to both plant and animal  
and were to ~~be~~ required to determine the point at  
which this force ceased to operate in a particular  
way in the one and commenced its operation  
in a different way in another In this case  
~~we are given~~ we required to determine  
whether this force ceased to exert its influence on matter  
and if so what relation dead matter  
sustains to that under the influence of life  
to the dead separated from the living by an chasm which  
supposed a impassable or is the one convertible into  
the other These are not as far as we know & we have  
absolutely no right to conclude whether not convertible  
one into the other The <sup>Biogenesis</sup> fact that there can be  
no such <sup>as</sup> life is almost recognized by  
all to be a <sup>Biogenesis</sup> Some of  
the most notable <sup>as</sup> who tell us <sup>as</sup> as science  
advanced that <sup>as</sup> or old was <sup>as</sup> suffered by  
some to be the best existing <sup>as</sup> the living and

3

as is daily being done by the chemists &  
not scarce each day to find a new road  
and pave the way to health by Bill of Mortality  
~~or~~ or one these organisms to furnish further ~~the~~ does  
it show that these organisms no matter what their nature or  
how simple of mind they are organisms at all belong  
to the side of matter influenced by life or spirit  
are not really organisms that they belong to the other  
side of the domain of dead matter and that this  
conclusion at which we so hasty and rashly jumped  
only serves to show the impotent inefficiency of the  
means at present at our disposal But what is life its  
origin and its end In speaking of protoplasm we have used the  
expressions "life" and "vital force" as synonymous; we can find no  
better illustration of the distinction between matter and force than that  
so admirably employed in by Dr Beale That form is not the mere and  
simple resultant of matter and force alone But that unless smiting  
besides the force employed direct it no form will result If this other  
second agency smiting else that force or akin and like it or is it  
smiting superior to it and directing and guiding and  
governing it Are not force and matter the tools of and Does  
not the form result from the way in which this director works?  
But if we consider life as a constructive force what conclusion  
do we arrive? If this previous conclusion be correct The relations between  
vital force and other forces of Nature are no more intimate than  
the relation of the will and directive <sup>power of the superior</sup> and constructive power of the  
mechanic and the steam power which propels his machine  
when equipped and ready for use There then do we

the result of common descent. In particular it results in its abnormal development. From among these two facts to get it seems reasonable to suppose that the necessarily induce a diminution of the capacity portion of the body part which affects the performance of the function function of all the organs of which necessarily is its particular function and since the whole body of the animal is but a collection of its organs and the daily routine life of the animal is but the quiet and harmonious operation of its organs it seems <sup>reasonable</sup> plus correct to assume that the body as a whole is formed and shaped by the conditions which surround it and that "natural selection from a purely zoological standpoint that the Doctrine of natural selection satisfies and explains - and the evolution of the higher from the lower forms of animal life and vice versa"

The four parts that make up the mechanism of the microscope are the eyepiece and objective lenses, the stage, the body tube, and the base. The stage holds the specimen slide, which is held in place by a stage clip. The body tube contains the eyepiece lens at the top and the objective lenses at the bottom. The base provides support and includes a stage height adjustment knob. The eyepiece lens magnifies the image formed by the objective lenses. The objective lenses are labeled with their magnification powers, such as 10x, 40x, and 100x. The eyepiece lens also has a magnification power, usually 10x or 15x. The total magnification is the product of the objective and eyepiece magnifications. For example, if the objective lens is 40x and the eyepiece lens is 10x, the total magnification would be 400x. The eyepiece lens is located above the objective lenses and is held in place by a stage clip. The objective lenses are located below the eyepiece lens and are held in place by a stage clip. The stage is a flat surface where the specimen slide is placed. The stage clip holds the specimen slide in place. The stage is held in place by a stage height adjustment knob. The stage height adjustment knob allows the stage to be raised or lowered. The stage height adjustment knob is located on the base of the microscope. The base of the microscope provides support and includes a stage height adjustment knob. The stage height adjustment knob allows the stage to be raised or lowered. The stage height adjustment knob is located on the base of the microscope.

Headquarters Corps of Cadets State College  
of Ky. Lexington Ky Dec 15<sup>th</sup> 1887.

Special Orders No 5

Cadet J. S. Ellis is hereby reduced to  
ranks 2<sup>o</sup> Corporal J. H. Bryant is hereby  
promoted to be sergeant of "B" Co ~~in~~ vice ~~of~~  
Sergeant Ellis reduced 3<sup>o</sup> Cadet Bryant.  
A is hereby promoted to be corporal of  
"B" Co ~~in~~ vice ~~of~~ Corporal Bryant I  
promoted

By order of Col Block.

J. A. Patterson adjt. Co of Cadets