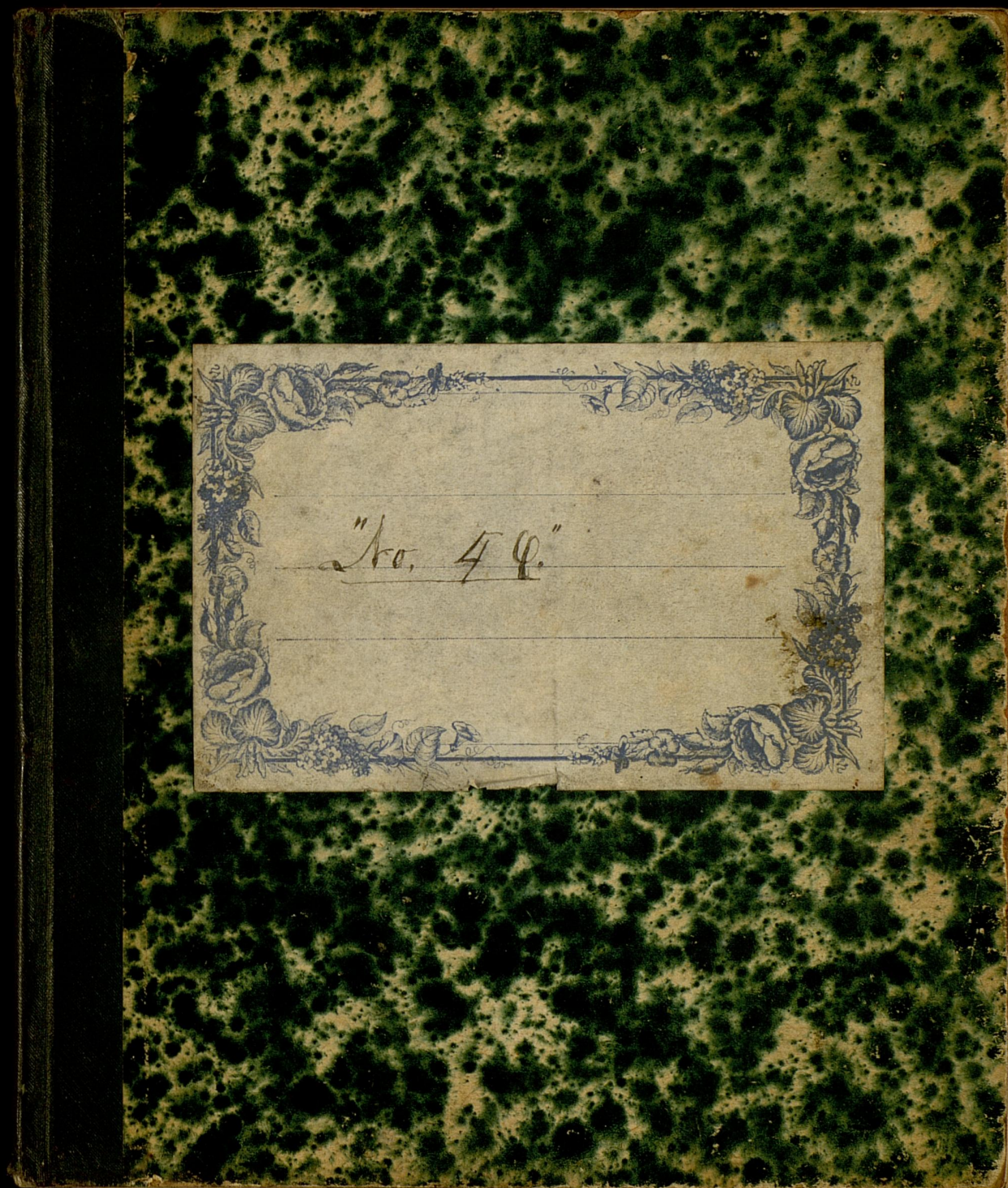




No. 4 Q.

98, by Miss Lee Barnough.

Monday. "(Sick)"

Mar. 20th, 1876.

Again I find before me a new journal with pure white leaves, which have to be filled with events that occur during my school life. This has been a very disagreeable day indeed. It has been snowing all day. I did not go to school to-day. I was sick.

Pa. went to the post office this evening and got the mail. We have had no company today.

Grandma is some better this evening. I had some very good candy this morning. Lou made it.

Pa. said the snow was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. ^{I. deep} this morning.

I would write a longer journal, but I am sick and can't sit up any longer.

Tuesday. (Sick) March. 21st, 1876.

The immovable wheel of time have borne us on to still the close of another day. Days glide into weeks, weeks into months, and time swiftly passes away. Mrs. Anderson was here this morning, a little while. Addie Thomas stopped at the gate this morning, as she was going to school.

Sadie went to the post office this evening, and got a letter for Sadie and Fannie. Mr. Cunningham came ~~home~~ back from Madison Monday. He said Fannie had a splendid "cider". I did not go to school to-day, I was sick. I have told you all the news, so I will close.

Wednesday.

March. 22nd, 1876.

"Mother Earth" is still wrapped in her soft fleecy mantle of spotless white, and therefore looks lovely. That "old sol" is casting upon her his most radiant smiles. I went to school to-day. Prof S^r C^o heard Algebra this morning, I did not miss any.

I went down to Mr. Kittrell's this evening. We had no visitors this ^{evening}, I was perfect in all of my to-day, with the exception of Grammar.

Mr. Patterson heard Bible this morning. I was not in it, some of the girls said it was very interesting. I went to the post office this evening but did not get any mail. I went down to Mr. Dobyas this morning.

Thursday.

March. 23rd, 1870.

While meditating quietly upon the past, and thinking of many sorrows, the thought of my dear Journal, and its many white pages, ran into my mind. So I will now try to write down the passing events of the day. Mrs Mitchell was here ^{morning} this ^{morning}. I went to the P. O. this evening, but did not get any mail. This has been a very disagreeable day. It has been snowing all morning. I took a music lesson to-day. I was perfect in all of my lessons this evening. I went down to Fizzie Dobyns this morning. Fannie Frank, Kate Barkley and Bettie Barlow went home this evening. Prof St. Clair heard Fifth Reader this afternoon. I do hope Savell get one hundred this week.

Friday.

March. 24th. 1870.

My Journal has just been corrected by Miss Lane, she gave me 98. Mr Patterson went to Paris this morning, Miss Lane taught in the chapel to-day. Prof St. Clair heard Fifth Reader this evening. We have had no company today.

Sadie went to the post office this evening, and got a letter for Sadie and Fannie. Mr. Cunningham came ~~home~~ ^{back} from Madison Monday. He said Fannie had a splendid "wedding". I did not go to school to-day, I was sick. I have told you all the news, so I will close.

Wednesday. March. 22nd, 1876.

"Mother Earth" is still wrapped in her soft fleecy mantle of spotless white, and therefore looks lovely. That "old sol" is casting upon her his most radiant smiles. I went to school to-day. Prof S^r C. Carr heard Algebra this morning, I did not miss any. I went down to Mr. Kittrell's this evening. We had no visitors this ^{evening}, I was perfect in all of my to-day, with the exception of Grammar.

Mr. Patterson heard Bible this morning. I was not in it, some of the girls said it was very interesting. I went to the post office this evening but did not get any mail. Lou went down to Mr. Dobyas this morning.

Thursday.

March. 23rd, 1876.

While meditating quietly upon the past, and thinking of many sorrows, the thought of my dear journal, and its many white pages, ran into my mind, so I will now try to write down the passing events of the day. Mrs Mitchell was here ^{morning} this morn.

I went to the P. O. this evening, but did not get any mail. This has been a very disagreeable day. It has been snowing all morning. I took a music lesson today. I was perfect in all of my lessons this evening. I went down to Fizzie Dobyns this morning.

Fannie Frank, Kate Barkley and Bettie Barlow went home this evening. Prof L^g Blair heard Fifth Reader this afternoon. I do hope I will get one hundred this week.

Friday.

March. 24th, 1876.

My journal has just been corrected by Miss Lane, she gave me 98. Mr Patterson went to Paris this morning, Miss Lane taught in the chapel today. Prof L^g Blair heard Fifth Reader this evening. We have had no company today.

We went to the P. O. this evening, I went down
to Mr. Rittels grocery this morning, as I was com-
ing home Willie Bears caught up with me, and
walked home with me, Miss Mary heard Gammas
this morning. Mrs. Judy's baby died today.

Saturday. March. 25th, 1876.

What a gloomy day this has been,
It looked so much like rain this evening. Aunt
Bettie and Miss Sue Barrough went to the funeral
today. I have studied nearly of my lessons for
Monday, I went to the P. O. this afternoon,
I believe no person has been here today, Aunt
Bettie and Mrs. Patterson went down to Mrs. Davis
this evening to see Mrs. Foster, she is some better.

I heard this evening, that Dr. Mitchell was sick.
Mrs. Oden is a great deal better this morning.

I went down to see Annie Davis a little
while today. I have told you all the news
that has occurred today. so I will close for
the present.

Sunday. March. 26th, 1876.

Another Sunday has passed away very rapidly. I did not go to church this morning. Lottie and Fannie went. This has been a lovely day. The sun has been shining so bright. Miss Anderson was here this morning, but did not stay but few minutes. Lou went down to Mrs. Simble's this evening. I saw Annie Vandevors and Jessie Lovely pass by here, few minutes ago. I guess they went down to Mrs. Simble's.

Lizzie Dobyns was here this evening. I heard today that they were looking for Mr. Tom Evans to die.

Monday. March. 27th, 1876.

This has been a tolerable pretty day. Miss. Mary heard Grammas this morning. I missed one. Fannie Evans was not at school today. Mary Walden and Lillie Hoover came back this evening. Prof heard Algebra this morning. Some one told me that Belle Wright was very sick. Mrs. Simble was here this morning. I took a music lesson this evening.

I went to the post office this morning.
Miss Sue taught in the chapel to-day. Mr Patterson
has not returned yet. Lucy Walcott came to school
to-day, for the first time ⁱⁿ ~~for~~ two weeks. I will
have to stop writing, and get my lessons for to-
morrow.

Tuesday. March. 28th, - 1876.

Well my friend before the day
closes, I will sit down and try to tell you
what has transpired for fear I will "lose sight
of it". I went down to Mr Woodward's this
evening. This has been a very disagreeable day.
It has been raining very hard all morning.
Prof St-Blair heard Fifth Reader this evening.
Fannie Lusk, Mattie Garrard and myself.
were laughing at something that happened in
class, and he remarked as Willie Thomas could not
get across the creek this evening. Mrs Patterson
heard Philosophy this morning. I went to the
P. O. this ~~morning~~ evening, but did not get a
ma

98. By Mr. Patterson.

Wednesday.

March. 29th, 1876.

In my "Chamber of Love". I find
myself seated this cold evening, for the purpose
of conversing with my dear friend Journal. I went
down by Mrs. Dobyns and Mr. Kittrell, this evening.

Dizzie Bear spent the evening with Lardie.

Yesterday evening. Miss Sue heard Lardie's
this morning. I did not miss any. I believe we
had no visitors today. This has been a lovely evening.
Mrs. Nettie Patterson is here now. I have such a long
lesson in Grammar to get for tomorrow.

You went down to Mr. Woodward's today.
Addie Thomas staid all night with Minnie Moore
last night.

Thursday. March. 30th, 1876.

I have just returned from
school, and I will now try to pen a few lines
in my diary. This has been a beautiful day,
but dreadful cold. Mrs. Patterson was here
this evening. I went to the Post Office

I went to the post office this morning.
Miss Sue taught in the chapel to-day. Mr Patterson
has not returned yet. Lucy Gilbert came to school
to-day, for the first time ⁱⁿ for two weeks. I will
have to stop writing, and get my lessons for to-
morrow.

Tuesday. March. 28th, 1876.

Well my friend before the day
closes, I will sit down and try to tell you
what has transpired for fear I will "lose sight
of it". I went down to Mr Woodwards this
evening. This has been a very disagreeable day.
It has been raining very hard all morning.
Prof St-Blair heard Fifth Reader this evening.
Samie Lunk, Mattie Garrard, and myself.
were laughing at something that happened in the
class, and he remarked us. Willie Thomas could not
get across the creek this evening. Mr Patterson
heard Philosophy this morning. I went to the
P. O. this ~~morning~~ evening, but did not get an
email

98. By Mr. Patterson.

Wednesday.

March. 29th, 1876.

In my "Chamber of Love" I find
myself seated this cold evening, for the purpose
of conversing with my dear friend Journal. I went
down by Mrs. Dobyns and Mr. Kittrell, this evening.
Dizzie Bear spent the evening with Lottie.
Yesterday evening. Miss Lee heard Lillian's
this morning. I did not miss any. I believe we
had no visitors today. This has been a lovely evening.
Mrs. Katie Patterson is here now. I have such a long
lesson in Grammar to get for tomorrow.

You went down to Mr. Woodwards, today.
Addie Thomas staid all night with Minnie Moore
last night.

Thursday. March. 30th, 1876.

I have just returned from
school, and I will now try to pen a few lines
in my diary. This has been a beautiful day,
but dreadful cold. Mrs. Patterson was here
this morning. I went to the post office

this evening, Prof S^r Blair heard Algebra this
morning. He put me to the board. Grandma is
sore today. I took a music lesson this evening.
Lou got a letter today from Mary M. Moffett.
I went down to Mrs Kittrell's this evening.
I went down to Mrs Trimbles this morning.
Mrs Patterson did not hear Philosophy today.

Friday. March. 31st, 1876.

dear Will my journal has just been
corrected, and I got ninety eight. (98). Mrs Patterson
corrected it. Lou and myself took a walk this
evening. I went to the P.O. this morning.
and got the mail. Aunt Sue Mitchell was here
today. She came to see Grandma, Prof S^r Blair,
heard Fifth Reader this evening. We had the usual
Reading class, to read against us. Miss Mary,
heard Grammar this morning. She kept us
until the dinner bell rang. Aunt Bettie
and Lucie went down to Mrs Trimbles
to night. I would write a longer journal but have
not time.

Saturday.

April. 1st, 1874.

This has been a beautiful day indeed. The sun has been shining so brightly all day. This is the first day of April. Lou thought she would ^{this morning} ~~ask~~ ^{ask} us, she called all of us to breakfast before it was ready, but no one would not go. We knew breakfast was not ready because it was so early. Mrs Montague and Mrs Odens were here this afternoon. I think Grandma is some better today. Lizzie Bean was here this evening. I went over to Mrs Pattersons this evening. Bettie Rogers asked me to ask Aunt Lou if she could come over here. I asked her she said yes.

Sunday. April. 2nd, 1874.

I did not go to church this morning. Aunt Bettie and Lizzie went. I cannot write my finger hurts so bad I can scarcely write at all. Bettie Rogers washed it (my finger) yesterday evening. This has been an awful cloudy day. Aunt Bettie looked for Mr Anderson this morning, to spend the day.

but she did not come. Aunt Bethe and Lizzie are
going to church tonight if it does not rain. Lizzie Weston
went to Paris Gayley and has not returned yet.
Mrs. Maupin came down this evening. Mrs. Beane
sent Grandma some potato pie for her dinner.
She (Grandma) said it was splendid. I will have
to quit writing, for my fingers pain me very bad.

Monday. April 3rd, 1876.

Well the first thing on
docket is my sweet heart picture in my pocket.
This has been a very warm day indeed. Mrs.
Mitchell spent the day evening with Aunt
Bethe. This evening. Miss Lane heard
arithmetic this morning. She put Mollie -
Woodford and myself to the board. You need not
expect me to write a long journal, for my
fingers are so weak that I can scarcely hold my
pen. Lizzie Weston arrived this afternoon also
Alla Parney. Pa went to the C. O. this evening.
Miss Mary heard Grammar this morning.

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Wednesday.

Apr. 4th, 1876.

The lovely hours of evening have come and has clasped its enright hand on time. We should grasp every moment that passed, that we may be hurried in that we prefer.

We went to the P. O. this ^{evening}, but did not get any mail. I got a new pair of shoes to-day.

My fingers are better this evening. Mrs. Adams was here this morning. Prof. St. Clair heard Fifth Reader this evening. I did not miss any.

Mrs. Bettie sent for Dr. Mitchell this evening to come up and see Grandma. She (Grandma) is a great deal worse. Mollie Worthington received a letter from Annie Glover this morning as

Lizzie Dwyer said. I went down to Mrs. Brown's to-day. I took a "music lesson" this evening. Addie Thomas was not at school to-day. Willie W. said she was sick.

I have told you all the news. So I will close.

Wednesday;

April, 5th, 1876,

The little clock on the mantle admonishes me that it is time for me to retire, but I cannot go until I write a few lines in my journal. A snow has occurred today. Grandmother seems to be no better this morning. Mrs. Bean and Mrs. Oden were ^{here} this evening. Pa went to the P. O. this morning, but did not get any mail. I went down to Mrs. Pitts' today. Miss Mary heard Grandmother this morning. Aunt Sue Mitchell was here last night and sat until bed time. Mr. Patterson is going to correct the teacher's journals tonight.

Thursday, 10th, July 1876. April 9th, 1876.

Thursday has come again, with all its brilliant sunshine. Aunt Lattie and Budie took a walk this evening.

Gov and myself went down to Mrs. Linscomb's tonight. I went to the "P. O." this evening. Mr. Patterson is going

to examine the Philosophy class to-morrow,
therefore I will have no lessons to recite
except Grammar. Miss Mary said she was
going to make those recite that was rec'd in
Philosophy. Gerina Snoddy is sick now.
Sizzie Bean was here this morning.
I took a music lesson this evening. The name
of the piece was "Gaily Belle."

Friday,

April 7th, 1876.

Well, journal I must say, that I
think you are a great deal of trouble. I am excited now
for the purpose of filling your blank page and
with nothing much to write about. My journal
has just been counted by Julia Ford, and she gave
one one hundred (100). I was very much surprised
when I saw my journal, because I was not expecting
a perfect mark. Mrs Patterson examined the Philosophy
class to-day, some of them stood a very good examination,
and some did not. Mrs Barnes was here this morning.
Ludie and myself arose very early this morning, and took

a long walk. We went by for Lizzie Beane but she was
not up. I went to the post office this evening.
Fannie Fank staid all night with Fannie Brown
last night. This has been a beautiful day. It has been so
warm. Journal what do you think I got one hundred.
in every thing except "Fifth Reader" this week I got 99
in that.

Saturday.

April. 8th. 1870.

I have again gathered together
my existing materials and have taken
my accustomed seat for the purpose
of having a short conversation with
my Journal. Mrs Beane, Lizzie, Belle Wright
and Lizzie Morton were here this evening.
I went to the post office this morning
but did not get any mail for my self.
I went down to see Mrs Mitchell
this afternoon. Lou and myself went
down to Mrs Fairbanks's to night.
My pen ^{writes} is so bad. I will have to close

Sunday.

April, 7th, 1876.

Another beautiful and warm day has nearly drawn to a close. And it finds me at my accustomed ^{seat} for the purpose of conversing with my dear Journal. Fannie and myself went to church this morning. Lizzie Dobyns called on us and made us wait for her.

These are three young girls, from Paris today. (viz.) "Mrs. Havelle, Mrs. Abbott and Mrs. Web." Fannie and myself are talking about taking a walk. Mrs. Abbott was here to see Sadie this evening.

Monday, April, 10th, 1876.

This evening birds are seated with the dear ones at home, all around me chattering away so loud that I hardly can write. I went down to Mrs. Dr. Mitchell's this evening. Grandama is a great deal worse today. Sadie went up to Lizzie's this morning. I went down to Mrs. Mitchell's this evening.

I went to the post office today but did not get
any mail for myself. I got three letters for Pa,
General what do you think, and old mrs came around
playing on some kind of ^{an} organ, I was
standing in the door, she came along & asked
me if I wouldnt like to hear some music,
I said yes, she commenced playing, but he acted
so funny he scared me, and when he was nearly through
he commenced coming closer to me, and I left, and
he stood there until he got through.

Tuesday. April 11th, 1876,

This has been one of the
warmest days we have had this spring,
Aunt Carr Northcut spent and Cousin
Ladie Glarsby spent the day with
us today, they havent been here for ^{some} years
before, I went home with Winnie
yours to night, when I got to school
this evening, it was taken up.
Grandma is not much better than

100, "Lena Limble."

she was yesterday. Aunt has said Cousin
May was very sick. She thinks she ^{will not} live
long. I went down to the grocery & at noon
we got some lemons and sent to her (May)
also some candy for Cousin Lottie's baby.

Wednesday, April 12th, 1870.

O! dear me, is it possible
that this is Wednesday. This week has
passed away very rapidly. Mrs. Bear
and Lizzie were here this morning.
Aunt Bettie received a letter this evening.

I took ^{music} lessons this morning.

Peg heard Algebra to-day. Lottie Shack-
elford came back this morning.

Mrs. Martin Barron was here this eve-
ning to see Lennie. Grandma is worse to-day.

Dr. Mitchell was here this morning. Aunt
Bettie sent for him again this evening.
"Miss Mary hears Geese in the
evening now." Two young gentlemen

from Mr & Sterling were here to night,
to call on Dudie and Fannie. They were
I think it was ^{Walter} Mr & Lee and the
White, Willie Bean was here also.

Thursday,

April, 13th 1870.

This has been a very
disagreeable day indeed. It has been
raining all day. Dr Mitchell was here this
morning to see Grandma. She is no better.
Miss Mary, heard Grandma this evening.
I wrote a new duetto this evening. Fannie
Barrow is going to play it with me.

We had a severe thunder storm to night.

We thought it struck the house. I was
almost frightened to death. Lulu went
to the C. & O this evening. Aunt Bettie wrote
to Uncle John today. Prof S. H. Blair heard
Lafth Reader this morning. I did not miss
any. The band is practicing straight,
Gloria Shub was not at school today.

Friday.

April. 14th, 1874.

This has been a very cloudy day. It looked so much like rain this morning. I got 100 in journal this week. Mrs. Mitchell and Mrs. Dobyns were here this evening. Grandma is a little better than she was yesterday. I did not recite Arithmetic this morning. Mrs. Patterson has been practising the chimes all morning. They were looking for old Mrs. Brown to die today. Fannie came up to the Institute and told Lizzie Brown something. Lizzie thought her book done and went down to Mrs. Brown's without ^{any} permission.

Saturday.

April. 15th, 1874.

What a pretty day this has been. Lizzie Dobyns and Daisy were here this morning. They brought Grandma some jelly. Mrs. Bean and Mrs. Maria were here this evening. I went to the P. O. today, and got Fannie a letter from ^{one of} her friends in

Madison, Grandma is worse today. Journal I
feel so sad tonight. "Audie and Fannie went to
church to night with Lizzie Bean." The girls
went to Mr. Sterling this evening, to have
their pictures taken, Aunt Sue was here today,
Dr. Mitchell was here this evening.

Sunday, April 16th, 1876.

This has been a very
pretty evening, Mrs. Barrow, and Mrs. Lydnes
were here this evening. Journal what do
you think? Fannie Glover, was down this
afternoon; she brought Elba, I ^{was} ~~was~~ ^{surprised} ~~surprised~~
to see her, she stopped here while, then went down
to see Lizzie Dobson, she (Fannie) looks so fat
and well. "Fannie and Fannie are going ^{over} to
Madison, in May." Mrs. Bean and Mrs.
Fairbairn were here this evening. Also
Mrs. Mitchell. "Grandma seems to be a
little better, this evening. She ate something this
evening. Mary Gorman is going to spend the day,
with Audie to-morrow."

Monday,

April, 17th, 1886,

This has been a very cold day indeed, Aunt Sue Mitchell, Laura Winston and Mollie Gorman spent the day with us today. Miss Lane heard Faithful's this morning. Dr. Mitchell was here this evening to see Grandma. She is not any better. Lou went to the P. O. to-day but did not get any mail. Mrs. Odew and Fizzie Bean were here this evening. Journal I have a secret to tell you but I could not tell you now. Ella Glover is on the sick list to-day. I took a music lesson to-day. The name of the piece was "Beautiful Isle of the Sea". It is a duette, I play it with Annie Brown. Miss Mary heard Gramma this evening. I did not miss any.

This has been a very pretty day. Journal I have no more news to tell you, so I will close for to night.

Meg, "birth day."

Tuesday,

April, 18th, 1870

Does it ever possible that this is my "birth day." This has been a ^{very} pretty day, although, rather cool. Miss Sue Burroughs and Lizzie Bean were here this afternoon. Grandma seems to be so much better today. I had received such a handsome work box this evening for a birth day present. Sadie gave it to me. I appreciate it so highly because she gave it to me. Mr. Patterson said every scholar ~~for~~ that sat in his room, had to hand in a piece for the paper by Thursday, or he would make up a vile - a piece in school. Mr. Gaimble was here this evening. I went to the P.O. this evening & got a letter for Sadie and Aunt Bettie. I went down to Mrs. Brown's to-night.

I will have to close for ^{this} present.

102.

Wednesday, April, 19th, 1876.

I went down to Mrs. Brown's this morning. They said they were looking for old Mrs. Brown to die every minute. Dr. Mitchell was here to see Grandma this evening. She (Grandma) is no better.

I went to the post office this evening but did not get any mail. Miss Lane heard Arithmetic this morning, she got so vexed at Emma Collins and Annie Hamby. Cousin S. Harrington and Nellie were here this evening. I will close and try to write my essay for tomorrow.

Thursday, April, 20th, 1876.

When you are ready for a "confab." with your old friend Annie I wonder if I were to have you, who would take up with you. Cousin Ed Kemper was here this evening, also Mrs. Jady.

and Mrs Gairnble. I went to the
post office to-day, but did not get any
mail. Prof S^t Clair heard Fifth Reader
this ^{evening} morning. I was perfect in
all my lesson today. Grandma is
a little better this evening. Prof S^t Clair
and Mrs Cliff Gordon were invited
up to Mrs. Beers this evening, to
play "Looquet."

Friday, April, 21st, 1870.

Mrs Journal has just
been corrected by Lena Gairnble. she gave
me 100. Mrs Barington and Ellie
Schroder were here this morning.
I went to the post office this evening &
got a letter for Lachie. Miss Harris-
Salboth was here this evening, also
Billy Moberly. Grandma is a
little better today. Mr Patterson has been
practising the chimes all morning,

Saturday,

April 22nd, 1876,

This has been such a gloomy day. I went down to Mrs. Brown this evening. She is sick in bed. Dr. Hatchwell was here this evening, also Mrs. Bean. Sarah went down to Mrs. Dobyns this afternoon. I went to the Post Office today, but the stage had not come. I saw Miss Frankie Ford's elton go by here while ago. I wonder what do you think I have not looked at a horse for showday.

Sunday,

April 23rd, 1876.

~~It is~~ This has been a very disagreeable day. It has been raining off and on nearly all day. Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Monaghan were here this evening. To see Aunt Bettie. Abbie Gorman and Lillie, spent the evening with Fannie. Fizzie. Bean came down and tried to get them to go to church, but they said

it was so late, Mrs. Mitchell was here this
afternoon. I went down to Mrs. Barnis
this evening. I did not go to church this
morning, because I thought it was going to
rain. Old Mrs. Barnis is little better this eve.

Monday.

April 24th 1876.

As the duties of another day
are ended, I have stolen ^{out} from my every
compassions, to have a long conversation
with my old friend. This has been a
lovely day, although the wind is rather
high. Mrs. Scholer and Mrs. Beane
were here this evening. Grandmother
is a little bit better this morning.

Miss Mary heard Grammar today.

Mrs. Patterson went to Paris this morning.
+ Miss Gail sang in the chapel. Sarah
went up to see Lizzie this evening.
I've went to the P.O. but did not get
any mail. It is getting dark and I must close.

Tuesday.

April: 25th, 1876.

Another pleasant day has drawn rapidly to a close, and I am seated here in my little room all alone trying to record a few lines in my diary.

This has been a beautiful day. The sun has been shining so brightly all day.

Lois went to the post office this evening, but did not get any mail. Carrie M^{rs} Blue and Ella Glover were here this evening. Mr Patterson came back this evening. Miss Lane taught in the Chapel today. I went down to Dr Mitchell's at noon, to get some "medicine" for Grandama. She is no better. Miss Mary did not hear Grandama this evening. I went down to Mr Little's this morning. Flora was not at school today. Mrs Brown is no better so Fannie Dick says. Mrs Smith and Cousin Jet M^{rs} Daniel were here today.

Wednesday.

April, 26th, 1874,

After preparing all my lessons for to-morrow, I now sent myself for the purpose of having a short conversation with my Journal. Mrs. Patterson is going to let all the girls go home that went to, to-morrow, Emma Sawdely is going home with Emma Hollins I believe. Miss Jane Burroughs went home this evening. Miss May is going to-morrow. Mrs. P. is going to hear her classes. Mrs. Judy and Mrs. Smith were ^{here} this evening. I now went to the P. O. today. Fizzie Bean was here this evening. Prof. S. M. Blair gave us such as heret lessons in Algebra for to-morrow. Grandmother is a great deal worse today. Journal I expect I will go home with Bethie Rogers, Friday.

Thursday. April, 27. 1874.

Well Journal is it possible
that Monday is the 1st day of May.
This has been a very warm day indeed,
Nearly all the girls went home this
morning, Prof S. Blair heard Algebra
to-day I was perfect in it. This day brings
bad news to every one. Old Mrs. Brown
and Mrs. Abbott died this morning,
They will be buried tomorrow evening,
Dr. Mitchell was here this morning,
Grandma seems to be a little easier than
she was this morning morning. Mrs.
Bean and Mrs. Odell were here today,
Friday. April, 28th, 1874.

Mrs. Patterson dismissed
school this morning, so that he could
get to go to the burying. I believe
we have had no company today.
for a "rarety", I went down to Dr.

Whitchell's this evening. Emma Sandoz
went home with Lou Belle Collins
this evening. I went to the post-office
this morning, & got a letter for Aunt
Bettie. Prof S. Wain heard Algea
to-day. Mrs Patterson did not correct the
Journal this morning. I went to the
burying this evening. There were a
great many there.

Saturday.

April, 29th, 1876.

This has been one of the
prettiest days this month. Journal &
did not sleep very much last night.
I got up ~~last~~ at 2 o'clock and
sat up until daylight with Sadie.
She ~~looked~~ ^{seemed} like she would go crazy
with the "neuralgia." Mrs Bean
was here this morning. I went
down to Mrs Grimble's this
evening. Mr ^{was} Barrie and Colbolt

were here tonight. So went - to the
post-office this evening but did not
get any mail. Grandma seems to
be a little better. I must close,
Sunday, April 30th, 1876.

Daylight has nearly changed
into darkness, & before it has entirely changed
I will try and write down the passing
events of the day. Mrs. Anderson, cousin
Mary Harrington and Allie Scholer
spent the day here today. I went to
Sunday school this morning. I have not
looked at Arithmetic for a while,
but some of the girls said Friday that
their would not be any, to school.
Grandma is worse today. We heard
this morning that ~~Grandma's~~ brother was
about to die. I went down to Dr.
Whitcomb's this evening but he was
not there.

Monday.

May, 1st, 1876.

This is the 1st day of May,
and a very cold day at that. Mrs. Patterson
did not have any school today. I went
down to Dr. Mitchell's this evening,
but he was not there. We went
to Paris. Betty Rogers came back this
morning, saying that Cousin Eliza
Northcut was some better. Grandmother
is as better today. I believe all of
the girls came back this evening. I
went up to Mrs. Beane's at noon.
Mrs. Patterson and Prof. Blair
went to Paris this morning.
Mrs. Brown was here this evening to
see Grandmother. This has been a beautiful
day. I went to school this morning
and found out there would be no school
and I came home. I went to the
post office & got Aunt Beth's new Magazine.

Tuesday.

May 2nd, 1876.

This has been such a gloomy day.
I went to school today as usual, but
did not recite all of my lessons perfectly.
Mrs. Patterson was here this evening.
Grandma is a great deal worse today.
I went down to Mrs. Kittells this evening.
Prof. Stillman heard Algebra this morning.
I missed over ^{most} all of the girls have returned
except Lillie Shackelford. I wish I
^{had} some good news to write, but I
have not anything at all. I don't much
expect that I can fill the page. I
went to the post-office but did not
get any mail. I have such hard lessons
to get for tomorrow. Lillie is making a
basket for Bettie Rogers. It is so pretty.
So it is supper time, and I have told
you all the news. I will close.

Wednesday.

May. 3rd, 1876.

Another beautiful day has drawn to a close very rapidly, and I am seated in my "chamber of love" for the purpose of having a short conversation with my journal. Mollie Worthington and Fannie Shackelford came back this evening. I sent to the P. O. this evening but did not get any mail for myself.

Grandma is no better today. Belle Wright sent her note over for Sadie to see. She (Sadie) thinks it is beautiful. I was perfect in all of my lessons today. Mrs. Mollie Beers and Lizzie were here this morning. Dr. Whitcomb was here this evening to see Grandma. The v. Pattersons practised the choir some today. Some of the girls got these pictures this evening. Willie Shropshire's is splendid.

Thursday Eve: May, 4th, 1876.

While seated all alone
this beautiful evening, thinking of the past,
and weaving bright visions of the future,
I at last thought of my dear journal
and its many blank pages. So I immediately
arose and got it - & - got down another
chapter of my life. Nothing new and
marvellous has occurred that I should be
so ready to write, but diaries must
be written whether anything new has occurred
or not. Mrs. Mitchell and Mr. Billie Hobbs
were here this evening. Aunt Lou
was here this evening. Grandma is
now better today. Mr. Patterson said it would
be decided to move who would get the
"Valdictory," I do hope ^{my} Brother Samlth -
will get it. - I went to the post office
this evening & got a letter for Lucia.
I have half of the. I will close for the present,

Friday,

May, 6th, 1876.

Well favored I thought I would stop writing diaries, but Mr. Patterson said we had to continue it. This has been a very pretty day indeed. The sun has been shining as brightly all day. Grandmother is worse today. Dr. Mitchell was here this

afternoon. I went to school this morning and the first thing I heard, was Mary Waldron got the "Malediction" and Miss Bertha Smith the "Salutation". I was very glad that Bertha received next at the highest honors if not the ^{highest} first.

Saturday,

May, 8th, 1876.

Is it possible that another Saturday has come and gone, and it finds me seated in Aunt Bettie's room trying to write down what has transpired this beautiful beautiful day. Fizzie Beard was here this

evening, she is making a beautiful
"card holder". I went over to see Bertie
Butler and Bettie Rogers this morning.
I went down to Dr. Whitchell's this
evening, also at the P. O. So it is
late, I will close.

Sunday, May, 8th, 1886.

The last rays of the departing
sun, are falling on yonder wall, scattering
every farewell to earth, and earthly things.
Nothing new and marvelous has transpired
this lovely day. I did not go to church
this morning, because it looked so much
like rain. but this has been a lovely
evening. There are so many "Paris
boys" in town this evening. I would
I wanted to go to church so back to night,
but had no one to go with me.
Mr. Ben Redmond was here this afternoon
to see Sadie. Lizzie Beaman was here also.

Monday: May. 7th, 1876.

Our week we go. Another day of school life is nearly gone, and "Old Sol" hides his face from us. I will try to write another chapter in my book of life. I went to school very early this morning as usual, and the girls were eating their breakfast. I believe I recited all of my lessons perfectly to-day, with the exception of Fifth Reader. I missed one. Grammar is so much worse to night. Aunt-Betty wants to send for the D^r. Journal I have such hard reviews for to-morrow. As it is bedtime and I am sleepy, I will close.

Tuesday: May. 8th, 1876.

"Old Sol" came out again to-day giving us some of his sweet radiant smiles. I am always glad to welcome him. I recited Grammar

this evening. Miss Mary said part of
the class had to stay in. Mrs Beard was
here this evening. Grandma is no better
this evening. Belle Right and Lizzie Gates
said they were coming over here after
school. Dr Mitchell was here this evening
to see Grandma. I went to the post-
office this afternoon but did not get
any mail for myself. I went down
to Annie Brown's this morning.

Wednesday: - May. 9th, 1876.

While seated all alone this
beautiful evening, thinking of the past
and weaving bright visions for the future,
I chanced to cast an eye upon the table
where God was lying, and then I knew
my task was not finished, so I have
concluded to make it complete. Miss Mary
heard Grandma this evening some of
she did not finish hearing it, and she

made the class stay in. Grandmother is a little
easier than she was this morning. Dr
Fitchell was here this evening. I went to
the post office this evening after school, but
did not get any mail. Miss Bertha Smith,
Lanny McElhiney, Mary Walden, Lizzie Dobson
and Kate Barkley are writing the paper now.
Miss Maggie Lard has not gone "home" yet.
Thursday. May 16th, 1876.

Bright and beautiful indeed
has been the day now past and gone. It is so
warm, I think I feel assured that it will rain
before long. Fannie Glover and Virgil stopped
here a few minutes as they were going home.
I was so glad to see her. Mary Walden went home
this morning. Prof S^r Blair went to Mayville
yesterday evening. Therefore we will not recite
Algebra nor Fifth Reader today. Mrs Odum was
here this afternoon. Grandma is no better.
I went down to Mrs Barron this morning.

Friday Eve:—

May, 13th, 1876.

Another week of school life has
flowed down the "river of time", and ere "Old Sol"
hides his face behind the western horizon,
I will try to pen a few lines in my diary.
Mr. Patterson did not correct the Journal's
this morning, but he made out the reports
Grandma is better today, than she has
been for some time, Otto Bean was here
this evening. Mr. Patterson has been
practising the choir all day. Prof. S. L. Blair
returned back this evening about day light.

Sat Saturday, - May, 13th, 1876.

India had the parlor
cleaned up this morning after the ball,
Cousin Mary Harrington spent the day here
today, she said Aunt Sam wanted come to
see Grandma, but she had nothing to ride.
Dr. Mitchell was here this morning to see
Grandma, she is worse today, I went to

the post office this evening but did not get
any mail. Fannie Parrot and Mattie Garwood
are going to stay all night with Fannie Brown
to night. I know they will have a nice time.
I went down to Mrs Dobyns store this evening.
Well I thought this morning that I would
prepare my clothing and lessons for Monday,
but I have been so busy, I haven't had time.

Sunday, - May. - 14th, 1870,

After sitting here a long while
I have concluded to write my journal. Nothing
new or marvelous has transpired, today
never the less I must write something.
I attended church this morning, there
were a good many there. Mrs. Eliza Brown
and Martin were there this afternoon.
Mrs. "Bottles" was in town this evening.
Sizzie Beard was here this morning.
Grandma is no better today. Fannie and I
saw Jennie White at church today.

Monday: —

May, 15th, 1876.

Monday, has come and almost-gone,
and it finds me seated in my little room
for the purpose of revising my dear old Journal,
Dr Mitchell was here this evening
Grandma is so much worse.

This has been a very warm day indeed
I took a good piece this evening. It was
"Oo the beautiful blue daroobe." It is
beautiful, Minnie Moore, was here & soon
to get a dress cut. Journal, I thought
something about going to the "kicnic"
Saturday, if it is a pretty day.

Mrs. Patterson was here today, Mrs. P.
has been practicing the choir all morning.
I went down to Mrs. Brown's this
evening. Journal I am trying to think
of something to write, but they all are
talking so much, that it is impos-
sible.

Wednesday, May, 22nd 1876.

Well is it possible that I have to start back to school again. I did not go but one day last week, on account of Grandmother being so sick. Grandmother died Friday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock. I never in my life ~~see~~ took any body's death so hard. It nearly killed me to part with one I have loved so long, and to think that we are to be parted, perhaps forever. ~~Her~~ "Funeral" was preached Saturday, by Mrs. Ladd, about 10 o'clock, and buried about half past 1. This has been a tolerable pretty day.

Thursday, May, 23rd 1876.

Aunt Bettie has all her stairs torn up. We are going to put down new carpets, and have a regular cleaning. Alice Scott stopped school today. Uncle John McOfferson started home this yesterday morning. I sent ⁱⁿ the P. O. today. President has been practis-

the choir this morning, "Aunt Lou Patterson"
was here this evening. Mrs Lee heard
Aithineic this morning. I did not miss
any. Miss Mary. said if we made one mistake
in harmonies, she was going to stand us up in
the floor, and make us stay in besides.

Wednesday, May, 24th, 1886.

This has been a very pretty
day. I went to school today as usual.
Aunt Sarah Mitchell, and Mrs Dobyns sat around
at bedtime to night, ^{with us} Katie Scott was here
this evening to get a dress cut. Mrs
Lee excused Aithineic today, on account of
Mrs Lee wanting the choir. May Holden taught
in the chapel today. I went to the Post-
office this evening but did not get any mail.

Prof Larkin heard Algebra this morning.
I think I was perfect in it.
We are now getting nearly all cleared up.
As I have told all the news I will close.

Thursday. May. 25th. 1876.

This has been a very hot day. The sun shone a little at noon. Belle Right-
Siggie Horton were here this evening. Belle wants
Aunt Bettie to make her "white dress" for the
concert. So we went to the post office this
evening. Fannie Barron & her husband and L.
took a walk. Late this evening, when I
got back supper was over. Alice Scott
was here this morning, also Aunt Lou P.
Miss Mary. heard Garmus today, she kept
some of the girls out. I must close for this time.

Friday. May. 26th. 1876.

Well Mr. Patten did not
correct the journals this morning. He has
been practicing the choir all day. Prof
S. H. Blair went to Paris this morning on
the "stage," also Alva Severney, Sarah Cartwright
and her mother was here to-day.
Fannie Piper taught for Prof S. H. Blair.

today and Mary Walden for Mrs Patterson.

I went to the P. O. this afternoon.

What do you think, Journal. Prof is going to examine our Algebra class Monday.

Miss Bertha and Susan Carby went away this evening on the stage.

Saturday. - May 27th, 1876.

Saturday has come again.

I arose very early this morning and went down and helped "iron" and then have been studying Algebra all day. I commenced at the first of the book and went over to the 173 page. Mrs Barnes and Miss Sumner were there last night, also Lizzie Dobyns. This has been a very disagreeable evening. It has been thundering, lightning and raining nearly all evening.

I went to the P. O. today but did not get any mail. I received a letter from Katie Prattiff yesterday.

Sunday.

May. 28th. 1876.

Lon and I went to church this morning. Cousin May Harrington and Cousin Strother spent the day here today. This has been a very pretty day, with the exception of this evening. It commenced sprinkling a little bit, but it soon quit. Lizzie Beane was down here this afternoon, but did not stay very long, on account of some company coming in. I went clear through Algebra yesterday and today.

Monday. May. 29th. 1876.

"Old Sol" has been shining very brightly all day. Prof S. C. Blair, examined our Algebra class today. Miss Sue and all the girls said we stood a splendid examination. There wasn't any of the girls that missed in the questions. I did not miss any of the examples. (Belle Wright and Lizzie Horton were here this evening,

Tuesday: May. 30th. 1876.

This has been a lovely day. I believe we had no visitors to-day with the exception of Belle Wright and Lizzie Boston, they were here this morning. I went down to Dr. Mitchell's office this evening, but he was out at home, also to the P.O. but did not get any mail. Miss Mary herb Grammer this evening I did not miss any. Laurie Emby, received a letter this evening stating that her Grandpa was dead she seemed to take it very hard.

Wednesday, May. 31st. 1876.

This is the last day of May. O! how I do dread for June to come. I heard this evening that Fannie Darrup Sydnor was dead I don't know whether it is or not. I do hope it isn't. I like her

so much. Aunt Lou was here this
morning. Belle Wright's dress is done.
I think it is just beautiful. Bettie
Rogers looked for her Pa today but
he did not come. Miss Sue examined
Auntie's teeth this morning. I did not
miss any.

Thursday. -- Jan. 1st 1876.

Is it possible that
Jane has come at last. This has been
a very gloomy and rainy day. The Patten
has been practicing the choir all day.
Aunt Lou was here this morning.
Lizzie Dobyns went to burying.
She said Mrs. Sydney took Annie's
death so hard. Arthur Harding
preached her funeral. Lou went
to the P. O. this evening but did
not get any mail. Bettie Rogers looked
for her Pa today, but he did not come.

Friday. June, 2nd, 1876.
Every

Monday.

September 11th / 1876.

Well Journal after a delightful vacation. I have to start to school again. I dread it very much indeed. I am going to school to Auntie, she only has six scholars, but is expecting more every day. This has been a very gloomy day indeed. Cousin Sam's daughter Cousin Belle Worthington and Josie Monk were here this evening. I went to the post-office this afternoon but did not get any mail. Journal I will now tell you what I study. Philosophy, Algebra, Latin, Greek, Grammar, Geography, and Bible. I went down to Mr. Harris' this evening. He has commenced teaching ^{school} this evening, in Mrs. Reeves' house. He only teaches young gentlemen. As I have told you all the news that has happened through the day, and it is getting late. So I will close."

44. By. Sudi. B.

Yesterday.

September 12th. 1876.

What a gloomy day this has been! I went down in the school room this evening, as usual; but did not recite all of my lessons perfectly. As it is now I will have to stop writing for a while. I went down to Mrs. Harris's this afternoon. Aunt Fetter went out calling this evening. I believe we have had no visitors to-day, for a rare.

Journal, nothing new nor marvelous has transpired to-day. Fannie Burns was up here this evening after school. Lizzie Beers was here, at the gate, a little while, this evening. I went to the post office this evening but did not get any mail. I went down to Mrs. Simble's to-day but did not stay very long. I went down town this evening and bought some 'Feet'. I will close for the evening.

Wednesday. September 19th 1876.

Day by day passes away & I am seated by the side of my little table trying to think of something to write, so in years gone by I can look back over these few pages and see how I enjoyed myself while a school girl. This has been a beautiful day indeed. The sun has been shining so brightly all day. I went down to the Harries this evening. I also went to the post-office after school but did not get any mail. I believe I was perfect in all of my lessons today. I believe we have had no company. I went down to town at noon for Aunt Bettie, to get some "machine oil," Journal I believe ^{the people} are talking about, ^{getting up} another school in town. As the "sun" is going down and I have all of my lessons to learn for tomorrow, I will lay my Journal aside.

Thursday. - September. 14th. 1870.

The lovely hours of evening have come and has clasped its-^{evening} brightly hand on time, this has been a beautiful day indeed. It was raining some this morning, but it cleared off to be a beautiful evening. Aunt Bettie and Hattie went over to the Loo - this afternoon, but did not stay but a few moments. I went to the post office this evening, and got a letter from Hattie, from Hattie Glover, I went down to Mrs. Harris this evening to practice. So soon as my journal will have to be corrected. I do hope I will get - 100. Hattie Brown. Lou and myself, are the only ones that write Journals in school. Sadie made us all write letters this evening. She only gave us five minutes to write. You can imagine what kind of letters they were.

Friday,

Sep. 15th, 1870.

Journal I am so much I don't
feel much like writing this evening.
but I am compelled to do it. This morning
it looked very gloomy, but this evening
it has cleared off to be a beautiful evening.
I was perfect in all of my lessons to-day.
I went to the post-office this evening
but did not receive any letters.

Sadie will have three new scholars
Monday. Ducks Stewart, Josie Webb and
Maud Stivers, I received 44 in Journal
this week. So school is nearly out. I will
close my old dear Journal.

Saturday. September 16th, 1870.

Is it horrible that this is Saturday.
Journal I have been ^{hard} at work all day long.
and am not through yet. for there is all of my
lessons to get for Monday. and that is the
hardest task of all. This has been a very

pretty day, but - rather cool. for this time of
the year. There will be preaching to night -
but I do not think of going. Lou and
Sardie are going. Fannie Brown has been up
here ^{mostly} all day. Lou went to the post office
this afternoon but did not get any mail.
We looked for Cousin Martha & Ray and
Cousin Willie down this evening but they
did not come. I went down to the Woodhouse this
morning for Aunt Bettie.

Sunday.

September, 17th. 1876.

What a disagreeable day this
has been. It has been sprinkling rain
all day. I did not go to church today.
all of them went - except Sardie and
myself. Mrs. Anderson spent the day
here today. Fannie Brown and Fannie
Dick were up here this evening. Lou
went to Sunday school this afternoon.
I believe I know all of my lessons for Monday.
except - Bible. I will close.

Monday.

At Home.

September, 18th, 1879.

This has been a beautiful day in deed the sun has been shining very brightly all day. I believe we have had no company today. I went to the post-office this evening but did not get any mails. We had one new scholar this morning (viz) Harriet Stivers. Sadie expected Josie Marks and Dutch Stewart - but they did not come. O! were what hard lessons I have for tomorrow morning. I was perfect in all of my lessons today, with the exception of Geography. All the class missed and Sadie and I got the lesson over. I went down to Mr. Harries this evening to practice. Mr. Harriet brought Minnie home while I was there. It is now five minutes after 5 and I will have to put ^{away} my journal for this evening.

Tuesday, evening.

At Home.

Sep. 19th. 1876.

Daylight has nearly changed into darkness and before it has entirely changed I will try and write a few lines in my journal. Old Sol has been shining very brightly all day. Mr. Settle was here this afternoon to see Pa. Sadie made no all write-composition this evening. I went down to Mr. Harris today. Sadie drove Lou out of the schoolroom this evening but she (Lou) would not go, I was not perfect in all of my lessons today. Harris and we are in business. We had a very interesting Bible lesson this morning.

Aunt Bettie is making apple butter this evening. I went to the post-office after school but did not get any mail. I will have to bring my journal to a close.

"45 by Sandie,"

Wednesday,

Sep. 21. th 1876

Onward we go. Another day of school life has nearly gone, and the Old Ed. hides his face from us, I will try to write another chapter in my book of life. This has been a very pretty day. We had a very interesting Bible lesson this morning. Sandie excused our Geography this evening on account of her ^{not} being well. I went down to practice this evening. Charlie Love was down there. Mrs Anderson sent my Geography down this morning via the stage.

Low wrote to Lizzie Dobyns last night.

Mrs Patry Smith got back this evening.

We have had no company today.

As it is nearly five o'clock and I have all of my lessons to ~~study~~ study I will close for the afternoon.

Thursday.

Sep. 21. th, 1874.

Does it seem possible that this is Thursday. I have so many hard reviews for tomorrow. What a gloomy and disagreeable day this has been. It has been raining nearly all day. Sattie heard Geography this evening. We were all perfect in it. Bible was very interesting this morning. I believe we have had no company today. Journal I wish I had some interesting news to tell you this evening. I went down to the Morris to purchase this evening. Aunt Bettie and Fannie are talking about going up in Montgomery Friday. I hope I will get forty-five to amount as I did not get but forty-four last week. As I have told you all the news that has transpired during the passing events of the day I will close for the evening.

Friday,

H. H. Moore
September, 22nd

What a disagreeable day this has
been. It has been raining all evening.
I received forty-five in powder
to day. Hattie received forty-four.
Low went to the post office this evening
and got a letter for Sue. Hattie Dick
came back to school this morning.
Just to think this is the last page of my
diary. I am so ~~soon~~ sorry that I am through
it, for I don't know when I will get
another one. Aunt Betty and Hattie
are going out to Aunt Mearns
to ~~enjoy~~ ^{enjoy} evening. I would like
to go with them so much, ^{but} I
haven't any way.

As I have told you
all the news I will close,

and

no

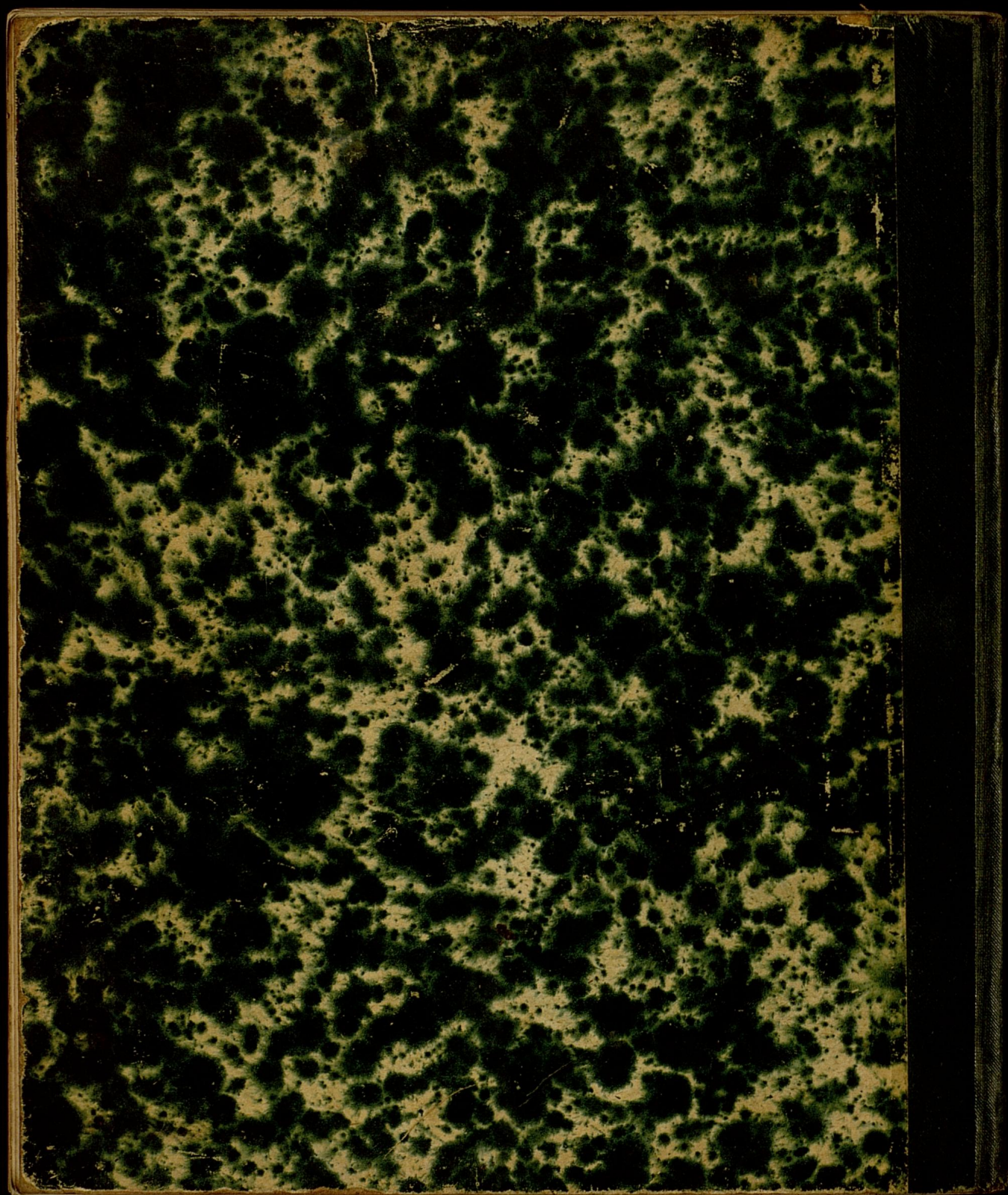
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Back

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Montgomery Co.

District 21

D. E. LEDGER.

BELONGING TO

Louise Benthall
North Middletown

London
 Hand book accompanying
 Charts sold through here.
To make fires.

Monday. Ray Faulconer.
 Noah Morris.
Harry Conway.

Tuesday. Joe Bill Snapp.
 Jack McDonald.
 Linney Moore.

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \frac{5}{7} \\ 3 \\ \hline 105 \frac{5}{7} \\ 2 \frac{1}{7} \\ \hline 107 \frac{2}{7} \end{array}$$

Wednesday. Harrison Hough.
 Frank Harfe.
 Newsum Kellar.

2nd month
 end Nov 30

Thursday. Ernest Padgett.
 Ray Doolley.
 Dudley Oliver.

Friday. J. Hough.
 Orville Talmer.
 Orville Rankins.
 Stanley Hough.

Honer
 Snell
 Lelyde
 James
 Walter Jones

Nov. 6th

$$\begin{array}{r} 53 \overline{) 76032} \\ 159 \\ \hline 110 \end{array}$$

Monday morning - 10 A.M.

Jan 1
 10 A.M.

Mon 1st
 Thursday

$$\begin{array}{r} 181 \overline{) 1780} \\ 362 \\ \hline 1118 \\ 81 \overline{) 1118} \\ 81 \\ \hline 308 \\ 308 \\ \hline 0 \end{array}$$

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 Jam
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 Nov
 Nail
 Ben
 Ann

Rooms 25 per night
 Supper, lodging, & breakfast 65-cts.
 First class meals 20-cts.

A

Columbian Hotel.

B

J. T. Coffman Prop. W. Cor. Elm & Longworth St. Cincinnati, O.

Henry Brooks +

Dean Sanders +

Colgin Williams +

Elmer Selbers x

Allen Clark x

Elmer Clark x 7/4

Ezra Cronch x

Eva Cronch

Fannie Johnson +

Ben Scott 5

Minnie Brooks 4

Dickson Selbers

Joe Hasson

Robt Williams

Irwin Hutchison

Ida Bell Duncan

Lizzie May

Tom Brooks 8/4

Ezra Leggett

Charles Silver

C

9

Artie Hutchison

Alma Gillispie

John Williams

Virgie McDaniel

Lillian Sanders

Minnie Sanders

Charles Duncan

Clay Duncan

Grace Rogers

Stirling Silver

D

7

Lizzie Scott

Ellie Scott

Leola Duncan

Ida Johnson

Artie Brighthouse

Roger Cronch

Clara Hasson

Roger Hasson

E

6

Leabert Cronch

James Browning

Laura Johnson

Armin Wien

Walter Duncan

Ben Utterback

Ernest Hasson

F

Anna Denton

Miss Pedgar Nov. 10th

Rooms 25 per night
Supper, lodging, & breakfast 65-cts.
First class meals 25-cts.

A

Columbian Hotel.

B

J. I. Coffman Prop. 6. W. Cor. Elm & Longworth St. Cincinnati, O.

Henry Brooks +

+ Dean Sanders +

Dr. Hasson

Robt Williams

This seems to be
Teacher's record books
and/or grade books
used in
Montgomery county

JUNE 1947

8

SUNDAY

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Walter Duncan,
Ben Wintersback
Erminth Hasson

Miss Edgson Nov. 10th

MONDAY

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

9

JUNE 1947

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

APPOINTMENTS

8 A.M. _____

9 A.M. _____

10 A.M. _____

11 A.M. _____

12 M. _____

1 P.M. _____

2 P.M. _____

3 P.M. _____

4 P.M. _____

5 P.M. _____

6 P.M. _____

G

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S

2nd month. Sep. 5th 1898.

3rd month 4th month

67th month

Lizzie Scott	1111-	1111-1111=							6th month
Ira Hasson.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Lizzie May.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Ida Bell Duncan	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Clara Hasson.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Vivie McDaniel	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Minnie Brooks X	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Grace Rogers	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Ollie Scott.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Anna Denton	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Laura Johnson.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Annie Brown.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Ida Johnson	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Bertie Broughton X	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Dickson Sellers.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Elnor Sellers	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Eola Duncan.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Ivan Hutchison	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Alma Gillespie	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Fannie Johnson	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Artie Hutchison	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Bess Websterback	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Rod Williams.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Elgin Williams	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Roger Cronch	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Bess Scott.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
John Williams.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Charlie Duncan	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Clay Duncan.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Jimm Brooks X	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Henry Brooks X	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Jim Browning X	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Lealvert Cronch	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Minnie Sanders.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Lellie Sanders.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Dean Sanders.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Evel Cronch.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Effa Cronch.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Charlie Gilvin	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Effie Leggett.	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	
Halter Duncan	1111-	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	1111-1111=	

T

U

Anna III
 Ida Bell III
 Viridi ++
 Lizzie M. III
 Allen ++
 Dickson ++
 Elmer ++
 Leta III
 Rodger ++
 Durling ++
 Lela ++
 Leharli ++
 Robt - ++
 Elgin ++
 John ++
 Colander III
 Ollie L. ++
 Leharli ++
 Galvert ++
 George ++
 Ben ++
 Allice
 James ++
 Eva ++
 Effie ++
 Kate ++
 Lela III
 Dr. ++

V

W

XY

Z

Lizzie
 Ida
 Lizzie
 Ida
 Lela
 Viridi
 Minnie
 Grace
 Ollie
 Ann
 Lancia
 Ann
 Ida
 Burt
 Dick
 Elmer
 Lela
 Ivan
 Alma
 Fannie
 Artie
 Ben
 Robt
 Elgin
 Roger
 Ben
 John
 Chas
 Lela
 Tom
 Henry
 Jim
 Lela
 Minnie
 Lela
 Dean
 Eva
 Effie
 Chas
 Effie
 Walter

2nd month. Sep. 5th 1898.

3rd month 4th month

	1st month	2nd month	3rd month	4th month	5th month	6th month
Lizzie Scott	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Pro Wasson	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Lizzie May	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ida Bell Duncan	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Clara Wasson	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Virgie McDaniel	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Minnie Brooks	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Grace Rogers	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Abbie Scott	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Anna Denton	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Laura Johnson	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Annie Brown	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ida Johnson	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Bertie Broughton	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Dickson Sellers	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Colman Sellers	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Colas Duncan	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ivan Hutchison	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Alma Gillespie	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Fannie Johnson	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Artie Hutchison	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ben Webster	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Robt Williams	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Elgin Williams	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Roger Crouch	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ben Scott	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
John Williams	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Charlie Duncan	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Clay Duncan	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Tom Brooks	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Henry Brooks	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Jim Browning	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Calvert Crouch	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Minnie Sanders	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Lellie Sanders	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Dean Sanders	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Eva Crouch	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ezza Crouch	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Charlie Gilvin	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Ezzie Leggett	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-
Walter Duncan	1111-	1111-1111	1111-	1111-	1111-	1111-

Sep 6th 1898.

Diphtheria

3rd month. 4th month

5th month

Elmer Clark IIII- IIII+IIII=++++=++++-++++-
Allen Clark. IIII- IIII+IIII=++++-++++=++++-++++-
9th 10th

+++++
+++++

Sep. 12th 1898

John Hutchison IIII- IIII=++++-++++=++++-++++-
11th

+++++

Sep. 20th 1898.

Clara Denton. IIII=+III- IIII=

IIII- IIII- IIII-

IIII- II

George Scott I+I+I= IIII-+II=

IIII- IIII- IIII-

IIII- II

Jim Scott IIII= IIII- IIII=

IIII- IIII- IIII-

IIII- II

Arville Clark IIII=9th 10th +++++=

+++++ +++++

+++++

Oct. 10th 1898

17 Ellie Cronch. =IIII- I+II=

IIII- IIII- IIII-

IIII- II

Oct. 12th 1898.

11 Roger Wasson. =III- +++++

IIII- +++++

+++++

Kate Cronch

IIII- +++++

+++++

Oct. 24th

14 Emmitt Wasson

IIII- +++++

+++++

Nov. 22nd

16 Sterling Gilvin

IIII- II

5th month

++H-++H-++

++H-++H-++

++H-++H-++

||H-||H-||

||H-++H-++

||H-++H-++

++H-++H-++

++H-||H-++

++H-++H-++

||H-++H-++

++H-++H-++

||H-||H-+/

Oct 9th 1899. 2nd month. 3rd month

[illegible]

Joe S.
Harr
Stam
News
Alex
Cron
T. H.

Jack
Arvid
Kell
Hamm
A. P.
Wass
Morr

Oct. 9. R
Oct 18. 1
Oct. 31st -
*
Jessica

Jack McDonald	1111-1111-1111-1111	+11-1111-1	+
Orville Falconer	1111-1111-1111-1111	+11-1111-1	+
Kellan Falconer	1111-1111-1111-1111	+11-1111-1	1
Herman "	1111-1111-1111-1111	+11-1111-1	1
A. P. May	+111-1111-1111-11	+11-1111-1	Oct 28
Warren "	+111-1111-1111-11	+11-1111-1	"
Morton May	+111-1111-1111-11	+11-1111-1	"

*

28 37

Jessie, Ida, Frank Harp left Oct. 19th

Carpenters Geographical Readers.
Kings

Nov. 6th 1899,

Dec 11

Lizzie Snapp.	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Leila Kellar	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Nellie Ward	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Hallie "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lillie Faulkner.	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Corbie Hall	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Middie "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Leontine "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lizzie Miller	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Bessie "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lucy Smith.	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lizzie "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lizzie Moore	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Sophia "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Annie Lee Howard	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Bentley Hall	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Florence Rankins	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Maggie Hanley	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Annie English	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Ida Harp	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Annie Case	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Leila Sims	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lucy Hough	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Lillie "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Hattie Conway	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Daisy Crowley	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Earl Speaks	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Louise Speaks	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Dudley Oliver	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Plummer "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Harrison Hough	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Joe Bill Snapp	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Frank Harp	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Webster "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Nellie Traylor	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Raymond Conway	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Harry "	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Minny Moore	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111
Orville Rankins	1111-1111-1	1111-1	111

Joe L
Harro
Stane
Hewes
Alex
Ernie
I Ho
Jack
Orin
Kell
Herm
Ray
Ray
Nod

Joe Smith	1+11+ - 1111 - 1111 - +	11+
Harvey " t	+111+ - 1111 - 1111 - +	11+
Stanley Tangle	1111+ - 1111 - 1111 - 1	111
Newton Kellar	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	111
Alex "	1+111 - 1111 - 1111 - +	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11+
Ernest Padgett.	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - +	111
J. Hough.	1+11 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	11+
Jack McDonald	1+111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	111
Orville Falconer	1111+ - 1111 - 1111 - 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 111
Kellar "	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	11+
Herman "	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	111
Ray "	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 111
Ray Dinsley	1111 - 1111 - 1111 - 1	11+
Noble Moore.	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11+ - 1111 - 1111 - +	11+

Lizzie Miller, stay in tomorrow
in Grammar.

Carpenters Geographical Readers.
Kings

Nov. 6th 1899,

				Due	
Lizzie Snapp.	1111-11111-	1111-1	111		Joe
Leila Kellar	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Harro
Nellie Ward	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Stane
Hallie "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Nervo
Lillie Faulmer.	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Alex
Leodie Hall	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Ernes
Middie "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		I Ho
Leonteen "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Jack
Lizzie Miller	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Arrie
Bessie "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Kell
Lucy Smith.	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Harm
Lizzie "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Ray
Lizzie Moore.	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Ray
Sophia "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		Node
Annie Lee Howard	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Berliah Hall	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Florence Rankin	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Maggie Hanley	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Annie English	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Ida Harp	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Annie Case	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Leila Sims	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Lucy Hough	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Lillie "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Hattie Conway	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Daisy Crowley	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Earl Speaks	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Louise Speaks	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Dudley Oliver	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Plummer "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Harrison Hough	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Joe Bill Snapp	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Frank Harp	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Hebster "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Willie Traylor	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Raymond Conway	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Harry "	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Minny Moore	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		
Arville Rankins	1111-1111-	1111-1	111		

Joe Smith	1+11+111-1111-+	11+
Harvey " t	+111+111-111-+	11+
Stanley Tangle	111+111-111-1	111
Newton Kellar	1111-1111-111-1	111
Alex "	1+11-1111-111-+	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11+
Ernest Padgett	1111-1111-111-+	111
I. Hough	1+11-1111-111-1	111
Jack McDonald	1+11-1111-111-1	111
Orville Falconer	1111-1111-111-1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11
Kellar "	1111-1111-111-1	111
Herman "	1111+1111-111-1	111
Ray "	1111-1111-111-1	$\frac{1}{2}$ 111
Ray Cowsley	1111+1111-111-1	111
Nash Moore	$\frac{1}{2}$ 11+111-111-+	111

Lizzie Miller, stay in tomorrow
in Grammar.

Spelling no. 1. 2nd month 3rd month.

Spelling

Nellie	99999-89999-99997+999	99+99-99989-89982	89999-9+999	Bliss
Daisy	98996-98992-89994+8999	99899-98999-89999	99998-9+999	Nellie
Lizzie	99999-99999-99998889	89999-99999-9+999	99999-9+999	Stanley
Leila	99999-99999-99998999	99989-99989-98998	99999-99999	Harry
Maggie	99999-89999-99998999	89999-99999-98999	99999-98999	Florence
Hattie	99998-99999-99999999	98999-98998-88999	99998-99999	Lida
Lucy	+9999-9+99-9999999	+8999-98999-8+899	+9999-99999	Ann
Lizzie	99999-98989-98988999	99899-99998-89979	99898-99998	Raymond
Bessie	99997-88999-99988999	99889-89968-78999	99997-98999	Orville
Leodie	97777-89999-89888+999	+8899-98989-99+89	89889-88999	Orville

Spelling no. 2.

Nervous	99999-99999-99999999	99989-98999999-9+9-999		Norman
Phyllis	+999-989-89998-998			Joe
Dudley	98889-9+98-89988-9+8	89889-8+979898-889-9-9		Noah
Hattie	+999-899-99787-898			Lucy
Lizzie	8+989-9999-998+7-999	79+89-8+789-7+8-9+9-999		Phyllis
Frank	99889-8999-998-998	7+99-9		Harvey
Stanley	87887-8889-79988-897			Jack
Harry	88897-8+99-89777-8+7			Alex
Leontine	98889-9999-9999999	89999-98889+98-88+9		Frank
Florence	88899-9+99-98888-988			Grace
Tom	+8888-9999-9+9+9+9			Edna
Lida	+9889-8999-99988-898			Oliver
Ann	+999-9+99-89888-887			Artie
Sophia	89888-9988-99999-999	69777-97999979-789-9-8		Minnie
Billie	98897-9999-99989-998	89879-89898788-999-9-888		Artie
Narrison	99897-9898-99998-999	89879-98899999-799-9-9		Lida
Joe Bell	99997-8999-9+998-899	8+998-989+8898-9+9-8989		Rodger
Ernest	9+998-9999-99999-998	99999-98998999-799-999		Archie
J.	99998-8899-99899-998	9+889-97888988-7+9-999		James
Jack	999879989-99999-998	7+788-9888+88		Clara
Billie F.	99999-9999-99999-999	99999-9988+999-9+9-9+9		
Ann	98889-9979-98997-989			
Lizzie M.	99999-9999-99988-888	89889-9+899999-8899		
Harvey	+9999-9988-9988-999			
Ray	99999-9988-99899-999	89899-9889+989-99+9+9		
Ray O	99-99888-898	89889-98899+88-9+9+98+9		
Earl		9899-99999+99-9+9+9+9		

Spelling No. 3.

89919-9+1119	Plummer	8899-99
99998-9+799	Mallie	8899-+9
99911-1+919	Stanley	8989-+9
99999-99999	Harvey	8988-89
99949-8811	Theresa	8989-81
99998-99999	Eda	9988-79
11191-9+111	Annie	1111-11
99898-9977	Raymond	6788-19
99997-9899	Orville J.	8998-89
89811-8899	Orville R.	7889-81
	Herman	5987-+9
	Er.	6791-11
	Noah	8981-19
	Lucy	7898-89
9-+99	Orville	888-71
	Harvey	11-+8
9-11	Jack	
	Alex.	9

4-999

1-1

9-8

9-886

9-11

9-8989

9-994

9-119

9-911

99

1111

1111

1111

Robt - 9
Geo - 5
Ida Beal - 8
Duckson - 5

Spe

Burt - 9888-
Anna - 8799-
Nathl - 649-
Annie - 699-
Gilbert - 699-
Jim - 998-
Ellen

26
Lizzie - 999-
Col - 999-
John - 999-
Clara - 999-
Charlie - 998-
Tom - 989-
Blanch - 99-
Grace - 999-
Mary - 898-
Orie - 899-
Retic - 999-
Minnie - 999-
Arthur - 899-
Lillian - 899-
Edgar - 999-
Annie -
James S.
Blanche

Spelling. no 1.

Bert. 9888-9-797
 Anna 899-9-9++
 Walter 6+97.+ -++
 Annie 6996+ -
 Gilbert 6999-6-798
 Jim 9989-6-+++
 Allu - - -048

No 2.

Rizzie 999-8
 Colp- 999-9-+
 John 999-9-+
 Clara 999-9-+9
 Charlie 998-8-++
 Tom 989-+ -++
 Blanch 999-+ -++
 Grace 999-+ -+↓
 Lucy 898-9-+9
 Olin 899-9-+9
 Alice 999-9-++
 Minnie 999-+ -++
 Curtis 899-9-+8
 Feli 899-+ -++
 Roger 999-+ -+8
 Annie - -87
 James S. - -98
 Blainde - -87

Solu

1 pt
3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ li

Solution for transferring pictures.

- 1 pt. of warm water.*
- $3\frac{1}{2}$ table spoons of turpentine*
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ table spoons of white soap.*

It will be a pleasure,

Beyond all measure
To welcome you hearty.

To Suetta Redmons Easter egg party.

Now be sure to come,
To Grand mothers home
It is to be.

On Saturday at three.

Mch. 30th 1899.

paper

whole

Daily

per. ca

Primer

First

Second

Third

Fourth

Fifth

Spelling

Writing

Arithm

Language

Grammar

Composition

Geograph

Map

Declam

U.S. H

Hy

Gov. G

Physi

Deport

pupils enrolled during the month $m - f. \text{ total}$
 25--27-52

whole no. to date.

25-27-52

Daily attendance - lowest any one day 13 highest 46 average 37
 per. cent. of attendance. based on classes. 45+ based on enrollment 71+

Primer - + 85-85-84

First Reader. 90+91+90+91 90

Second " 89 92. 90+91 95

Third " 93-94 97 93 95

Fourth " 92 90+91 92+90

Fifth " 94-92+90-90-96

Spelling 96-95+97+96+95

Writing 90+-90 92-91+90

Arithmetic 98+ 98+ 95+97+97

Language. 86-84-90 90 89

Grammar. 90+-90+ 92+92 91

Composition

Geography. 97-97+96-98-98 97+

Map Drawing 98-97-98-98+98

Declamation - 90-91-90-92

U.S. History 91 92+-90-93-90+91

Hy.

Gov. Government.

Physiology 90-93-91-94-92+91

Recreation. 86-89 92-93+95

1st mo. —

Primer - 50 - 68-75-85-90

First Reader. 63+ 81+85-91-93

Second Reader. 68+ 83+85+ 92-95

Third " 72-86+ 88+94-95

Fourth " 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89 90+92-91

Fifth " 85+ 92 98 90-91

Spelling " 93+ 95+95 96-97+

Writing " 78- 82+88 90-92

Arithmetic " 91+ - 95+97 98+99

Language " 93- 97 95 94+95-

Grammar 92- 93 95 97 98

Composition 5-7+ - 63+ 70 75 75-

Geography 93- - 97 98 98+99

Map Drawing - 97- 98+ 98 98+98

Declamation 50- 58-60 65- 68

N. S. History 94- 95-97 98- 99

Ky. History - 0

Civil Gov. 0

Physiology - 93- - 97 98 99- ⁶⁰³97+

Department 71- - 81 85 86- 90

Primary - 7, advanced to Grade 1 = 4

Grade 1 - 5, " " 2 = 4

" 2 - 8, " " 3 = 4

" 3 - 9, " " 4 = 7

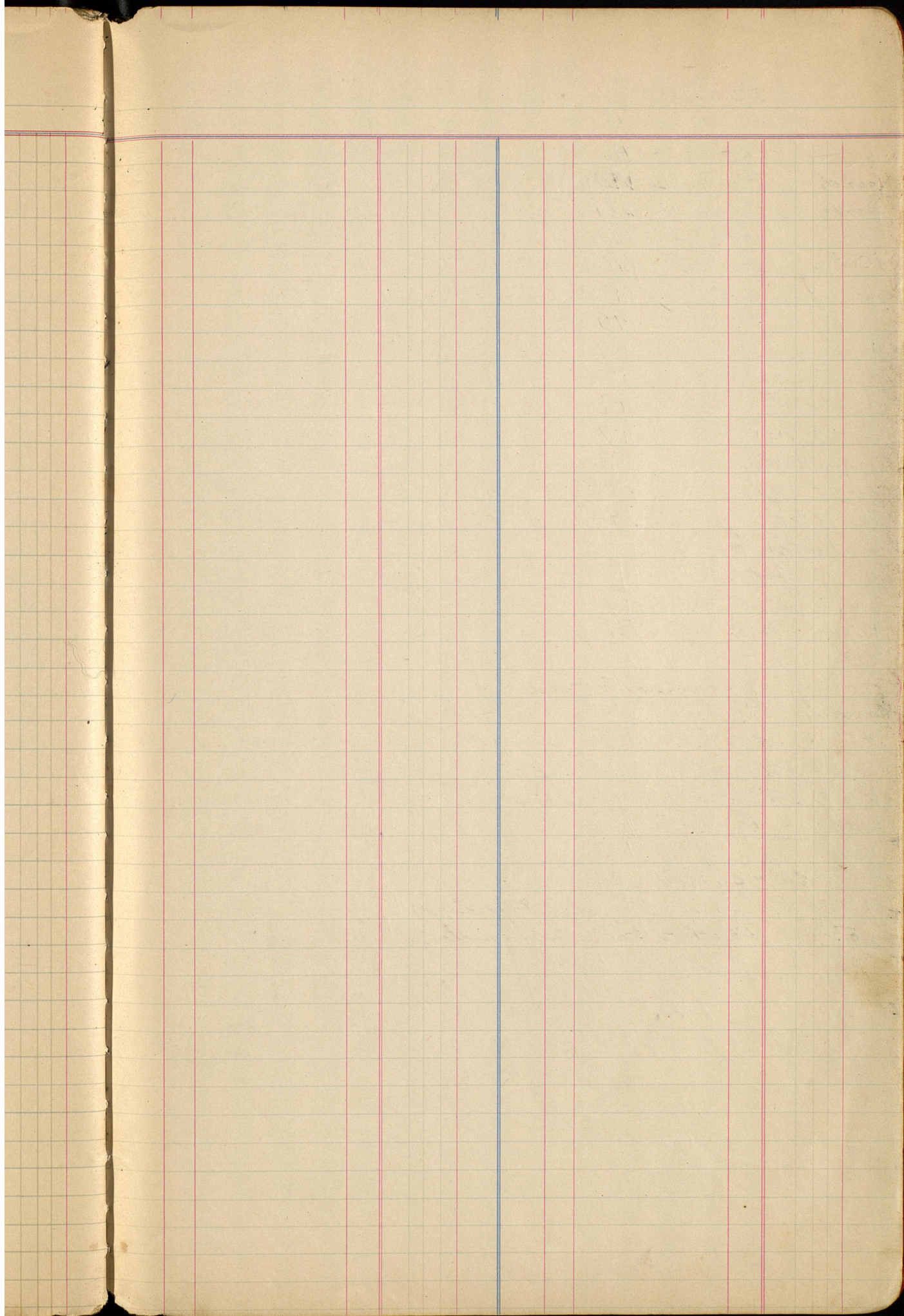
" 4 - 17 " " 5 = 0

" 5 - 1

no of days taught = 85-

no at school - 12+males + 8+females = 20

Between 7 & 14 = males 21, females 20 = 41



Visits

6

$$\begin{array}{r} 950 \\ 100 \\ \hline 950.00 \\ 02 \\ \hline 19.0000 \\ 4.7500 \\ \hline 23.7500 \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 950.00 \\ 23.75 \\ \hline 926.25 \\ 17.25 \\ \hline 909.00 \\ 750. \\ \hline 159. \end{array}$$
$$\begin{array}{r} 7300 \\ 100 \\ \hline 730.00 \end{array}$$

7) $\begin{array}{r} 125 \overline{) 10000} \\ \underline{2500} \\ 10000 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 100 \overline{) 10200} \\ \underline{10000} \\ 200 \end{array}$ $250 = 2\frac{1}{2}$

8) 1500.
50
75000
102
750000
37500
787500
102
157500
22500
18000
67500
67500
75000

78750
180
76900
684
8538
29
590
570

100 42

Handwritten calculations on a piece of lined paper, including:

- Top left: $112) 35.9400$ with a result of 318.6 .
- Top right: $9) 42.00$ with a result of $4.666...$.
- Middle left: 32.0675 and 28.56 with a result of 3.5075 .
- Middle right: 33.75 and 33.60 with a result of 0.15 .
- Bottom left: $90) 33.7500$ with a result of 0.375 .
- Bottom right: 37.50 and 37.50 with a result of 0 .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{5}{12} \text{ of } 2200 &= 1100 \\ \frac{16}{35} \text{ of } 5280 &= 2419 \frac{1}{5} \\ 2200 + 2419 \frac{1}{5} &= 4619 \frac{1}{5} \\ 4619 \frac{1}{5} - 7480 &= -2860 \frac{4}{5} \\ \frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 4070 &= 1356 \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

Aug	18
"	13
"	23
"	6

Nov 2

Monday

It was

77 edw

Thurs

ride

Mon

in Asia

Week

Thurs

Field

Visits to school.

Aug 1st. Trustees.
 " 10 Mrs J. C. Gillespie & Miss S. Beirtheil.
 " 23 Mrs Tom Ann Sorrell.
 " 6th Mrs Williams.

Nov 28th Miss Anderson.

Monday. Sweep.
 Lillie F. & Sophia M^{rs}.

Tuesday. Hattie C. & Nellie H.

Wednesday. Leila K. & Daisy C.

Thursday. Lizzie J^{rs} & Maggie H.

Friday. Lizzie M^{rs} & ~~Leontine~~ H. Annie Lee Howard.

Water.
 Monday Harrison & Joe Bill

Tuesday Ernest & T. Hough.

Wednesday. Harvey & Newsum.

Thursday. Dudley & Harry.

Friday. Arville Rankin, Stanley Vaughan or
 Ray F. & Ray A.

Head Markers

Rodger. 11

Beck U. 11

Tran 1

Cola 11

Jim B. 1

Anna 111

Alma 1

Clara 1111

James B. 1

Gertrude 1

Robert 1

Emmit 1

of 2044rd -
292

$$\frac{14}{15} = \frac{29}{15}$$

$$29 \times 292 = 8468$$

In $\frac{1}{15}$ of an hr. he
walks. 707 2044rd
which is 292rd.

$$\frac{714}{15} = \frac{29}{15} \text{ in } \frac{29}{15} \text{ hr}$$

will walk. 29 times
292 = 8468rd

$$1\frac{1}{4} \text{ ft in}$$

$$\frac{12}{15} \text{ in} = \frac{45}{3}$$

$$3\frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{3} \frac{3}{45} = \frac{10}{45} = \frac{2}{9}$$

$$3\frac{1}{3} + 3\frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3} + \frac{11}{3} = \frac{48}{15} + \frac{55}{15} = \frac{103}{15}$$

$$\frac{103}{15} = \frac{48}{103} \frac{55}{103}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} \text{ of } 2400 = 1500 + 500 = 2000$$

$$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{2000}{400} = 1600$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{24}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} - \frac{5}{24} = \frac{15}{24} - \frac{5}{24} = \frac{10}{24} = \frac{5}{12}$$

$$\frac{5}{12} \text{ of } 900 = 375$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } \frac{7}{12} = \frac{7}{36}$$

$$1944 \frac{4}{9} = 17500 \frac{4}{9} = \frac{96}{9} = \frac{7000}{7} = 10000$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{2}{1} = \frac{4}{3} \div 3 = \frac{4}{9} \div \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$$

$$16 \overline{) 176} = \frac{1}{29}$$

$$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{11} = \frac{333}{2664} + \frac{148}{2664} + \frac{312}{2664} = \frac{793}{2664}$$

$$\frac{25}{37} - \frac{793}{2664} = \frac{1800}{2664} - \frac{793}{2664} = \frac{1007}{2664}$$

$$\frac{9}{4} = \frac{65}{14}$$

$$\frac{7}{12} \text{ of } \frac{65}{14} = \frac{13}{16}$$

$$\frac{16}{16} - \frac{13}{16} = \frac{3}{16}$$

$$\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{5}{7} = \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{7}{5} = \frac{14}{15}$$

$$\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{10}{11} = \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{11}{10} = \frac{33}{80}$$

$$\frac{14}{15} - \frac{11}{16} = \frac{224}{240} - \frac{165}{240} = \frac{59}{240}$$

Mrs. P.	ch.	\$10.00
"	cash	10.00
"	"	2.50
Mrs. J.	"	5.00
"	"	5.00
"	"	1.10
"	"	2.50

Dome-moi-du-cog.

$$\frac{3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{4}{3} \quad \frac{4}{3} \times 12000 = 9000$$

$$12000 - 9000 = 3000$$

$$\frac{3000}{4000} = \frac{3}{4} = 0.75$$

$$100 - 20 = 80 \text{ cost price}$$

$$\text{list price} = 20$$

$$\frac{20}{80} = \frac{1}{4} = 25\%$$

$$74 \times 5 \times 45 = 16650$$

$$16650 - 3300 = 13350$$

$$16650 - 3300 = 13350$$

$$32834 - 16317 = 16517$$

$$20386 - 2012 = 18374$$

$$2012 + 18374 = 20386$$

$$1 \times 100 = 100$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

$$100 - 60 = 40$$

James Browning

Chas. Duncan

Colay Duncan

Roger Cronch

Arthur Bronghton

Ellie Scott

Lizzie Scott

Henry Brooks

Elgin H.

Lellie Sanders

Dean Sanders

Anna

Allie

George

Burn



E. V. ^{Willis} Lectures.

Cornealia "O" Benthell
A. M. Town
April 10th 1878. Hy.

Fin
by

"Corrie Peatthell"

Lectures

First lecture
by R. Graham.

Ky College
Apr. 8th - '78.

Subject: Know thyself.
A. Know

"Cornie Peatrell"

B. Man

His growth

His education

Derived from Educ

Literal meaning to bring out.

Different ways.

1. Pouring in. Drawing Making
process out-process up process

Uses.

II. Acquire knowledge from character
and to prepare for life
Know thyself: Origin

C. II Gothic expression
for one.

Self: made up of

D. II Body

E. III Mind

F. II Flesh II Envo
 S. III Iness animal ^{soul} III feel
 III Exercise spirit

Mind consists of three
 II Intellect I III Sensibilities
 III Will.

I have received no assistance?
 "A review of 80. Sauls career."
 1st. as a Kingmaker, 2nd. Charact
 of unimpeached integrity. 3rd. the first
 of an order of profits. 4th. Educated
 for the Lord from the beginning.

"A review of Sauls career."

(1.) His person, 1st Samuels 9:21 2nd
 Sam. 1:15::23. (2nd.) His family,

(3.) His arms, his favorite weapon
 was the spear. Samuels 17:18, 18:10
 20:23. 26:11 2nd Sam. 1:16

4th the divission, His character
 of unimpeached integrity, 1st Samuel 9:21

16:22 15:17:19. 2nd divission
 His impetuosity is seen in 11:7
 13:11 + 12, 14:24, 19:6. 3rd divis, His
 zeal, 5th divis, His political
 & military career.

Lectures.

Second by
W. H. Blanks.

Ky. C. College.
Apr. 16. '78.

Subject:

General indifference and latitudinarianism of thought.

(A) Man. The age of ungodliness.

III The age of infidelity.

III The age of indifference.

(B) Religion: Christianity.

III Wisdom.

(C) Indifferentism.

II Indifference of professed
Christians.

III Result of indifference

III Christ man, indifferent
to religion.

F. II Flesh II Envo

S. III Dress animal ^{soul} III feel

III Exercise spirit

Mind consists of three
II Intellect I III Sensibilities
III Will.

I have received no assistance
"A review of 80. Sauls career."
1st. as a Kingmaker, 2nd. Character
of unimpeached integrity, 3rd. the first
of an order of profits, 4th. Educated
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20:23. 26:11 2nd Sam, 1:16

4th division, His character
of humility, 1st Samuel 9:21

16:22 15:17:19. 2nd division

His impulsiveness is seen in 11:7
13:11 + 12, 14:24, 19:6. 3rd division, His
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III Christ man, indifferent
to religion.

Lectures.

Given by
Dr. Cox

Ky. Cl. College
Apr. 23-78

Sub. Education

It requires no effort of mind to conceive that this is no small undertaking. It is one of the greatest things there is. The first thought is that we should form high conceptions of education. It is worth more to us than this kingdom. It is very difficult for us to form in our minds the idea of education. All that has been accomplished by men of art has been done by hard studying. We must begin at the beginning. It would always be our aim to comprehend what we study. Man is worth more than this universe. The future life is not on this planet. This is but a preparation for it. He

the wealth in the world could
not make a man better than
he is. The old Romans took
their own lives because they
did not want to cultivate their
usefulness. There are two things
which a student should do
1st is attention. 2nd is observation.
He that does not attend and
observe will never accomplish
anything. If a man chooses
ignorance it will curse him
and he can not buy release.
There is religion in education.

It is not the greatest
intellect that does the most.
Ever remember your friends.

Julie Q. Rogers.

Lizzie Lee Pitt and Carrie

Lectures.

Third by
Dr. Cox

Ry. Cl. College
Apr. 23rd '78

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Every remember your friends.

Louise Q. Rogers.

Lizzie & Lee Pitt and Corrie

Lectures.

Fourth by
J. S. Sweeney.

Ky. Col. College.
May-Land 1878.

Sub: The importance of
individual effort.

Our nature is triple. physical
mental and spiritual. These sides should
be fully developed in the student.

A man or woman with great
mind and no body. is like an eagle
with clipped wings. one with
strong mind and without spiritual
culture is a danger to society. Import-
ance of nature may do much for one
but it can never make him happy
without his own efforts. mental
power may be brought out of mental
poverty. Wealth is often obtained
by the poor. Individual effort
is useful to accomplish anything.
The nature can't make us great nor
can it keep us from being great.
Man and woman are made to work.

Fifth
Q. E. C.

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Lectures.

Fifth by.
R. E. Fickett.

Ky. C. and B. College.
May. 7th 1878.

Sub: Creation.

After God had made every thing else he made man. He was endowed with power and mind. which placed him above every thing else. thought he had every advantage. his estate was not a success. The powers and orders of creatures are grand. God saw it was not fit for man to be alone therefore he made women.

And now the voyage of life begins and with it women's fear. There are certain duties made for man and he must meet them heroically. Life is a play. the earth is a stage and men and women are the actors and they should play their parts well. Employ your time in usefulness by storing up treasures. If you have nothing else to do write.

Lectures.

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actors and they should play their parts
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by storing up treasures. If you
have nothing else to do write.

By E. V. Lectures
Lollars.

Delivered
Chapel Hall

Subj. Language of Q. Y.

II The lang. of Q. Y. is called Hebrew
name Heb. is never given in old G.
~~or~~ ~~the~~ N. Y. is called the language
of the Q. Y.

III Names apply to the Q. Y. in
the Q. Y. 1st language of Canaan

References Is. 19: 18 second Jews

lang. Ref. { 2 Kgs. 18: 26
Is. 36: 11: 13
Neh. 13: 24

What is
called Hebrew in N. Y. is language
spoken in Palestine days of Christ
which mixture is called eastern &
western, caldaic or Caldaic & Syriac
The classic lang. of Q. Y. is called
Hebrew. because it was the lang.
of the ancient Hebrews.

IV. Family of lang which Hebrew
belongs, is called the Semitic
family, but this is not accurate
because some spoke this lang

who were not a descendent of Shem.
The Phoenicians who were
descendants of Ham spoke Hebrew
language. Some of descendants
of them spoke other, The Elamites
and Ashurites who were descendent
of them spoke the language of
Indo Germanic. It was spoken in
Babylon, Mesopotamia, Assyria
Arabia, Ethiopia, Phoenicia, and
Palistina. All these language were
of Hebrew language. The Phoeni-
cians spoke Hebrew & by them
it spread far and wide and
was carried to Carthage.

Many a Carthaginian remained
~~at~~ schulfure between the
Punic and Hebrew tongues.

The dramatic writers quoted
from Carthaginians speech
and these quotations are
from Carthage origin.

IV. The principal branches
are of the Semitic family

1. Arabic including Ethiopic
2. Aramaic including Caldae
spoken in Babylon. Is called
eastern Ara. 3. Hebrew itself
which was ~~con~~ found to the
land of Canaan.

V. Relative antiquity of the lang^{uages}
The old testament Hebrew is
oldest & purest. The oldest
written works are found in
it, next after Hebrew in the age
we meet with books written
in the Aramaic, in the age of
Syrius the great.

Last we meet with books written
in Arabic, which go back no farther
than the first age of Christian of.
~~era~~ ^{era} earliest writers were some
centuries after ^{birth of} Christ

II Abraham came from nr of Caldee
into Canaan, & that Heb. was the
language of Canaan, is shown by
the names of persons & of places. E.g.
persons, Melchizedec, eg. places.
Josh. 15 Chap 15 and 49 verses.

III 42
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Heb. &
1. Golde
2. Silv
3. Iron
4. Lead
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but
Calda

III The books of Moses is now the oldest written Heb. In Pers., the Heb. so perfect both syntactically and lexically that it is not possible that it should be the 1st. written language.

III The ages of Heb. language.

The Heb. language is divided into two periods. The one was known as the golden and silver age. 1000 yrs from Moses to the Babylonian exile.

The second silver age from Babylonian exile to the Maccabees. Secondly the Heb. language divided into 4 periods.

1. Golden age from Moses to David 700 yrs.

2. Silver age from David to Hezekiah 300 yrs.

3. Iron age from Hezekiah to Babylonian exile 150 yrs.

4. Leaden age beginning Babylonian exile to the birth of Christ 600 yrs.

When the Jews returning from the exile, they did not speak Heb. but spoke Aramaic. However the ancient Heb. was still cultivated as sacred

language down to day of Christ, e.g. but from return from capt., the

Caldaic mixed with the Syriac

This lang. was called aramaic, and was the language which Jews wrote
II writings of different periods.

II Golden age embraces in prose writings, the following. Per. Judges.

Ruth. Samuel. Kings. III In Poetry.

II Job. Earlier psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles. III Prophets. Joel. Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Nahum, Zephaniah.

Habakkuk, and Micah. Hoidiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel. prose poetry proph.

etc. Writings of Silver age. In Prose. Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther,

(Poetry) Later psalms. (Prophets.) Johiah, Zechariah, Malachi, Daniel.

Purity of language. Incl. division. We are struck with long periods

which Heb. remain pure, throughout Silver age the lang. remains pure so

that during the entire periods of golden & Silver age (1600 yrs) the

language is about the same. Incl. Reasons of Purity.

1. Because the Jews had no intercourse with other nations, because their

religion on account of their religious
people. (2.) Jewish nation was a
free nation, it never had been
conquered by any other nation
which is a guarantee to the purity
of lang, whenever a nation is
conquered its language is corrup-
ted and partakes of the lang of
conquerors in proportion of the
extent in conquest. 1st ex. Land of
Palistine as long as it was freed
from the dominion of Greece.

It was freed from greece influence.

but in the the language was
corrupted until Heb. was supplanted
by the Greek. (2nd) Egypt preserved
Coptic language until it was
conquered by

3. In Greece the lang, was pure
until the overthrow of the empire.

4. In Spain the Spanish was suppl-
anted by the Latin after the Romans
conquered that country.

5. In Germany the lang, is pure
because it was never conquered

and germans would cut out
tongues of those who spoke Latin.
The german military term are
of the french origin, because the
french took the start in military.

6th. In the british islands the
Saxon language prevailed
until the romans conquered the
islands after which roman french
worked into the language country.

7th. This is a universal law which
prevails everywhere, and is one
common reason why Heb. rem-
ained pure for so long a time.
We should resist every effort
to introduce a foreign language
into our public schools. There
is an attempt to introduce

German, in our public schools
but it is an outrage, for it
will destroy american ideas.

Hence in some places the
germans have sought to
germanize this country.

8th. General character of the

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of the lang. The Jewish rabbis
were fond of maintaining that
Hebrew was language of garden
of Eden, this concluded that
Adam & Eve spoke the Hebrew
and even some theologians and
many Christian fathers have
granted this and there is no
prose whatever it is merely from
reference of the language.

6th. Forms of words. Words in
Heb. are short, there are two com-
pounds these two points are
evidences of character of language.
2nd. point onomatopoeic or
imitative. 3rd. prove the words
are made of consonants and
consist of consonants forms until
late periods after

the words may therefore be regard-
ed as skeleton forms. 4th. the
lang is highly figurative full
of imagery which belongs to all this

class of language all these peculiarities are strong proofs of primitive character of the language. The Arabic, which is a cognate language, abounds in figures, in so much the Arabs have become proverbial for lying, owing no doubt in a great measure for the figurative language the orders of the Heb. language. The words of Hebrew lang, as well as cognate tongues, are forcible and strong.

The structure is exceedingly simple the sentences are short, and expresses the relations of words are expressed by prefixes & suffixes.

A great many words are understood all this may be regarded as an evidence of primitive character of language it might be supposed that a lang, such as this would not answer the purposes of great & powerful nation but we find that it does.

The Phoenicians were a powerful nation & they used the Heb. lang. The Jews have wise law givers

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gifted poets, noted historians and
they used Heb. lang. The Caldi-
ans were the scholars of the age
and they used Heb. language,
the arabic lang, when Europe was
in darkness was golden reciprocal
of science. The great empire of
Bagdat had large universities,
when the Moors conquered Spain
they established large universities
in their country. one of these was
at Toledo. Many works of Greek
writers became known through
Arabic translations. The arabs
cultivated natural science and
mathematics to a high degree
and the effects of their language
is seen in the nomenclature
of some of the sciences, for ex;
Algebra is an arabic word.
Europe had to sit at the feet of
arabic professors.

The effects of learning.
The effects of learning has
upon people is seen in Arabic

nalivir. We learn from this
nalivir that learning makes
men liberal, although the
Arabians were much less so.

They receive Christian students
on terms of perfect equality in
their universities. Even the
Catholics by hundreds studied
in their universities in domestic
in all ages the Bigots and oppressors
have been ignorant. God chose
Heb. to be our medium through
which his will should be commu-
nicated to man, which is a
proof to his perfection. which shows
the greatness of Heb. in later yrs.

"Sur. How regain a knowledge
of Hebrew." Oct. 27th. 1877.

The Heb. has not had so familiar
history as Greek and Latin. These
lang. has had a large literature
of which the large portion have
come down to us, a succession of
writers from the best days of
us, have come down to late

period, also we have a large list
of scholiast. who expound to us
these lang. The Greek and Latin
have continued to be spoken
up to our time. The Greek existed
in its purity up to Turkish conquests
Even the Greek of the present.
Anyone who is acquainted with
the ancient Greek can read it
readily. The Latin lang. have never
ceased to be written. When the
Christian Greek empire of Byzantium
was destroyed, the Greek scholars
fled all over Europe and carried
the literature with them. They
became teachers in Europe. There
advantages do not exist in respect
to the Heb. lang. so far as we
know, it is limited to the O. T.
we have no succession of Heb.
writing's. we like lexicons of
the lang. we have no ^{understand}
that there were not books, but
we have not got them.
we obtain a knowledge of Hebrew

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native that learning makes
men liberal, although the
Arabians were Mohammedans.

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we obtain a knowledge of Hebrew

II Because the Heb. was cultivated all after it ceased to be written and a great spoken language, and is cultivated by the Jews even in our time. Oct.

III We obtain to know of the Heb. from its cognate tongues. There is the Caldee or east Aramaic spoken in Babylon between the river Euphrates and Tigris, also the Syriac or West Aramaic spoken in Syria and Mesopotamia. These two are called Aramaic from the Aramites. This word is found in Old T. Luc. Kings 18:26. Daniel 2:4. We find the word Aramith means to speak Aramaic. There are two dialects the Caldee & Syriac, although pronounced different and spoken in different characters. Yet they are almost like the Heb. The Caldee is spoken even to this day. The Caldee is most used to illustrate the Heb. Next comes the Arabic which is nearly like Heb. & is in its fullness the richest of

liated all the whole family, and affords
a great help in ~~the~~ understanding
the Heb.

Oct. 29. Advantages of Arabic.

II. We have poems from which we
can get Arabic in understanding

the poetical portions of the Q. T.

III. We have in Arabic the extensive
treatises on all most subjects, which

are great assistance to us. The

most difficult of Q. T. is that which

refers to Natural History. These

are very difficult to get hold of

In the Levitical law, these passages

are abundant in order that

we may have a proper understanding

of the animals used in the sacri-
fices, and different parts of the ani-
mals used in sacrifices. Luther used

to have animals killed before

his eyes in presence of two or three

Jewish rabbis. Now the Arabic

furnish us in this respect just

what we need, we have not only

animals but also vegetation

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discussed immense treatise. In their
law, the arabic law is substantially
of the Heb. It has been the Chris-
tian scholars who have caused
these lang. to be mastered. It is
sometimes said that Chris. is
opposed to that study of science
which is a false assertion. The
reverse of this is in reality of the fact.
In the O. T. we have an interversion
of similarity between Ar. & Heb.
In cases of Ish, and Erah, W & A
& these belong to these two nations
yet they lived in free intercourse.
Joseph's brethren talked with the
merchants, which show they under-
stand these languages. Hebea
made war against the midian-
ites who were arabs and one night
he crept slyly into the enemies camp
and listened beside of tent & found
out the plans of the enemy, which
is a proof they understood the
language. A great part of the
O. T. is poetry. and a great

portion of arab is poetry, it is
a great benefit and assistance
3rd. The stationary manage of
the east is a great benefit in
understanding the Heb. A french
writer ^{morer} says. "The manners of the
east amidst all changes of govern-
ment are the same they are
living impressions from the
original mould and ^{at} every step
the same object. same idiom
same impress. same custom.
Common life reminds the traveler
of ancient times & confirms
above all beauties accuracy and
propriety of the language."
we take for ex. all the eastern
country people live & talk and
dress just as did in ancient
times, all these helps us to under-
stand the language.
Now, 4th. Sect: Permanent
characters of dialects.
The same that was said that
the stable character of the

eastern language can be said
of ancient language. The ancient
dialects are the same as in
earlier ages. The calda of to-day
is the same, also the Syriac, we
have syriac as late as fourteenth
century, which is the same as in
ancient times which it coin-
cides with Heb. Heb. of Daniels
and Zechariah and Haggai is
the same as the Heb. of Moses.
This gives us great confidence
& reliance in knowledge.

III. Sub. Knowledge obtained
from which has been obtained
excavation. In last twenty
yrs a new help has been furnished
and that is knowledge obtained
from excavation made by
Mr. Sair and Amiba & from
other places from which has
been obtained brick and cylin-
der on which are inscriptions
and writings. The letters are in
form of wedges, the keys to them

writings have been discovered
so they are read very readily
Here we find a corroborative
of Heb. scriptures and
numbers of words which were
difficult. In Heb. we find
these language so readily
used we can understand and
them readily.

For. Oth. Sub; Ancient trans-
lations. Ancient translations
are of course very useful aids.
1st. we mention Septuagint
also called alexandrine version.
This translation was made
about two hundred years before
Christ, in time of Ptolemies. It
is full and complete translation
of O. T. although not quite
literal, next we have is that
of Aquilla made A. D. 200. which
is a literal translation. Aquilla
was a christian but apostatised
and become a Jew, the circumstances
which called forth these translations

are these at this time the contro-
-versy between Christians and
Judaism was at its height and
it was conducted on the grounds
of Q. T. to which both parties refer
with equal reverence and of
course the controverted question
turned upon an exact meaning
of the passages just as the contest
on matters of doctrine of our day
turns on the meaning of the original
Greek. Aquila made a literal
translation to meet this want,
a considerable portion of this
translation is yet extant.

About this time Theodocianus
made a revision of the Septua-
gint, revised after the Heb.
text - which is a very elegant
production. He was an ^{it}ebion-
a class of poor people who prided
themselves in their poverty.

Symmachus another person
belonging to same class made
also a good Greek version.

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called we next name the syriac
version called Peschito. (Peschito
means true or accurate.) It
is a translation both of Q. and
New. T. This translation was
made early in the Christian
era all of which is still extant. This
affords a great help, next we mention
the Latin vulgate a translation
made by Jerome. A.D. 391 before this
was a Latin translation called Itala
which was not exactly literal. The Latin
Christian determined to have a literal
translation of Bible and accordingly
sent Jerome into East to do this. As
soon as he went he put himself into
communication with best rabbinic
schools. He went to Bethlehem and got
the rabbins together and with all assistance
could afford he went through Q. T. word
by word in translation of Q. T. scripture.
He spent several years. of course he found
very little trouble in translating
New. T. This translation is exceedingly
close and accurate. He aims at

accuracy and not at beauty of style.

Tuesday.

Nov. 11th, 1879. We have Latin trans-
lations made by Peza which is
more classic, made about the time
of the Vulgate.

But is not as reliable as the Latin
Vulgate, again we have Caldee lar-
gums These are versions and
explanations of Q. T. made for the
benefit of later Jews who under-
stood Caldee much better than
they did ancient Heb. They 1st
give Heb. text - and then by side of this
there is a Caldee para phrase. Some
of these largums are very large the
most important are largums of A-
made about time of Christian Era
It is a literal version of pure Caldee
of Q. T. of course it is easy to see
what an immense advantage
these translations are to us.

Nov 13. Transmission of the text.
There are some few variations

style. of the Heb. text which are owing
to some mistakes in
copying. The Jews were some-
times exceedingly punctilious about
copying the scriptures. In the
days of Moses the book of the Law
was kept beside the ark and part
of the priests were set apart to
watch over it when they copied
the scriptures one man wrote and
several others would sit round
and look on & after he had written
a portion he would read and
they and they would look one over
the other's copies and correct him if
necessary. The word Bible
Our word Bible is not the
word Bibles but is a plural of
Biblion & this name is
given because it is a large
collection of books. It began
to be used as a title about
A. D. 600 for the sake of conven-
ience about A. D. 1300. The
monks by a kind of sophism

made a sing. fem. noun of it. book
Sub: Canon of O. T. this
This word Canon is derived and
from the Greek Kanon which deliv
signifies rule or law, also prof
in manner of church music the
& etc. it means list or record when
and it has been applied since self
A. D. 400 to the catalogue of and
books of O. T. and New. is accepted their
as authentic & divine by Jews bran
and Christians. consequently has
when we ask a question as to the
whether a book is theonomic itself
we mean it is accepted as divine rest
ely inspired the oldest testimony differ
we have out side of O. T. is what they
is called the prologue syracides tra
this is a patronymic which means Here
son of Syrac, This man wrote when
B. C. 200. This man Jesus son by w
of Syrac translated certain is K
Her works of his grand father the
Syrac in Greek. In his exte
preface to the prologue in a to a

of it book called Ecclesiastics. he makes
this statement. "Where as many
ed and great things have been
which delivered unto us by the law the
also profits & others that have followed
sic there steps. my grand father
rd when he had much given him
since self to the reading Law, profits,
of and other books for the same
accepted things uttered in Heb. and
us translated into another tongue
ly has not the same force as in
as to the original and hence the law
nicol itself and the profits & the
divin rest of the book have no small
stanno difference when spoken in
is what their own lang, and when
excludes translated into another."
means Here we have a three fold division
wrote which is the style and title
son by which the whole canon
in is known by the law is meant
rather the law of Moses. This is the oldest
in a external testimony concerning
to a complete canon, the law.

Canon we receive from the Jews. They unanimately excepted books of O. T. it was so received in days of Christ it has sometimes been said that the Sadducees rejected all but the Pentateuch but there is no sufficient ground for such a testimony. This belief arose from this fact the Sadducees always said we reject all but the law by which they meant the whole body of O. T. scriptures, that is they rejected all tradition. Josephus says the Sadducees reject all tradition and adhere to the written law hence we conclude that with-
out exception accepted the books of O. T. Nov. 18th. Feb 1879

The Talmud of the Jews also thus regarded the O. T. Josephus. regarded the Canon as follows. 5 books of Moses: 13 books of prophets and 4 other books Joshua. Judges

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Ruth. Nehemiah - Ezra, some books were classed together. Psalms, Proverbs & Canticles are called Hymns which means hymns. Other Jews made 24 books according to the Jewish alphabet. Jerome A. D. 390. give same canon as Josephus. This testimony shows we have same canon now. Origen gives us the same canon. Origen lived about 110 yrs. after last of Apostle. The testimony of Melit. Archbishop of Sardis A. D. 172 is important. He traveled eastward among the Jews, to make enquiries.

Next we come to Version.

The Septuagint Aquilla.

Symonides, Theodocian and Peschito all give same canon. We now have a new kind of testimony that is testimony of New T. concerning the Old. 1st. We quote passages from all, Roman 8:1:2. What advantage

- 609

then hath the Jew ~~or~~ every
way chiefly because unto them
were committed the law of
God. Here Paul calls O. T. the
oracles of God. 2nd. Timothy
3: 15: 16 and that from a child
thou hast known the Holy
Scriptures. Which is able to
make the wise unto salvation
through faith which is in Christ
Jesus. all scriptures are given by
the spirit of God. and is prof-
itable for doctrine for reformation
for correction for instruction
in righteousness. The holy
scriptures of Jews are here
referred to, for which Timothy
was instructed. His mother
being a Jew. Heb. 1: 1 God who
at sundry times & in divers
manners speaks in times past
unto the fathers of prophets.
Hath in these last days spoken
unto us by his son. These writings
of O. T. were the words of God.

every thing of the Holy Spirit
came not in old time by the will
of man, but Holy men of God
spoke as they were moved by
holy ghosts. All these passages
testify inspiration of O. T. and
have in New T. titles applied to the
O. T. is called the law. John 10:34
Roman 7:12 Again is called law
and profits which is more specific
Matthew 11:13. Mat. 22:40 again
we have a threefold designation
law Profits and Psalms the new
testament writings meet most
books of O. T. canon but never
refer to the Apocrypha, this
is a remark for the reason
many Jews use Septuagint
because they understood it
better than ancient Heb. and
Apocrypha were in Septuagint
Acts 25th. Again Christ in
all his severe charges against the
Jews, never charges them of
corrupting the O. T. scriptures

He says you have made it of more effect by your traditions. But he does not say he has corrupted it and this charge has never been made in Heb. T. Next the *apocrypha*. The Greek term from which this word is derived means hidden & secret. This name is given to these books, because their origin is not known or because they were written over fictitious names, altho the contents of these books were not obscure. These books were read secretly but not in public for these reasons. The process of time. *Apocrypha* came to mean that which is false. *Apocrypha* writings meant fictitious writings. Clement of Alexandria one of the church fathers. These books only exist in Greek. They are not extant in Heb. Although some were original written in Heb. The following are names of *Apocrypha* books: The books of Esdras. Tobit

Judith. The rest of books of Esther
wisdom of Solomon. Ecclesiasticus
Baruch, Song of three holy children
History of Susanna, History of
destruction of the baal and dragons
and prayer of Manassus and
these books are quoted as authori-
ty by Josephus or by any later
Jewish writings, Josephus says
from the reign of Artaxerxes to
within our memory, there have
been several things committed
to writing which have not
received the same credit and
authority as others. Dec. 5.
"Pentateuch," (this is used as an
adjective, and means five books.
The names of these books, 1st
Heb named the books by first words
in the book, and also the books
named in Hebrew, according to
the contents of the books; for
ex. 1. Sepher means book. Gezirah
means creation. Sepher Gezirah
Torah = Law - Mochanin = Mezz King
Tobit

4th divis: Sepher - sepharim -
means numbers. 5th Mescharieth
Satorah means and Law.

Genesis - Exodus, - Leviticus, - Num-
bers, Deuteronomy, For the moderate
use of these names in all Satiric
languages the Satiric names are
retained. But the German term
call these books the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th
+ 5th - books of Moses. Yet scholars
observe Satiric names as is found
in literature. The Pentateuch
its antiquity its mosaic origin
1st Moses styles himself the
author, this is eternal evidence
of Mosaic authorship for ex.

Exodus 17:14 again Exodus
24:4. again 24:7, again 34:27
Numbers, 33:1:2 in Deuteronomy
we have a repetition of the law, it
is always mentioned in the following
ways: Dec. 9, 1877.

Mosaic Origin.
This was at the end of their
journey in the desert when they

were on the plains of Moab. Moses
recited their goings out, i.e. their
exodus - the complete history
according to their italics, in
short, all their journeyings.

At the close of the book of Numbers
we read as follows: "These are
the commandments & the judge-
ments, which the Lord commanded
unto the children of Israel, by
the hands of Moses, in the plains
of Moab by Jordan near Jericho."

Deuteronomy 1:5 On this side
of Jordan in the land of Moab
began Moses to declare this law.

The positive statement was
made that these things were
done by the hand of Moses, this
includes the writing of Leviticus,
In Deuteronomy we have a repetition
of the things in the previous books,
& we have the following names
applied to them: The Law, The
words of the Law, & the book
of the Law, ~~The words which~~

means these things were in a volume, this is proof that a written volume existed in a written form containing these things. Deut. 17:18 "And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that he shall write him a copy of this law in a book out of that which is before the priests the Levites. Deut. 30:10. "If thou shalt hearken unto the voice of the Lord thy God to keep his commandments and statutes, which are written in the book of the law." Deut. 37:9-13, 31:79.

31:22, 31:24-26, 28:61. All these passages show that things were written in a complete form.

Conclusions we draw from these. II Moses immediately after the exodus, and continually, on committed to writing the law and history of the Jews.

III, This composition is called the book of the law.

much if not all of this was read by him, or in his presence, before the people.

IV. He publicly committed it to priests and Levites and public officers to be sacredly kept. V. He commanded it to be preserved by the side of the Ark of the covenant. VI. It was to be read before the whole body of the people every seventh year. VII. The future ruler of Israel is to write a copy of this law that he may keep all the words of it. Dec. 16, 1879.

"External testimony to the Mosaic authorship." This book was known in all ages of the O. T. as works of Moses, Joshua, 1:7; 8-23:6 in ourselves that we consider

Joshua 24:26 - 8:30 - 8:34

2nd Kings 22:28 - 22:10 - 23:21

2nd Chron, 35:6 - 35:12 - 35:26

" " 34:15

Conclusions.

1st Pentateuch is referred to in every subsequent age as the Law sometimes is called the Law of Jehovah as the Jews in Pentateuch are directed to keep in memory of the laws, historical facts, divine blessing & etc. As their recorded meditate on them, ^{change} and to them down to property so same directions are repeated in subsequent books.

2nd "Conclusion" that they were publicly known and esteemed as Law of God, by Moses, is very evident. 1st from the form of

III. ...
book of the Law.

34

23:21

5:26

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among the Jews which is base
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and Proverbs as well as profits are
found upon and inspired by the
things in the Pentateuch these last
books are kind of commentary on
the Pentateuch.

Indirect testimony of Mosaic author^{-ship}
This kind of testimony is very strong
II. The record in the sequence of its
narrative of the character of things
related are natural and in harmony
with the presumption of the Mosaic
in ourselves. We all to consider

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5:26

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publicly known and esteemed
as law of God. by Moses, is very
evident. 1st from the form of
book of the law.

civil and ecclesiastical polity
among the Jews which is base
up on the laws and historical
facts of Pentateuch. (2nd) in all
subsequent books this law of God
by Moses is held up as divine
guide of the people. the Psalms
and Proverbs as well as prophets are
founded upon and inspired by the
things in the Pentateuch these last
books are kind of commentary on
the Pentateuch.

Indirect Testimony of Mosaic author^{-ship}

This kind of testimony is very strong

II. The record in the sequence of its
narrative of the character of things
related are natural and in harmony
with the presumption of the Mosaic
in ourselves well to consider

of authorship. III. Its historical,
religious, political, & geographi-
cal, matter is agreeable to the
age and circumstances of
the author, this is an important
fact. viz: that historical, religious,
political, & geographical is in
harmony with the age and in-
circumstance with Moses. The
allusion and statements that
are made harmonize with con-
ception that Moses was the author.
This is also true of the political
& religious habits of the Egyptians,
all of which Moses refers to and
is also true of the geographical allusion
even some of names of which
III. *Book of the Law.*

cal, Moses uses are Egyptians also the
names of certain localities are
Egyptian all this harmony with
the conception that Moses was origin of
History. This could not be if this
History was not written until
five or six hundred years after
the time of Moses, as some infidels
claim. It has been alleged that
the Pentateuch is in a fragmentary
condition which is true to a
certain extent, but the assump-
tion is that these fragmentary
portions were gathered up and
gathered together by some one
and hence this is urged as
evidence against Mosaic authorship
this so far from being an argument
against the Mosaic authorship
only confirms it. For a compiler
would not have allied this
fragmentary form, it would all
have been arranged in regular
order and the law would have
in our view been so constructed

been arranged in regular order. The
the law would have been arranged
tabulated. Moses during a period of
forty years as accusers and rods
occasions demanded and followed
and this book of Pentateuch ^{was charged} might
be expected under such circumstances
there is evidence also that the rich
of certain facts is made just as it is.
facts occur from 25 to 31 chap of
Exodus, we have a description and
draft of the tabernacle and the
appertaining to it from 36:40 of said
book, we have an account of the
excution of the work of which we
have draft from 25 to 31.

Dec. 18th, : 77. Language of Moses
Moses in the Pentateuch gives us
a most ancient form of Hebrew and
quest we find certain archaic words
book of the law.

order the Pentateuch that are not
found in other books in the
Bible, again there are no foreign
words except such as our Egyptian
loan words. it is not only true that there
are no words in the Pentateuch
which are not found in subsequent
books, but the reverse is also true
of that in later books many foreign
words are found which is found
in the Pentateuch all this is true
and evidence of Mosaic authorship.

of said, Moses appears to us operating
the law the same for a period of 40 yrs.
he was 80 yrs old when he began his
work and 120 when finished.

Moses we would expect a man
of 120 yrs of age would take
very different than ^{he did.} a man of 80
and expects that Moses after 40 yrs of
wear and tear and pain
in our lives man to consider

and with such a rebellious people would talk very differently from what he did in the presence of manhood of 8000 have. we would expect Moses to talk as a man would talk to his children. Eg. begin of Deuteronomy he delivered reproof, admonition & fatherly words of love as a man would do, again he addresses them as those who had been with him, and experienced the same things that he had experienced. he continually used such expression as you have seen, as you have heard

"Conclusions"

We have reasons to believe, that books of Moses were not written at later date. 1st If works of Moses had been rewritten. the language would be of more modern age & spirit of Deuteronomy would not appear in it.

III. This composition is contained in book of the law.

owned, it would not have been
written in form of Diary, the
same, but would not
have been written as of the as
they were published.
had it been written in
that of David or later the
scribes would not have rejected
it, because it condemns the
worship of eares & for boats. to
have priests not of Aaron. some
say Aaron wrote it which is
absurd. The book Ezra wrote
that book, he would have been
obliged to forage all other
books between the Law and
Ezra, for all allude to
book of Ezra.

The unity of Pentateuch

There is an exact connection
between Genesis & Exodus & also
the rest of the books. There is a
design chronology unity running
through all books of Pentateuch
which at once suggests and
goes far to establish unity of
an original man to construct

of authorship but to be more
specific. 1st. Ethical unity - founded
in the idea of our God all
over the nation. idolatry prevailed
and seems to be the idea of
its genesis, to overflow this
belief, it starts out with the
assertion that God in beginning
made all things and preserved
this unity of God through out
and when we look to His works
surely it is very clear that
there is very close coherence
in five books of Moses, we have
a history of Adam and family
until flood. Then have history
of Noah's family and then Abra-
ham's family becomes historical
family and stands in four
groups of pictures. Jacob
is introduced into Egypt
and Genesis ends and Exodus
takes up narrative.

In Exodus & following books
perpetual reference is made
to Genesis. The man wrote Exodus
in the 1st book of the law.

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and the other books used Gen.
as the ground work both
ethical and historical, finally
Genesis is evidently designed
as a preparation & introduction
to the grand mosaic period.
This is eternally true, next,
Septamony of New T. & the unity
of Old T. the divisions of Old T.
referred to in New T. are Moses,
Prophets and Psalms, hence the
Deuteronomy is called Moses
indicating its unity of authorship.

"Chapter of Goldoth."

The word Goldoth signifies geological
table. Afterward it was used more
extended way to denote historical
records, as they occur in order.

Genesis is composed of ten Goldoths.
1st Goldoth embraces first four chap.,
in this is given the account of
creation & arrangements the
happy condition of mankind
on ourselves than to consider

before they fall. (2nd Toldoth) begin at 5th chapter and embrace history of Adam and immediate descendants. 3rd Toldoth begins 9th verse of 6th chap and gives an account of Noah & family. The flood, recultivation of earth, statues connected with Noah and his predictions concerning the future of his descendants. (4th) begins 10th chap and embraces a review of the families of Noahs sons their descendants & settlements of these over the earth. Building of Babel & the consequent confusions of tongue and dispersions. (5th) embraces Shem & his posterity 11th chap to 26 verse, this brings us to Abraham & covers a period of 300 yrs. (6th Toldoth) this embraces Terah, immediate descend especially Abraham

III, ...
book of the law.

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I extend (chap 8 27 verse to
23:12. (7th) generations of
Israel. This extends from
5:13 to 23:18.

(8th) generations of Isaac This
extends 23:19 to 35:29 and
gives full history of Isaac
family up to return of Jacob
to Hebron in Mesopotamia.
In this we have an account
of Jacob & Esau & many picture
of patriarchal life.

(9th) Generations of Esau embracing
36th chap.

(10th) This extends from 37 chap
to end of Genesis here we have
generations of Jacob very
full and complete some
of this goes before Esau.

in ourselves than to construct

Before they fall. (2nd Toldoth) begin at 5th chapter and embrace history of Adam and immediate descendants. 3rd Toldoth begins 9th verse of 6th chap and gives an account of Noah & family. The flood, recultivation of earth, status connected with Noah and his predictions concerning the future of his descendants. (4th) begins 16th chap and embraces a review of the families of Noahs sons their descendants & settlements of these over the earth. Building of Babel & the consequent confusions of tongue and dispersions. (5th) embraces Shem & his posterity 11th chap to 26 verse, this brings us to Abraham & covers a period of 300 yrs. (6th Toldoth) this embraces Terah, immediate descend especially Abraham

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in ourselves that to construct

"Feb. 4. 1880."

Sub: Hebrew Poetry.

It may be remarked that Heb. poetry occurs quite extensive in O. T. for ex. in Job, Psalms, Prophets, Canticles &c and on this account it seems proper to seek the reasons of this for we might be inclined to think that God would not do more than to express his divine will in the common language having no other desire than simple plainness.

181- This recurrence of Poetry may be accounted for by the poetic feeling in human nature. which feeling indeed may be mentioned as an implantation by God in the human soul for if this poetic feeling had not thus been implanted as a distinct element of man's nature. God would certainly have recognized it as he

book of the law.

always has done as a strong
a means of impressing his
wholly precepts & enforcing his
divine will. Hence we have
this propensity in our nature
is one of the greatest divine
gifts or endowments, glorious
and wonderful in its manifesta-
tion, most abundant
in its uses & blessing to man
& means of cheering & com-
forting, ennobling and
beautifying his life of thought
& indirectly his action. These
general truths are felt and
recognized by our hearts. 2nd place
we can account for the frequent
recurrence of Poetry in O. T.
by its universality God calls
upon & appears to that in human
nature which is capable of being
known, felt and

in ourselves man to construct

responding to the call for the
call would otherwise be of no avail
to us more widely known experience
could a call be made there to that
of Poetry, it is known & felt in every
portion of earth where man has
taken up his habitation as some
superior principle in its nature
filling his mind with pleasant thoughts
and his soul with entrancing emotion
Feb. 16th. 1881. It is with man always
an inherent part of himself though
he dwell in the cold north or heat
of south still does it cling to him
it is with us from the time of
childhood throughout our
after lives until the season
of the last.

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of old age nor indeed does
it ever leave us for it goes with
us through the valley of shadowed
death and breaks out in songs of
praise as the rest beyond, for
revelation tells us that the saints
sing praises to God and the
land in Heaven nor indeed is
confined to any particular
class for alike it is known to
the high and low, the rich and
the poor, the learned and the
unlearned, in 3rd place as to the
sources, to the Poetry and Music
it is in the profession God has
made for our purest pleasures
that he has implanted that
in ourselves that to construct

purest pleasures he has
that purest power of poetry
and music, its influence
arises from the gentle vibration

for perhaps violent vibration of
a musical chord, stretched by
the divine gift hand within the
musical soul hidden perhaps
it maybe like an acroean heart in
the tree tops, but there it is nevertheless
if there were no excitements even as the
heart in the trees through which the
trees never breeze it would never
give forth its music, for the chord
must be played from without
by exciting forces, here its
divine harmonies can be

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would be a misfortune
if the atmosphere of our
lives should forever

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remain at rest, but to produce
this Poetry which lies at the
threshold of our hearts. Few
things may be stated as necessary
they are found in the elemental
excitement of human life. 1st
affliction in there various forms
are the powerful means of setting
this thing in motion as we
may see abundantly varified in
human experience, when strong
sorrows bear upon us. Soul
breaks forth in its lamentation

in ourselves than to construct

as in case of David weeping
over Absalom and also in
many other sciences. (2nd)

On the other hand there
is the wonderful element of Joy
which when fully arrives
must burst forth in high
sounding Poetry, as is seen in
the saints in heaven where they
sing. This principal includes
the wide fields as for— when
Patriotism is around it calls
for loud and stirring expression
as is seen in songs of different
language also in songs of
myriad of red sea. There also
there is a religious feeling

book of the law.

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which seeks expression in
religious hymns the study of
hymns from this stand point
would be very interesting & import-
ant there is the stirring
of friendship in Poetry of
different languages also in
scriptures we have David
lament over Jonathan these
things are a fruitful source
of inspiration to the Poet.
Then we have Epic Poetry
to celebrate events in nation
history, also Tragedies to set
forth phases of human life
as is shown in Shakespeare
in England, again the humorous
the Pastoral, and the dramatic
which give us so much
beautiful Poetry must be
caused by the moving forms
of Poetry the emotional and
in ourselves that we construct

all these are occasion by excite-
-ment, to live dull idle
unventured life is one of the
greatest of misfortunes, such
a life is apt to be a straggle
pool breathing out nothing but
a few noisy vapors, but all these
things are objective we turn
now to the subjective side this
is form from the peculiar
susceptibilities, implanted with
in us which give us a rich
enjoyment in Poetry. The
nations of east were and
are yet a people of poetical
susceptibilities and as the
Q. T. was composed among
them it has partaken to a
great degree of this poetical
character. In looking
closely to the dif. causes of
Q. T. we are brought to the view
of great variety of subjective

purpose, states of mind,
+ events widely differ from
those of Dr. T in the O. T.
much more particularly we have
seen of meditative life
as is seen in Psalms, Job, and
Prophets, which awakens the
soul in many a glowing
transport of touching Poetry.
In the Prof. great and surprising
things are spoken of which
call for a mighty intensity
feelings in the Private
there are most wonderful
events set before such as the
story of Creation the Deluges
+ intense follow the striking
calamities + misfortunes
mingled with striking
calamity of Israelites these
+ other things furnish rich
matter for excite + display

in ourselves that to construct

of poetical power & feeling
3rd There are great subjective
or personal experiences as
in case of David, who
expressed as much of his
inner life & Psalms as in
case of Job. when he breaks
forth in his lamentation,
Sorrow also in the prophets
these subjective experiences, then
as we see have formed
a very important source
of O. T. poetry finally the
communication of wis dom
such as ecclesiastics & Prophets
furnish a rich vehicle of
Poetry.

The Prophetic Element
The prophetic element is an
especially fruitful source. In
the O. T. the names Prophets and
Poets have very close resemblance

book of the Law.

ing in meaning. In the "Latin"
ective Songs" the same word was
as was used for both. This
his arises from the fact that
both the Poet and Prophet
asks had connection with thought,
ion, and things, which do not
to come within the sphere
their of every day or common
thought and both were
se supposed to be inspired.
the This prophetic element also
dom runs very largely through
Prophets out the O. T. First, The men
e of who were selected for the
ment office of Prophet were men
an of extraordinary hearts,
for it may be said that
great men only can be
true Poets and Prophets.
and Secondly, The grandeur of
blance their mission calls for great-
ness of intellect. They were
in ourselves that to construct

sent to preach the dealings of a great
a great and God, to a great and
powerful nations. They were
to accomplish a mighty work
and it must be connected
with mighty events. It was
theirs to stir up the children
of Israel to the knowledge of
their many sins. It was to
bring them into humiliation
of repentance for their dark
iniquities against a just
and forbearing God. By their
undivided efforts they
brought a mighty moral
earthquake among the Jews.
They spoke the wonderful
soul stirring passion
that could not be expressed
without great effect, and
they did not accomplish
all things yet they fulfilled

13
ings of a great work. When God
th and chooses a man for a great
were purpose as he calls the
work prophets he will be
ered competent to perform
things whose influence
was much be felt and he
hid himself will be a true
gl of moral hero. Again the
s to terrible threatenings they
nilitic were to send forth could
r dark come only with proper
ust force, from a man whose
therr soul had been set on
ay fire by a living coal
rial from the altar of his
fervor. They predicted the
erful overthrow and destruction
on of a mighty existing
expressions. Babylon, Assyria
, and the nation of the Jews
lish and others then the
filled wonderful and surprizing
visions they saw helped in
in ourselves that to construct

of sent to preach the dealings of a great
31 a great and God, to a great and
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- and the nation of the Jews
- and others then the
- wonderful and surprising
- visions they saw helped in
- in ourselves that to construct

a slight degree to inflame" Their
still more their passions of
burning souls. They were
sensational men who were
moved by mighty but lat
momentary influences. They
commenced a stupor of
work which they have ever
in discouragement which
the flush of insipid sub
has passed as a monument
of their weakness. But with
they were men who being
indeed were truly great men
of high impressibility of
intense susceptibilities, of the
within whose hearts the
indying fires of power
and constancy were fam
into a brighter globe by
force of the stirring events
in which their lives were
passed.

infla" The Three orders of Poetry." 1
is given in the order of
their origin. Lyric, Epic and
Dramatic of these the dramatic
is the latest in birth and
highest in excellence in
several merits the lyric the
which is used for expression
of subjective feeling and
comes directly from
within and not without
being thus bursting forth
of inward emotion. it is
of emphatically the expression
of the feelings, such as
joy. Sorrow, love. hate,
patriotism. These three
orders of Poetry is produced
under strong excitement.
Being altogether subjective
drawn from the world within
in ourselves than to construct

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infla," The Three orders of Poetry. 1
is given in the order of
their origin. Lyric, Epic and
Dramatic of these, the dramatic
is the latest in birth and
perhaps highest in excellence in
all several merits the lyric the
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of emphatically the expression
of the feelings, such as
Joy. Sorrow, love. hate,
patriotism. These three
orders of Poetry is produced
under strong excitement
being altogether subjective
drawn from the world within
in ourselves than to construct

as much meditation it is
called "Lyric Poetry" because
when first used was
accompanied by the music
of the liars and ever since
for most part by music of
some kind instrument.
2nd class Epic Poetry is the
opposite of the Lyric, it is
eminently objective its
province not being concern-
ed with feeling as its
base it is properly description
of varying scenes great and
striking events in history
or individual life. The
alter emotions have no
part in it for it is not
a place to foretray his
own feeling while writing
an Epic for inst, Homer in
his Iliad describes his

is miles, heroes, battles, etc; '3
because the opposing hosts as
as they are gathered together
in the Psalm of David and
since the wonder full
of it, but he stops not
to speak of himself, so
it is also Virgil in his great
epic called the Aeneid
conceals not a portrait of love
its feelings for his task is
script concerned with the objective
without regard outside events,
as in Paradise Lost the authors
duties lies with objective
the descriptions he being concealed
not behind the scenes of his
creation to move the
characters and shift the
scenes as development
of demand (3rd class of
Poetry known as the tragic
in ourselves than to construct

or dramatic is as the Epic is
of the objective kind. It is
that is having to do with natural
things, events, emotions before
and etc. out side of writers
life & etc. it is written for
the purpose of giving soul life a
great tragic or dramatic the or
event of nation or family was the
in which the human soul the
is represented in the be sh
midst of great suffering and s
intense emotion, overwh While
-ing passions as in yet it
Gradstein of Shakespeare as in
who perhaps surpasses anyth and
This kind of composition of ha
is called dramatic, because thus
it is from the character beautif
its life and action highest
and feeling are constantly man
of an
in our

5-

Epigen running the whole.
and missing the action of some
with nature, in the characters
is before, the view and especially is
the design to represent as
remarked the human soul
for under the influence of high
soul life and intense action. In
the order of time, the Syree
was the first born among
the natives and as might
be supposed trials of joy
and sorrow in social life.
While it is simple and artless
yet is touching and beautiful
as in songs of friendship
and love. The expression
of hate, thery, revenge & etc.
thus being for the most part
beautiful, and eminent worth
though not requiring the
highest order of talent for it is
manifestly easier to speak
of and express strong feeling
in ourselves than to construct

and properly develop the plot
of drama where character
must be created made to
show their own natures and
peculiarities by their own
action. It is the province
of the Epic to tell the general
event which being in a
field more remote from
particular experience
than the other and is
accordingly more difficult
but as remarked that
drama is properly
considered the highest and
most difficult kind of Poetry
for this deals with the
thought & feelings of
others.

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of lyric
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These three kinds of composition
always display a close relation-
ship. Quite frequently intermingled
one with the other as for instance
in Paradise Lost. Milton speaks
of himself and his blindness.
While may be of Shakespeare's
dramas are interspersed with
short species of poetry of lyric
nature and Coleridge in his
course of time produces little
songs here and there.

The Eastern nations all have
lyric ^{as earliest specimen of poetry} as for instance. Germany
Greece, Arabia. This indeed in
many cases seem to have been
the poetry used in religious
rites as in the Indian nations
and the Bacchic songs
& it seems to have originated
from this. Being first
used as the vehicle of
religious emotion.
Symon. Moses & Orpheus
all send of God. From

these things we judge
that the Lyric has
always lived in some form
or other as to Jews though
their first specimen of
Poetry and Lyric yet it seems
never to have branched
out to much else. The
Semitic nations have
never produced. The
Psalms are only lyrical
as the name implied.
The Lyric was divided in
three divisions among the
the Jews. 1st. The proper
Lyric such as the short
O's were recited with music.
2nd Didactic as is found
in Proverbs & Ecclesiastics.
3rd. The rhetorical Poetry. As to
these divisions. The Didactic
were Poems of instructive
nature. Instruction was
expressed in Poetry. because
this forms a pleasant

means
more
like
as he
fruit
and
high
pray
the
in the
forth
The
in a
seems
in
There
civil
when
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the a
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and
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means of imparting it ⁹
more acceptedly and more
likely to be remembered.
The rhetorical order is the
fruit of high excitement
and seeks expression in
high sounding words and
prayers. It arose from
the vision of Saul and
in their case comes
forth from strong feeling.
The Davidic ^{age} is that
in which Heb. Poetry
seems to have flourished
in the greatest profusion.
There seems to be in every
civilized nation a period
when literature attains a great
and peculiar development.
The age of Pericles in Greece
the Augustan age in Latin
and the present age in
German

This degree of perfection¹⁰
is the result of great prosper-
and general development
of nation. first. Rhythm.
We observe that all that
appertains to esthetics curved
lines are used, straight
lines have no beauty it
is curved lines & surfaces
that adds beauty to
sculpture & architecture the
principal applies in Music
& Poetry the sound rises
& falls in alternate elevation
& depression in beautiful
undulation, first as the
feeling in the soul - the
sense of duty in the ear
demands this. The ear
cannot endure a monotone
in music & the same principle
holds good in poetry,
these beautiful undulations
occurring at regular intervals

constitute something that as
the alternation of accented
syllables now in this
kind of rhythm did not
exist but we have what
is called the thought rhythm
sometimes called
parallelism. It is the repetition
of the same thought in
parallel expressions or opposite
thoughts in antithetical
expression. The parallelism
is not between main thoughts.
Wednesday, March 2nd.

Causes of parallelism

1st Cause, this is the impassioned speech that expresses itself in unpassionate sentences & repeats by way of emphases. 2nd Cause, the luxuriance abundant words. The poet delights to revel in superfluous expressions of some

thought. Brod Cause. 18
 which may be assigned
 is a desire to repeat for the
 purpose of more clearly ex-
 pressing the thought. 4th
 is a desire of comparison
 & contrast next different
 kind of parallelism, we have
 various kinds of parallelism
 1st These synonymous in
 which the same thought
 is repeated by what is
 called a synonymous word
 or expression. Examples
 of this kind. Genesis 4 + 23
 Adam & Zilla hear my ³ voice
 ye wives of Lamech ³ harken
 unto my ⁴ speech, for I have
 slain a ⁴ man to my ⁵ wound
 a young man is my ⁵ hurt
 of Cain shall be ⁵ revenged
 70 fold surely Lamech 70
 70 fold more. Proverbs 30
 + 17. The eye that ⁵ mocketh

~~Good valley vale~~

at his farthest, despiseth
 to obey his mother. The
 ravens of the valley
 shall pick it out and
 young eagles shall eat
 it. "Psalms 1st. Blessed is
 the man that walketh
 in the counsel of
 the mighty, nor standeth in
 the way of sinners."
 But his delight is in the
 law of the Lord, and his
 law doth he meditate
 day and night.
 And he shall be like a tree
 planted by the rivers of water
 that bringeth forth his
 fruit in his season his
 leaf also shall not wither
 & whatsoever he doeth
 shall prosper.
 The mighty shall not stand
 in the judgement, nor sinners
 in the congregation of the right-
 eous.

The ungodly are not
 but are like the chaf.
 For the Lord knoweth the
 way of the righteous for
 the antithetical parallelism
 Proverbs 11 & 3

The integrity of the upright
 shall guide them but the
 proverbs of trainings had
 destroyed them.

Monday, March 8th. The
 Psalms are the highest specimen
 of poetry in the O. T. There
 is no question of the canonic-
 ity of the book.

Parsons of the N. Y. } at one
 respect the O. T. has an
 advantage of N. T. as
 regards establishing the
 canon and that is because
 we have N. T. to support
 the Old. but the O. T.
 has later inspired writ-
 to support it self. This
 claims of N. T. in its

can be
 whole
 rests on
 a post
 6. 28. is
 who m
 7 20.
 that s
 of you
 v. 11
 that
 two
 21.
 first
 and
 scrip.
 appear
 the m
 we see
 rules
 this p
 refer

(17)

on behalf. Heb, 1:1, 2. God of
whole claim in this passage
acts on divine mission of Christ
the Apostolic authority and of 15
of 16. 28. is writings of Apostles
who were inspired. Matthew
right 10 & 20. Christ says it is not ye
that speak but the spirit
of your father speaketh in
me. Here it is your claim
that the lang. is language
of holy spirit. again Josh
1:21. John 14:26. John 16:13
Luke 24:49. Eph 3 to 5th
first corin 14:37
and Peter 3:16. The word
scripture has an emphatic
meaning known to devote
to the inspired scriptures. here
we see Paul's writings in
his as O. G. scriptures. In
this passage the spiritual
in it referred to are those who
have the gift-

of describing those by others have
March 15th 1880. Of the genu-
ine authenticity of H. A.
books. How we prove that
the books were written by
persons to whom they are
described and what is rule
of proof in case of this
kind. This question has nothing
to do with whether they are
described. This question has
been admirably formulated
by St. Augustine who lived
about A.D. 400 in his work
against Faustus. The Mar-
chaeon writes. The following
is the language. "How can we
determine that such and such
are the genuine works of
Hippocrates. Because a suc-
cession of writers from the
time of Hippocrates and
Faustus to the present day

others have declared them to be
num. so. so that is doubt if
it would be to act the part
of a mad man. Hence do
by all know as to the writing
of Plato, Cicero, and other
such writers what is really
theirs but by the same continued
testimony of successive ages.
Hence you what St Augustine
says is absolutely true, because
a man who denigrates what
is impossible acts the part
of a mad man. We could not tell
whether the water would
flow back
as Shakespeare, Milton or any
of such were feminine, but on
the same grounds & yet a man
could be considered as foolish
if he should deny it. After
all when applied to
Sartorius. has a much stronger

force than when applied
to profane writings for the
reason that the more public
a writing is, the greater is the
kind of testimony in its
behalf and more private
a document is the less
is this doctrine concerning
it. for instance, if a father
should write a private
article intended simply for
his family; we can readily
see that there would be
much less chance than auth-
orship to be established by
a succession of writers.
Testifying concerning it.
than a document was a
public one, as for instance
a public law which some of
our rules have made of civil
it is very easy to establish
authenticity of Saul of Rome
England & other nations

because of their publicity.
Now the A.T. productions were
public documents and were
not intended for private
individuals merely, they
were thrown broadcast.
The epistles were not written
to a single man but to
large churches & hence
came public & were read
by the churches every where.
Cicero's orations were only
calculated for certain class
of men but these were for
every body and hence have
obtained a great evidence
of their authenticity on this
account. No man doubts
that we have works of Plato
Aristotle etc. They have
the one hundredth part
the bare authenticity
we have this evidence
folded. 18th. The evidence
applied to collected volume

of New T. 2nd Evidence of
separate books. as to evidence
concerning the collected
volume, begin A.D. 400 &
go backward. The 1st class
of testimony are the
Catalogues. We have existing
about ten catalogues of
N. T. books in literature
of 4th century six out of
this ten are same list as
ours. The following are the
names. Athanasius. A.D. 313
Ephrochaneus. A.D. 370
Jerome A.D. 392. Rufinus
A.D. 390. Augustine A.D.
394 Council of Carthage
A.D. 397. The other 4 are
about the same. Some
omit Heb. & some regulation
they make mention of these
books, thus recognizing
them, but do not enumerate
them on catalogue.

All of this
is also

of Josephus Bishop of Jerusalem
was present of the 19th Council
A.D. 204 date of his
writings A.D. 315. he was a man
of great study, his chief work
was ecclesiastical History
in his Ecclesiastical History
he gives a statement of N.T.
as received in his day
in following language.
Now this appears to be a
suitable ^{written} summary statement
of books of N.T. which I have
mentioned. 1st place then
must put holy Gospels
if Gospel, these are
followed by Acts of the
Apostles. Then we mention
the Epistle of Paul.
The acknowledged First Epistle
of John, First Epistle of
Peter, then the Apocalypse
these are those that are
uncontroverted.

22) There is another class
of books of N. T. which
were acknowledged
by the church generally
and were only opposed
by some. The second class
of Epistles embraced the
epistle of James Jude. 2nd
Epistle of Peter 2 & 3 Epistle
of John. There is a third
class called the Spurious
books. There are also called
Apocrypha books such
as the acts of Paul, the
epistle of Peter, constitution
& instruction of the
Epistles the results of
Eusebius testimony. 2nd
time of E --- All the 27th
books of N. T. were known
& received among the
Christians generally.
2nd we notice that a

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23
discrimination was made
as to what books were to
be received belonging to
the N. T. canon. 3rd. some
professed Apostles writing
not having a proper
testimony in this favor
were rejected. 4th. Some
were included in the canon
which we do not now
receive. 5th. Some that
we now receive were generally
rejected. The trial to which
this question was put
at the beginning of 4th
century. This occurred
by reason of the Nicene
persecution which began
(A.D. 270) This persecution
arose from an attempt
to exterminate the church
by destroying the book
on which the religion
was founded

244 The command was given which
to the Christians from
the Euphrates to the Atlantic
& from the Nile to Britain
to give up the books of
N. T. and those refusing
suffered.

imprisonment, torture,
slavery, and death the
result was often the
persecution was over
the Christians all over
the Roman Empire brought
up those for trial who
were charged with hav-
ing given up the books.
This naturally brought
about the question of
Canon of N. T. for some
thus charged claimed
that they had given
up only those books

given which were not canonical
of course the question
would be what books are
canonical and the whole
of church as a jury on the
question sometimes the
heathen magistrate did
not know what books
were canonical and
received those that were
not.

Canon of Muratori
is so called because it
was a very valuable document
discovered by muratori.
The document is at present
in the ambrosian library
at Milan it is called
ambrosian from St. Ambrose,
missionary who estab-
lished christianity at
Milan. This document

is somewhat defective
owing to the waste of time
but as the date of this
document it is remarkable
fixed. The writer states
that he lived in the
days of Pius bishop of Rome
this is the language of
the document. "The sheep
herd written very recently
in our own time in the
city of Rome by Bernard
which Pius my brother
was bishop of Rome. This
fixes the date of this document
at not later than 1140 A.D.
This document gives a
Catalogue which has
been destroyed some
what so that some of the
books are not mentioned.
But it is remarkable
that the books that are
missing are those about

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for the
of the
Latin
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Cal

live. which there is no question ²⁷⁷
he mentions 3rd & 2nd.
pistle of John the epistle
of Jude which he said
are really written by
those persons and
also the Apocryphal
works of John the
shepherd also James,
he also refers by many
of contrast to the
superior books among
which he places the
shepherd of Hermas -
In addition to this -
there was a translation
of the scriptures made
for the Syrian Christians
& there was also a
Latin version called
the Italic. The earliest
Latin writers referred
to this and frequently

got it and they always
quote from what we
regard as canonical
books. In the very day
of the apostolic fathers
the list of the apostolic
books had been made
out & used Polycarp &
Justin Martyr he was
so called because of the
important testimony
he has furnished. His
right name was Justin a
philosopher, Justin Martyr
& regard as the apostolic
fathers they lived in the
time of the apostles & were
acquainted with them
this testimony belongs
to --- We find this catechism
East Alexandria and
other places. Hence we see
this testimony does not
come from one place but
from this

Evangelical Christian world and
we found in both West and
Africa we also observe
today that the authenticity
has been very generally enquired
into and regarded since
the various books of the
New Testament were first
with a view of being found
in the same volume that is
in separate portions of
his same work, it must
necessarily have been a
gradual process to
collect and arrange them
in one volume yet we
find them in one volume
yet we find them thus
collected and arranged
at a very early date. This is
very surprising from
the fact that they
were widely scattered.
We also learn from
this that these general

2) were known all over
the christian world or they
would not have been
mentioned in the catalog
which we find scattered
everywhere. Although we
have the list made out
by the Brother. Pius at a
very early date (A.D. 140) we
are not warranted in
supposing that he was
the 1st man who wrote a
catalogue of those books.
Testimony relating to
separate books.

It is very natural to
collect books that have
an affinity for each other
or which seem to be related.
We find this is what was
done in 4 vols. examined
by the bishop of Lugdunum, a
city flourishing in Gaul.

about A. D. 170. Died A. D. 202.
He was a great Christian
and a prominent writer
brought him up in east
by name of Polydore. He
tells us how Polycarpus
master talked and
lived on familiar terms
with apostle John &
gave beautiful description
of their friendship. Hence
what Polycarp learned
from John he
would transmit to
us. He says we have
a quaterian and proceeds
to describe them & attributes
to another to whom they
are now ascribed. There was
effort made by rationalists
to destroy Gospel of John
who claims it was written
about 4th century. We can
easily see that testimony

40 of Irenaeus over Heretics
this attempt. In his treatise
he says so great is the
assurance of the gospel
that the Heretics themselves
give trust to them &
everyone taking ground
seeks to support his
doctrine. This church father
makes 100 quotations of
gospels & uses them as
authority accepted and
divine on all hands. We
haven't an early date-
effort to make out
gospels & forced collect
(A.D. 175) Greek Christians
wrote - & also sometimes
Paphlagon wrote another
bishop of Justin martyr
born at Shekiri in Palistin
A.D. 90 he had written
a number of documents
just from his pen,
several a polygraph

and in
empire
ference
telling
holy b
that the
valued
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and in addition to Romans
empires in which he offers
reference of christian religion
telling all about its state
the holy books &c. We can see
that this testimony is very
valuable for he would not
dare to write any thing untrue
under peril of his life. We
also have a discussion which
he had with Tythus Aferius
in which we have brought
out grounds of controversy
between Jesus & Christians
which is very valuable.

~~for he would not dare
write anything to the emperor
which was not true, under
the peril of his life. We also
have from him a
discussion which he had
with Tythus the Jew in
which we have brought
out the grounds of
controversy between
the Jews & the Christians.~~

+ Testimony of Justin
Martyr continued.
In describing the Chris-
tian worship he often
refers to the gospels
& states that they were
read in the churches.
He calls them memoirs of the
apostles or memoirs
of Christ. He uses the term
"memoria" of the apostles
& their companions
who have written a
history of all things
concerning our Saviour
Jesus Christ. This church
further quotes largely
from N.T. besides the
gospels. He mentions
Act. Romans. 1 Cor.
Gal. Eph. Phil. Col.
2 Thess. 1st Peter
Rev. which last

book
states
John
Chris-
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book he expressly
states was written by
John, the apostle of
Christ. The force of this
is very strong that at
no early a date, while
the persons who lived
with Christ were still
living, we have all of
these books referred to
as divinely inspired &
referred to in the same
manner as the C. T. scrip.
were referred to. This
could not be the case
of these books were for
gerus. Next Tertullian
a Latinist flourished
toward the end of 2nd
century. He quotes many
hundreds of passage from
the gospel & names Matt,
Mark, Luke & John as the
authors of these books

& Polycarp entered the same
out & exclaimed that

+ Testimony of Justan
Martyr continued.
In describing the Chris-
tian worship he often
refers to the gospels
& states that they were
read in the churches.
He calls them memoirs of the
apostles or memoirs
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"memoria" of the apostles
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who have written a
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Jesus Christ. This church
further quotes largely
from N.T. besides the
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Act. Romans. 1 Cor.
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germs. Next Tertullian
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toward the end of 2nd
century. He quotes many
hundreds of passage from
the gospel & names Matt,
Mark, Luke & John as the
authors of these books

& Polycarp entered the room
out & exclaimed that

He says Matt. & John were
apostles the other his veri-
a postolic men. He lived
in the city of Carthage.
There are more quotations
in Tertullian alone
of the N. T. scriptures
than of all Cicero's
writings in many ages.
He says the Christian
scriptures are open
to the inspection of the
world, Christian and
Heathen without exception.
Origen of Alexandria
who lived about the
same time has written
a great deal in Greek
& was the teacher of
the famous Christian
school at Alexandria.
He gives very important

2 Thess. 1st. Peter
Rev, which last

were testimony in this matter.
He largely quotes the
four gospels & gives
an account of the order
in which they were
written, & ascribes them
to the authors to whom
they are now ascribed.
He quotes nearly all
the books of the N.T.
and generally cites them
by name. Just as the
four gospels were
brought together by
reason of similarity,
so the tendency would
be to bring the epistle
of same apostle together.
Paul was called the
apostle, & the volume
of his epistle was called
by the same name.

& Polycarp entered the room
out & exclaimed that

Ironeas gives explicit
testimony to the same
collection of these
epistles under the
same name, and, also,
Tertullian makes the
same division
Clement of Alexandria
quotes Rome, 1st & 2nd,
Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil,
Col 1st & 2nd, Thess 2nd,
Tim. & Titus. Irenaeus
quotes from the same
books. Tertullian
quotes every book except
2nd Cor. & from the 2nd century
back to the days of
apostolic fathers we have
all the books of N. T.
known. Acknowledged
& quoted by men who
were prominent in

2 Thess. 1st Pet. &
Rev, which last

the church. Some of N. T. books are more abundant quoted than others owing to the character of the writings & necessarily there just as now, we quote some books more than others. The nearer we approach the apostolic days the clearer and more unqualified the testimony becomes. Names of the apostolic fathers whose testimony we have. Barnabas, Clement of Alexandria, Clement of Rome, Hermas, Ignatius, Polycarp, Irenaeus. Barnabas was a convert - proselyte of Paul. * We

* Polycarp entered the room out & exclaimed that

have an epistle from
him called the epistle
of Barnabas well known
& held in high esteem
by the early Christians.
He quotes many passages
from the N.T. & in
one place introduces
his quotation with
the expression "It
is written" He had
great affection for
Paul & hence often
uses the phraseology
& reasoning of Paul
The friend of Rome was
a fellow laborer of
Paul who is mentioned
in Philippians. 4.3
And I entreat, the
also, true, you fellow

2 Thess. 1st Peter
Rev, which last

help those women
which labored for
me in the gospel with
element also & with
other my fellow
laborers whose names
are in the books of
life. "We have extant
from him ~~one work~~ an
Epistle to the church
at Corinth. It seems
to have been written
by the authority of the
church at Rome whose
mouthpiece he was.
Hermas is mentioned in
Rom. 16:14. We have from
him one work called the
"shepherd of Hermas"
in which there are
numerous allusions

& Polycarp entered he ran
out & exclaimed that

to the H. T. Igratius was
bishop of Antioch A.D.
70. We have several
letters from him still
extant in which he
quotes several Evangelists,
Acts of Apostles & most
of the Epistle of Polycarp,
a disciple of John was
bishop Smyrna in
Asia Minor in which
he speaks of Pauls
Epistles to that church
also he quotes many
passages from the
H. T. We have from
him a letter to that
church at Philippi.

" April 21st. Testimony

2 Thess. 1st. Peter
Rev, which last &

was of N. T. with regard
A.D. to itself." There are
still evidently some allu-
sions in some of the
epistles in other portions
of N. T. Of course we
could not expect
Polycarp much testimony
of this pride as the N. T.
scriptures were not
collected, but were
widely scattered. Paul
in first Timothy 5:18
quotes a passage which
find in Luke
10:7. "The laborer is worthy
of his reward". In James
2:8 we have the language
& this is evidently a
quotation. Peter says

& Polycarp entered he ran
out & exclaimed that

+ we have seen testified to
Paul's epistles & puts them
on level with Heb. scripture
"Testimony of heretics"

Cerynthus cotem porament
with the Apostle John was
the leader of a sect he
acknowledged in his
controversies. Paul's
epistles & refers to the
things taught in them
but made war on
them. his sect highly
esteemed the gospel of
Matt. again we have
the sect of the Ebionites
who lived in first
century & these acknowledged
the epistle of Paul & also
the other epistles but
object to them because
he abandoned the

2 Thess. 1st Peter &
Rev, which last

Levitical law. Basilides
& Valentius, false teachers
of the 2nd century both
give most explicit
testimony to the N. T.
books. Valentius uses
the gospel of John as
of divine authority. These
were violent leaders
of false doctrine, & objected
to every thing which
was contrary to their
own views. Marcion
gives large testimony
to the N. T. he lived
in the 2nd century &
was a violent enemy of
Polycarp on one occasion
when he was in a bath
& Polycarp entered he ran
out & exclaimed that

he was afraid God
would throw the
roof down upon
such a man as he
was. Again the writing
of Celsus of the 2nd
century. have been
collected in the writing
of Origen who reviewed
him, he quotes largely
from the evangelists
& except them as genuine
but objects to claim
them as divine. he
tried to prove that
our savior learned
the arts of the Egyptians
during his sojourn
there Porphyry born
about A. D. 233 was a very
shrewd & capable & was

a very formidable
adversary of christian,
he warred against
the scriptures but accepted
them as genuine. he
detected the spuriousness
of the O. T.

"Points to be noted"

1st This testimony is from
all parts of the Roman
world. 2nd During the
Roman world earliest
yrs & centuries of the
churches. Christians had
no better enemies: Jews &
heathens, who were
very able & shrewd men
& as the great bases of
the christian religion
was its sacred writings.
These enemies would
evidently have

overthrown there writ-
ings if they had been
specious. 3rd. Many
of the writings of the
A. T. were epistles addressed
to the churches & these
churches could very
easily have proved
these epistles false
if they had been so.
There is no counter
testimony whatever during
this period against
these writings. Julian
— — — was brought up
by the emperor of Con-
stantine reared a
Christian & ascended
the throne at the death
of Constantine.

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