

Amanda's

School

Journal

#1

NOTE: It is interesting to start with a review of a school day for Amanda, who was just 13 ½ years old. following that is an alphabetical listing of the compositions found in the journals. Then the transcription of each journal – some of which have not yet been complete transcribed.

A synopsis of Studies (March 1838) School Journal #1 – Page 94 –

- 8:45 Enter school
Reciprocally examine questions on Ancient & Modern History & Mathematical Geography
- 9:00 Read a portion of the New Testament & Prayers
- 9:10 Recite Ancient & Modern History
Present questions
- 9:30 Recite Mathematical Geography
- 9:45 Study Grammer, finish Definitions &c.
- 10:00 Recess of ten minutes for the purpose of reciprocally examining definitions &c & entries of the former day.
- 10:10 Present the above to Mr. Honfleur for examination
- 10:30 Is my day for the purpose of study & hear the recitation of Smith's Geography
- 10:45 Study my composition for the afternoon & review sums
- 11:00 Recess of ten minutes for the purpose of reciprocally examining sums & entries of the same.
- 11:00 Present the above to Mr. Honfleur for examination
- 12:00 Miscellaneous questions and answers. & dismissed

Afternoon.

- 2:00 Enter school
Questions as to time of entry
- 2:10 Finish my composition
- 2:30 Young ladies Class Books
- 3:00 Recess of ten minutes for reciprocal examination of compositions & entries
- 3:15 Present the above to Mr. Honfleur for examination
- 3:45 Recite Murray's Grammar
- 4:00 Recess for the purpose of conversation
- 4:10 Enter Definitions, Pronunciation, Spelling & Parsing
- 4:30 Enter composition and sums for the following day
- 5:00 Miscellaneous questions & answers & dismissed

School Journal #1 Amanda is 13 years old - Dated January 17th- 1838 to April 9th, 1838. Cover fly papers used for many notes. This school journal is in the boxes. **Dating 1838 1/17**

Written upside down in large script "Key in the left hand
side of my work desk" (might be in Evan's handwriting)

Page 1

Lexington Female Seminary
January 17th 1838
Sun rises 7.17
Sun sets 5.3

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NOTE: Compositions (Punctuation and spelling as we know it is still developing)

Page 3 – **On the Bible**

The scriptures were written by the inspiration of God. they are profitable for instruction to every one. There is no duty that we ought to perform, but what we learn in the word of God. without his sure unerring word we would be left in utter ignorance as it respects our duty towards Gad and man. The heathen who have not the word of God to direct them grope in utter darkness as to their future state. they worship dumb idols. Gods of their own making while we who are blessed with this precious word neglect to improve the divine instruction it contains. It is the never failing guide to eternal life.

Page 6 – **On Regularity**

Regularity. that excellent system should be cultivated in all the affairs of life indeed in every thing we do. we should endeavour to be regular in all our habits and arrangements. we should so regulate all our concerns that one duty may not press up on another. we should have a regular hour for study – and also a regular hour for retiring to rest – that we may rise in the morning refreshed with sleep – prepared for the duties of the day. A school should be regular and systematic in all arrangements for without regularity no school can prosper.

Page 9 – On Conversation

Our conversation should always be strictly grammatical. In conversing with any one we should pay attention to what they are saying and never appear absent for it is very disagreeable and impolite. It is also extremely rude when any one is conversing to interrupt them in the middle of a sentence or to ask a question but it is very often by ignorant people. we are always benefited by conversing with the wise and intelligent. How extremely irksome it is to be in company where the greatest of the conversation is “yes ma’am and no ma’am” “It is a very fine day to day.” “Were you at the party the other evening” another pause and all appear to sit in a breathless expectation of another sentence. It is excusable in ignorant people, but among the intelligent is inexcusable. How ridiculous it is to see a company of educated persons at a loss for conversation. The scriptures say our conversation should be such as becometh the gospel.

Page 13 –The advantages of a good education

How valuable is a good education without half the blessing of life lose their value. It is indeed one of the most important things of life. with the exception of religion a well educated person always appears well in society. he is never at a loss for company. his thoughts and ideas will furnish him with company. A good education is far more advantageous than a fortune. it is in fact a fortune as its possessor is never without a resource. Parents should use every means to give their children a good education and economize if necessary.

Page 15 – On Piety in youth

Piety is without exception the greatest ornament to mankind especially in the female sex. How beautiful to see the young devoting their best and most vigorous days to that kind creator who has protected their helpless years. Piety sweetens solitude and makes it frequently desirable. It protects the young from the snares and temptations and fits and prepares them for the many dangers and difficulties of life. If so indispensably necessary in life how much more so in the hour of death. It lessens the various afflictions we meet with in this life. The young are very much encouraged by the promises of the scriptures. They that seek me early, shall find me.

Page 17 – Greek Alphabet –

Page 19 – On Good writing

Good writing like every other accomplishment can be acquired by practice and experience. we should not only write grammatically by handsomely and above all we should pay great attention to spelling for it is one of the most important things in writing a letter note or anything of the kind may be written beautifully but if spelt incorrectly or ungrammatically it will instantly lose its good appearance. we should endeavour to acquire an easy and correct style of writing. It is as necessary in a lady as a gentleman to write well. they may be called to fill some public office such as a manager or president in the orphan or bible society. in either of these offices they will have to write frequently as secretary of a society they will be called on to write to the cast or to present a petition to the legislature. even if you have no office to fill you have writing to do in private life for instance in corresponding with any one or in the absence of her husband a lady may be called upon to answer a letter of business. indeed we should always be able to write a good and intelligible hand.

Page 21 – **Practiced writing numbers**

Page 23 – **Punctuation**

The Comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense and construction, require a pause between them.

A Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependent on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon.

The colon is used to divide a sentence into one or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon, but not so independent as separate correct sentences.

Then a sentence is complete and independent, not connected in construction in the following sentence, it is marked with a period.

Page 24 – **Botany** – Groups of classes and orders

Page 25 – **Botany** – Names of the artificial classes

Page 26 – **On the World**

God created the World in six days and blessed the the seventh day and hallowed it. It was created –

about six thousand years ago. At the expiration of sixteen hundred and fifty six years, all the inhabitants of the world at that time, with the exception of Noah and his family were destroyed by a universal deluge. we cannot doubt this when we have so many convincing proofs of it. our greatest proof is the bible. we have many proofs of it now, large sea shells and many marine substances have been found, and also the bones of large animals, which it is supposed lived before the deluge after four thousand and four years had elapsed, our saviour appeared upon earth. The world is now in a state of civilization, and increases in learning and civilization every day.

Page 27 – **On History**

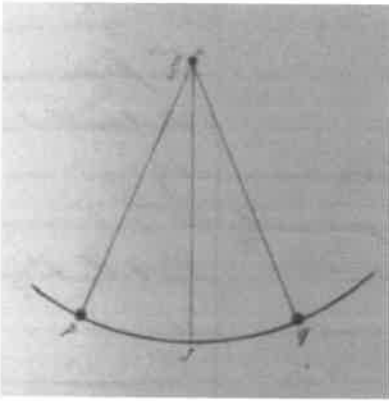
History is an amount of facts or a narrative of events as they happened. It not only embraces an account of countrys and nations, but of persons and individuals. History generally appears dull at school but if well understood is a very interesting study, scholars should not neglect the opportunities they have of becoming acquainted with the ancient and modern states of countrys, but it is generally neglected as a dry and useless study. Ancient history consists of an account of past events and modern of recent events, a knowledge of ancient history assists us in the study of modern and makes it more interesting being acquainted with the events which preceded it.

Page 29 – **Composition on Truth and Falsehood**

Truth is one of the most desirable qualities we ought to possess and falsehood on the contrary is one of the most detestable vices there is. A person of truth is always believed and respected. he is listened to with pleasure no matter – how doubtful what he is relating may appear. a person who is accustomed to telling falsehoods will never be believed even if he should speak the truth. It is always best to speak the the truth no matter what the consequence – may be most awful curses are denounced against liars in the bible. All liars shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone to avoid this dreadful fate. we should speak the truth at all times. a falsehood is always detected no matter how much pains is taken to conceal it if not found out directly it will be some time or other if not it will be in this world to come.

Page 31 – Pendulum Scribe

If two pendulums s.p. and s.g. of the same length be taken and suspended for the same point and s.j. be the ver-



tical position of both it is evident that they will move through the equal arcs g.j. and j.p. in exactly equal times because the force of gravity which causes their decent will operate equally on both.

But one of these pendulums be made to vibrate at the equator and the other at the city of Hartford or at some other place between the equator and the pole the line at which that other pole will arrive at j. will be shorter than that at Hartford because the force of gravity which moves and accelerates both is greater at the poles than at Hartford or the equator. But if we shorten the pendulum at the equator it may be made to perform its vibrations in the same time as that at the poles, for it will then have to describe a smaller arc and consequently a less accelerating force will enable it to describe the same space in the same time

Page 33 – On Ignorance

Ignorance is generally speaking the result of indolence and inattention, but frequently it is not owing to either of these causes. many have not the opportunity of learning. If that be the case they are not to be blamed for being ignorant but those that have the opportunity of learning and do not improve it by diligence and study are inexcusable if they are ignorant. An ignorant person is always laughed at in company. It must be extremely mortifying and an ignorant person has often that mortification in the company

of the wise and intelligent. To avoid this we must improve every opportunity of becoming learned and well read.

Page 34 – Weight – unfinished

Page 37-38 – Composition on the concert

In the city of Lexington there is a benevolent institution called the Orphan Asylum, on the evening of the sixth of February prompted by that benevolence which so often characterizes the female beheld a concert for its benefit. The most respectable inhabitants of the city were there. The selection of music was admirable and generally admired. The performance reflects much credit on those who so generously offered their assistance. It was very much crowded notwithstanding the largeness of the room. I was there and was delighted. I found a good many of my school mates and my teacher also who I suppose must have suspected the reason I did not know my lessons the next morning but I think any one ought to be excused for neglect in such a good cause, The songs and anthems that were sung were very pretty but the most amusing was the ABC duet. It was played by a young lady of the city and sung by two gentlemen whose voices were admirably adapted for it. a gentlemen played and sang with the guitar which I also liked very much. The concert was closed by a very handsome piece by the orchestra. It is unnecessary to give you farther information concerning it as I rather suspect you had a better opportunity of observing every thing than myself.

Page 40 – Composition on Preservation of health

This is a subject which receives not half the attention it requires, A great many have an idea that it is better to let our health take its own course but it is a mistaken one for health like all other gifts of providence requires cultivation and attention. Parents should study the best means of preserving the health of their children for a great deal depends on it, many suffer from bad health in consequence of its having been neglected in childhood. Thousands daily incur the risk of health or even life from their entire ignorance or misconception of the means of preserving it, One great means of preserving the health is retiring early and also rising early. exercise in the open air is very conducive to it, There is perhaps nothing more injurious than in-

temperance in eating or drinking. We should pay great attention to our clothing as well as food. It should be sufficiently loose to admit of the free circulation of the blood.

Page 47 – Composition on Discretion

What an admirable trait in our character is discretion. it is an ornament to the young and old. For want of it a great many families are brought to distress and ruin. It is necessary to be discreet and prudent in all our actions. we should study discretion and prudence in our intercourse with others. it is often the case where we do not that we are brought into a great deal of trouble and difficulty. It is indispensably necessary to be discreet in our choice of friends and companions, persons of good education and highly cultivated minds for want of prudence appear to great advantage.

Page 50 – A Prayer

O Almighty Father, who art the giver of all things, we return thee thanks for thy innumerable mercies and blessing stones and especially for thy preservation of us through the pass night and that thou hast spared up to see the light of another day. O Lord behold bowed before thee a number of highly indulged and undeserving beings, who are constantly straying from thy commands and who can never without thy assistance do that which is right. Bless and assist us in our studies through the day and continue thy watchful providence over us. Forgive all our past sins and grant that in the future if thou should be pleased of thy goodness to preserve us that we may serve and obey thee as we should do for the redeemers sake. Amen

Page 54 – Composition on Self Possession

Self possession in times of difficulty is a very important quality of the mind and can be very successfully cultivated. timid children often become by proper discipline calm and courageous in danger and acquire that presence of mind which has so often been the means of preserving life. It is required very much in traveling and accidents of any kind. No one is fit to travel who has not enough of it to refrain from screaming when alarmed no matter what our feelings may be we should have sufficient self command to remain

silent, It is necessary in entering a room. Your deportment should give the idea that your person and mind were all within your own control. self possession is a requisite to good manners. Vanity, a love of display and a desire to obtain admiration are great obstacles to self possession.

Page 57 – Composition on Pride

If there be any thing which makes human nature appear ridiculous to beings of superior qualities it must be pride. They know so well the vanity of those imaginary perfections which swell the heart of man and of those little advantages of birth title or fortune which one man enjoys above another that it must very much astonish if it does not divert them to see a person puffed up and valuing himself above his neighbour on account of any of these when he is at the same time liable to the common calamities of man. There are two sorts of pride one consists in thinking yourself above or superior to your friends & neighbors another in having sufficient self esteem to prevent you from lowering yourself in the eyes of others by committing a mean action. There is scarcely any thing so amusing and ridiculous as to see any one priding himself above his neighbour because providence has been more bountiful to him in his blessings than others.

Page 59 – Word Problems (also doodle of Mary Pindell's name)

Page 61 – Composition of The Independence of the United States

This is apparently a very difficult subject to write on but were we to take it into consideration it is a very easy one for we are all daily enjoying the privileges of independence. The declaration of independence was signed the fourth of July 1766 when the United States was absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and from that memorable day all the inhabitants of the United States have enjoyed the rights and privilege of an independent people. It procures many opportunities of becoming rich and learned, which are not enjoyed under a monarchical government.

Page 62 – Composition on Contentment

A contented mind is always happy in whatever situation of life he may be placed. If content-

ment does not bring riches it does the same thing by banishing the desire of them. If it cannot remove the disquietudes it makes him easy under them. It extinguishes the murmurs, repining, and ingratitude of many to that kind being who has allotted to every man his station in life, and also destroys all inordinate ambition. On the contrary a discontented person is continually murmuring at his lot, and wishing for that which he has not and cannot obtain. It leads to envy, jealousy and many other disagreeable vices. It is impossible to describe the inward satisfaction and happiness arising from a contented mind.

Page 63-64 – Physical Geography - **Zenith Sector**

The instrument employed for the purpose of finding latitude is call a Zenith Sector and by which small zenith distances can be measured



with great exactness.

For this purpose let a, b , be the zenith of given two places e, d , the equator and supposed the latitude of the place whose zenith is a that is a . or is known; the object is to find the latitude of the place of which b . is the zenith that is $b.c$.

The zenith distance of the star s . when it comes on the meridian of both places must be observed.

These observations will give us $a.s$. and $b.s$. If a . is to the south of both zeniths, as in the figure or north of both then the difference between the observed zenith distances will give $a.b$. of $s.b$.

to the worth of one zenith and south of the other then a.s. and b.s. together will give b.

Now a.b. is the difference of the latitude of the two places as is evident by the inspection of the figure and therefore a.c. being known we obtain the latitude that is b.c. the sum of a.c. and a.b.

This method was employed in the trigonometrical survey of England and gave the Latitude with great exactness.

Page 70 – **Composition on Respect due to old age**

Great respect is always due to old age but more especially from children. They are taught it in the Bible from this circumstance. The children of Israel were justly punished for ridiculing the prophet Elijah all children should take warning by this example of Gods righteous indignation against the irreverence of these sinful children Many are inclined to laugh and mock at the infirmities of the old without considering they are liable to the same, We should pay attention to all their little wants and necessities and relieve them with the greatest pleasure. Our duty is not confined to this only. we should treat them with respect and listen to their advice for they are older than us and certainly know what is better for us than ourselves.

Page 72 – **On Slander**

Slander is such a detestable vice that we ought carefully to guard the first inclination to indulge in it. It is destructive in its nature to the happiness of others and to society at large. How often do we see whole communities and families engaged in domestic broils where as if the tongue of slander had been silent peace and harmony would have prevailed. Scripture forbids the indulgence of this vice. Its injunction is, See that none of ye go up and down the streets of the city as a talebearer a revealer of secret. Many set out in life with the fairest expectations of fortune and fame when both are suddenly and unexpectedly blasted by the tongue of slander.

Page 74 – **Physical Geography**

Page 75 – **On Loss of time**

This is a thing which we should endeavour never to be guilty of. Every moment of our time should be employed either for the improvement of ourselves or the benefit of others. If past time could but be recalled it

would not be of so much importance. but as this is impossible we should cultivate every moment of our time to the advancement of knowledge either of a moral or spiritual nature. How much like the brutes is that individual who is satisfied with nothing more than eating and drinking and who never exerts himself to improve the advantages he has of time and intellect in the acquirement of knowledge, either of this world or of that which is to come. It is the opinion of some that the more knowledge we acquire in this world the more complete our happiness in the world to come.

Page 76 – Physical Geography

Page 77 – Composition on the study of Botany

This though not the most useful study within our sphere is undoubtedly one of the most interesting. It treats of the nature of plants and of all the vegetable kingdom. How pleasant when meeting with a flower to be able to tell its name. for a thorough knowledge of Botany will (allow) you to do this when acquainted with its class and order. A knowledge of Botany is necessary in the medical profession. Our Almighty Creator in his stowing upon us the vegetable tribe not only provided a source of amusement in the contemplation of their beautiful forms and colours, but has rendered them useful to us in removing and counteracting the various diseases to which mankind are subject. It naturally leads our thoughts to that God who made and created all things, and fills our mind with admiration to him for his wonderful works in diffusing beauty and variety over every thing.

Page 81-82 – Conjugation of irregular verb – sing & sit

Page 83 – On Suspicion

A suspicious person is the destroyer of his own happiness. The kindest offices of friendship are supposed to flow from interested motives. In all the relations of life his happiness imbittered by the continued indulgence of this fatal passion. how often has a brother's blood been shed under his suspicious eye. We have often seen the fair prospects of the pasture of his bosom blighted by the continual practice of this detestable vice.

Page 85 – Untitled: Review of 1838 Studies

I commenced my studies at the Lexington Female Seminary the third of January 1838. one of my studies was Botany which is a very delightful pursuit – the next

was Mathematical and Physical Geography which is a very advantageous study but I cannot say a very agreeable one. I wrote a composition the first day and have been writing them ever since, which I know is a great improvement to me; but not very delightful but I am willing to suffer small inconveniences where I find it is of so much advantage to me. I wrote Spelling Definitions & Parsing twice a day but I did not find them very difficult we only write them once a day at the present, but we have to enter them in a book as well as we can. I did sums twice a day but these were also lessened to once a day. The next study I commenced was Hedges Logic which is very pleasant as well as useful. I am now studying Murray's Grammar. I think it very tedious! We take a lesson in vocal music every Tuesday. The most provoking thing here is that we cannot talk or even speak a word without receiving a naught. We are not obliged to study our lessons or any thing but if we do not we receive a naught which is far worse than scolding. I have neglected mentioning one of my principle studies which is Robin's History.

Page 88 – Whether(?) - concerns a virtue

Page 88 – Penmanship –

This is the most difficult subject that we have had yet but I will endeavour to write as much as I can on the subject. If it were left to my decision I would say it was. It is a beautiful accomplishment and should be acquired by every female. We are told in the bible to praise the Lord with our voices if it were not only for the sake of following this injunction we should do it. It refines the affections and cultivates the best emotions of the heart.

Page 95, 98 Penmanship –

Page 98 – On the Character of the Kentuckians

Their character is in every respect commendable. They are in general (that is in the highest class of society) polished in their manners and very intelligent. They are remarkable bravery and courage in defending the rights of their country. Many fought for their countrys liberty till the last spark of life was extinguished. With what admiration should we dwell on such a character. How many difficulties did they encounter in gaining and exploring this country. Contrast its present with its former condition. It was formerly a rude uncultivated wilderness. This country is now interspersed with beautiful villages and citys. The inhabitants were rude and uneducated, they are now learned, polite and hospitable and to what is it owing? For

the persevering sons of Kentucky.

Page 100 – On early improvements

We should not let the season of youth pass without improvement, when its so essential to our happiness. Our future condition depends very much on our conduct. its this time of life we should take advantage of that opportunity while our habits are yet unformed. all our powers are free and yet unencumbered with the cares and troubles of the world. whatever bent we give unto our heart it will be likely to continue through life. We should carefully consider the employment of this important period as it is in a great measure discussion of happiness in time and eternity. As in the succession of the seasons each by the invariable laws of nature affects the productions of what is next in course. so in human life every period of age according as it is well spent influences the happiness of that which is to come. If the spring puts forth no blossoms, there will be no beauty in summer or fruit in autumn, so it is with youth, if it is trifled away, manhood will be contemptible and old age miserable.

Page 104 – On affectations

Affectation is a very contemptible quality. it renders its possessor truly disgusting and ridiculous; and also an object of contempt and laughter to many. how often do we see the highly cultivated mind and admirable person concealed by the veil of affectation. It is truly disgusting in the female but doubly so in the male sex. Many in conversing assume innumerable unnecessary airs, which if dispensed with would make them more agreeable and interesting. persons are affected in various ways too tedious to mention. It is disgusting at all times.

Page 105 – On Spring

This is universally greeted with pleasure. The fresh and green appearance of the trees and shrubbery enlivens every one and every thing. It is the most delightful season of the year. The feathered birds are first to swell the note of praise for the welcome return of spring. It is a season for the thanksgiving of all, the poor farmer hails the return of spring with peculiar pleasure he commences his labours with a cheerful and contented heart.

Blank Page 109

On the last page:

4 list of things to pack – 3 include items for Mary Pindell,

thus these were most probably for trips to the springs 1846-1852

prurient – eager itching

Miss Mary Pindell Shelby
 Old Fields, Fayette Co.
 Ky.

Miss Alice Ingles
 Lexington, Ky.

Miss Bettie Johnson
 Miss Eleanor Bodley
 Miss Kate Elliott
 Miss Ophelia Wickliffe

On Back Cover: Amanda's wedding party

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Miss Amanda Bruen | Evan Shelby Esq. |
| Richmond | Sarah Irvine | Isaac (Prather) Shelby |
| Miss – | Bettie Johnson | H. (Henry Clay) Pindell |
| Lex – | Mary Hawkins | Parson Dudley |
| | Rev. Ed. F. Berkeley | |
| | May 23 rd 1844 | |
| | at 11 o'clock A M | |
| | Thurs – Beautiful day | |

Also: List found in back of Amanda's 1838 School Journal #1 in ink with scores in pencil:*

| | | | | | |
|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Alfred | (Alfred Combs) | 100 | 160 | 85 | 30 |
| Andrew | (Andrew Barry) | 250 | 83 | 180 | 90 |
| Basil | (Basil Duke or Lewis) | 150 | 110 | 115 | 80 |
| Ben | (Benjamin Allen) | 250 | 158 | 178 | 110 |
| Charley | (Charles Dabney Carr) | 150 | 140 | 115 | 75 |
| Dan | (Daniel Halstead) | 175 | 143 | 125 | 70 |
| Dave | (David Todd) | 175 | 150 | 130 | 70 |
| Hart | (Hart Taylor) | 150 | 130 | 140 | 70 |
| Harry | (Henry Craig) | 200 | 160 | 150 | 80 |
| Henry | (Henry Pindell) | 150 | 130 | 135 | 65 |
| John | (John Brown) | 150 | 120 | 125 | 70 |
| Press | (Preston Guard) | 150 | 125 | 155 | 70 |
| Tom | (Thomas Lloyd) | 250 | 80 | 170 | 85 |

* I do not know what was being scored and I am **purely guessing at last names!**

Amanda's

School

Journal

#2

School Journal #2 By date at the beginning of April 8th, 1838, this is the 2nd School Journal full of many lessons, some poems might be from later dates...as are other notes and writings. She did some entertaining of Mary Pindell here as it proves her encouragement of the youngster's drawing skills. She is not yet 14 years old. This school journal is in the boxes. **Dating 1838 4/8**

Inside Cover:

Emetic prescription for adult and child – this also appears in Amanda's 1852 Prescription Book

For a grown person 3 grams
of tartar emetic
in 8 table spoons full
water. Take 1 spoon full
every ten minutes –

Or 1 desert spoon full
ipecac in same
quantity of water
or a tea spoon
heaping full –

For a child a tea-
spoon even full
of ipecac in
8 table spoon full
water

doodles - writing Mrs. Col. Carter & Miss Sarah Bruen and a drawing of a sleeve or little sack (her sister-in-law and sister who would raise her only child Mary Pindell Shelby)



| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
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| School Journal #2 - Page 5 + | Arithmetic pages 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 29, 36, 38, 42, 45, |
| School Journal #2 - Page 10 | Duty of hospitality |
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| School Journal #2 - Page 97 | Henry 8 th |
| School Journal #2 - Page 98 | Poem - Our Music |
| School Journal #2 - Page 99 | Poem - Conscience |
| School Journal #2 - Page 100 | Poem - The Progress of Life |
| School Journal #2 - Page 101 | Poem - How dear to me the Hour |
| School Journal #2 - Page 102 | Poem - Peace to the Slumberers |
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School Journal #2 - Page 104 Poem - The Harp
School Journal #2 - Page 105 Poem - Nonsense
School Journal #2 - Page 106 Poem - The Snowdrop
School Journal #2 - Page 107 Henry 8th continued
School Journal #2 - Page 108 Bruen, Sarah (Busy) Bruen noted starting Bishop Smith's school 4/18

Page 1

Amanda Bruen

April 8th 1838 – Amanda would turn 14 in 4 months

A Bruen –

Lexington Ky

September 8th 1841 – Amanda newly turned 17, had just returned from Europe
- poetry might have been recorded from trip or entered after

Page 2

This, my day book while a pupil at
Mr. & Mrs. Honfleur's Seminary for Young
ladies in Lex. Ky.

Note: It is recorded in her letters to a cousin that Mr. Honfleur ran off with another woman in June of 1838.

Also on page 2 - a poem:

NOTE: Rosa's mother died and her sister Mrs. Daniel Vertner adopted her. However, this shows that her father, Mr. Griffith remained devoted to her and came to her graduation.

To Rosa

My bird, my bird! When thy sweet voice
Shall cease to bless my ear,
Streams, woods and flowers will still rejoice,
An hear my silent tear –

For rocky springs a cooler sky
My bird has plum'd her wing,
And I, bereaved can only sing
An hear that glad laugh ring,

My bird, my bird! when shadows fall
And Moon, and stars are bright
How can I great the evening shade –
How hail the solemn night?

For my blessed Bird at that lone hour
Would fold her tired wing

And from my breast with angel power
Pluck out fierce Monday's sting –

Yet this is life! The aged Oak
Round blasted trunk and limb,
I carved by the steel, or thunder stoke
Will tempt the Rose to climb

And the sweet Rose with found embrace,
Clings to his bonding form
Till flower, and stem and every grace
Yield to the knife or stone –

And the old Oak! His top leaves dead
Still lives, and lingers on
But the lov'd Rosa, that graced his dead
Hath left him, He's alone!

Yes! This is life! The heart still weaves
In her mysterious dress
Life's sweetest flowers – Fate with ring breathes
That heart is doomed to weep

Composed by Mr. C L Griffith for his daughter
Rosa (Vertner Griffith) – April 1840

Arithmetic – Pages 5, 6, 8, 9, 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, 29, 36, 38, 42, 45,
52, 55, 58, 59, 62, 65, 69, 71, 73, 76, 80, 83

Botany – Page 79 (Class of Cryptogams)
Compositions

Page 3 – **On Time**

How precious is time and how careful should we be to improve not only hours but minutes, no matter what we are wasteful of, we should not be of time as we cannot redeem it for the days that are past numbered with those beyond the flood and can never be recalled. How particularly careful should the youth be of their time and store the mind with knowledge while it is vivid and all activity and animation. Could we take a peep into dark futurity and witness the anguish of the many who in youth neglected to improvement of time how would our hearts and feelings recoil at the idea of neglecting and helping with this precious gift of providence.

Page 10 – **On the duty of hospitality**

This is a most important and urgent duty. It is one which is inculcated in scripture. "Use hospitality one towards another be careful to entertain strangers for some have unaware

entertained angels” but we are often deceived in this exercise but never the less it is a duty we should always perform. How amusable and praiseworthy is the exercise of the duty. It enlarges the heart and it renders the person happy upon whom it is conferred, if he has a spark of gratitude in his nature he feels a degree of self complacency unexperienced in any other situation.

Page 12 – **On Forbearance**

Forbearance is a proper government of the temper and reframing from what is wrong without mutual forbearance there will be no happiness in life it is necessary in the relation which a child bears to its parents it is the duty of children to forbear indulging in their selfish inclinations when it comes in contact with the strict obedience to them. Forbearance is necessary in every situation of life, it should be practiced in all our intercourse with the world. the attainment of this self control is indeed a great acquisition it prevents in great measure, those dreadful outbreakings of passion which frequently terminate so fatally.

Page 14 – **Shakespeare’s Tomb Inscription**

Inscription on William Shakespeare’s Tomb* In Westminster Abbey

The cloud-capper towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself.
Yea, all which it inherits, shall dissolve,
And, like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave no a wreck behind.

Copied by Amanda Bruen May 20th 1841
from the tomb. ‘

*Page titled Physical Geography with no report recorded.

Page 18 – **On Travelling**

I have not traveled much and therefore cannot write or tell much about it. but I have traveled sufficient to know that there is not a more delightful way of spending the time. we should pay much attention to our behaviour while traveling. more notice is taken of our behaviour than we have any idea of. Great benefits are to be derived from traveling in some cases the restoration of health. and almost invariably the acquisition of knowledge these are both great inducements to travel. but are not half the inducements which traveling offers nor one third of the delight which it affords. new scenes are always pleasing to us, while traveling we have an excellent opportunity of contemplating the beauty and grandeur of nature.

Page 21 – On Holiday

I think holiday very essential in a school where there are many studies to attend to, it is very refreshing to have holiday, especially after going to school and studying constantly for two or three months. Some teachers think it is not at all necessary to give holiday even after going to school three months. If they were to recall how pleasant it was to them while going to school they would readily anticipate our feelings with respect to it. I think too long a holiday very injurious the scholars get out of the habit of studying and cannot regain it very soon.

Page 27 – On the beauties of nature

There is nothing more beautiful than to see nature in its unequalled loveliness while contemplating the beauties of nature our thoughts are naturally lead to the creator of them, our gratitude to him should far exceed our admiration of his works, indeed were it (not) for his goodness to us we would not enjoy the privilege of beholding his wonderful works all our praise and admiration therefore is due to him. how beautiful has the Almighty Creator arranged the works of nature in the great variety of the flowery tribe in their various colours and odours.

Page 30 – Geography – rock formations

Tis obvious that since the earth consists of various kinds of rocks materially different from each other in appearance and composition they must be distinguished by different names otherwise writers on Geography and Physical geography would not be able to understand each other for this purpose it will be sufficient to divide rocks into:

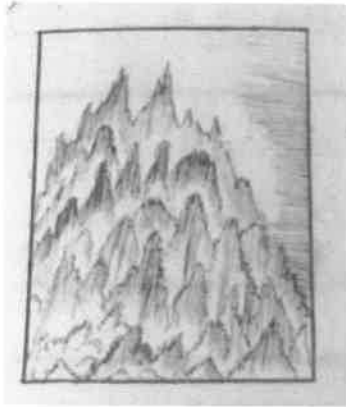
Primary
Secondary
Volcanic
Tertiary

These rocks are all destitute of organic remains and therefore are supposed to have been formed before the creation of living existence so far as locations is concerned the primitive rocks appear to have remained where they were originally placed, some of the primary appear to have remained where they were placed and are stratified while others have no appearance of stratification and are crystalline in their structures.

Granite, granite is composed of the distinct minerals Quartz,
Felspar &
Mica,

Closely compacted forming an individual rock, granite forms

the lowest and most substantial portions of the earth's crust.
it also form most of the high mountains of the globe often rising
in the form of rugged points far above any surrounding
surface as represented by the figure thirteen.

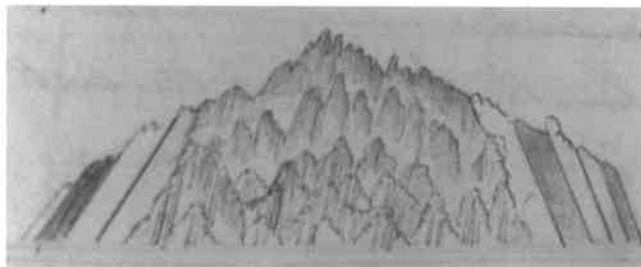


These rocks appear never to have been moved
from their original place. The colour of granite depends on that of the minerals which
compose it, Gueiss, this may be considered as
a shalefield granite, Mica slate, this rock
is chiefly compose of,

Quartz &
Mica

The felspar beig in some instances wanting
Granite,
Mica slate &
Gueiss,

Commonly occurs in the same districts and often in the same
mountains, gueiss by insensible gradations passes into granite
on the one hand and into mica slate on the other, instances are not
uncommon where within the thickness of a foot or two. The three
denominations of rock occur all together the under portion being
granite, therefore mica slate, with the gueiss between them these
positions are illustrated in figure fourteen where a is the granite,
b b the gueiss and cc the mica slate. The secondary rocks are



The next above the
Primary and on
Which they rest,
The rocks belonging

Limestone
Chalk

to the secondary
formulations are
Sandstone
secondary =

Secondary
Porphyry
and some others.

The tertiary a third foundation was deposited subsequentially of course to the secondary one which it rests. These strata consists of beds of clay

Sand
Marl &
the Newer Limestone

By volcanic rocks are meant those which on their origins be volcanic fore. These are

Trap
Greenstone &
Basalt and the different kinds of lava which

Are found in the vicinity of burning mountains,

Trap
Greenstone
& Basalt

thought no longer in the course of formation, were produces in a comparatively recent age, the most common and undoubtedly true theory of the production of trap rocks is that they even forced up from beneath the crust of the earth in a melted state

Page 35 – **On behavior when entering and leaving the music rooms**

When informed by our teachers or some one, that the music room is vacant, we should instantly leave or stop what we are doing and enter it in regular order not in a bustle as we are too apt to do, but as quietly as possible – while there we should not talk or laugh but try and improve to the best of our abilities, this excellent opportunity of improving and cultivating our voices in that beautiful accomplishment singing. one reason why we should endeavour to cultivate a talent for music, is that it is calculated to dissipate gloom or melancholy from the mind we should there fore observe the strictest attention and the utmost decorum when we have an opportunity of acquiring this desirable accomplishment. the same order – should be observe when leaving as entering the room.

Page 39 – **On Revenge**

This is one of the most injurious and destructive passions that one can possess it sometimes terminates in the most fatal consequences often in death, and frequently in the complete destruction of happiness to the perpetrator and receiver of it, It frequently gains the ascendancy over better sense and judgment and is one of the most powerful passions which human nature possesses, it is a violation of Gods holy commands, “render not evil for evil but

good for evil.”

Page 43 – **Barometer - on the Atmosphere (an epitome on)**

Many of the phenomena which history of nature presents and which we will have occasion to mention cannot be understood without referring to the atmosphere. The atmosphere or sphere of vapours which is a fluid elastic and invisible and every where surrounds the earth and also ascend to an unknown height above it, every living creature is every moment of its life dependent upon this elastic fluid for its existence and every plant for its growth without oxygen no seeds will vegetate for it is one of the components parts of the atmosphere, the grand agent which tempers the climates of the different souse, is the atmosphere. It is composed of nearly 85 parts of nitrogen and 20. Of oxygen to the 100. Pound, a small portion of carbon and gas, is also contained in it. The superficial extend of the atmosphere is 200,000,000 square miles its height as a uniform, elastic fluid calculating its pressure at 15. Lbs to the square inch, would be about 5.8 a half miles, but the fluids being elastic, its pressure and density are greatest at the surface of the earth. The real height of the atmosphere is a question – which has never been explained, it has been proved by twilight that is the light which continues after the setting of the sun, that the atmosphere is sufficiently dense, and posses vapours which continue after the setting of the sun and reflect light to the height of 45. Miles at the limit of the surface the weight of the atmosphere is equal to 15. Pounds to every square inch of surface as one square foot has 144. Square inches the pressure sustained by each square foot is equal to 1250 pounds a column of mercury 30 inches high or one of water 24 feet high is equal to this pressure as mercury in the barometer is kept in its place by the pressure of the atmosphere and the pressure to 35. inches in the height of mercury, it is evident were the tube of mercury elvated above the level of the sea it would fall below 35. Inches in proportion to the pressure the barometer in its structure very simple, consisting of a glass tube & figures to a cistern of woods or ivory, the upper end only of the tube is closed. The bottom of the cistern is closed by means of a piece of leather the screw having on its upper end a disc is intended to act on the mercury through the leather bottom, between (?) and (?) is a scale of tenths in the form of the instrument called a mountain barometer the scale is increased in length the variations of the barometer depend on the density of the atmosphere at that place in this respect there is considerable difference in different countries, in London from 38 to 31 it amounts to be one inch and a half, according to Captain Parry in the polar regions, the highest range was 30.80 believed the tropics or near the equator the variations of mercury are very small, only amounting to the sixth sevenths part of an inch.

(might
have
planned
to draw
a picture
of one
here)

Page 49 – **Some of the means by which earthly happiness can be obtained**

Religion is one of the sure means of obtaining happiness – some persons imagine that they are happy in the enjoyment of the follies and pleasures of the world but they find by experience that our creator never intended us to be happy without religion, which lays the foundation of all fixed happiness to be enjoyed in this world. The many changes of this life and the uncertainty of all earthly pleasures – prove the importance of religion. A great deal of happiness in this world is to be derived from a well cultivated mind and therefore we should improve every opportunity we have of enriching our minds with knowledge. An amiable temper greatly contributes to our happiness.

Page 51 – **Barometer – changes of the weather (an epitome on)**

**An epitome on the changes of the weather
Indicated by the barometer**

Of the variations of the barometer being noticed for a number of years as it has been done by the water it will establish the length of these rules that the density of the atmosphere is lessened at and before the time of rains, might be thought to take place without reference to the atmosphere in such a situation in order that the water it contains may be dispensed with the above remarks with respect to the variations of the weather which the barometer shows are thickened and attached to the scale of common instruments for the design of showing at a glance what the weather is to be. Thus:

| | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| Inches | Word annexed. |
| 31 | Very dry, Hard frost. |
| 30.50 | Settled fair. Frosty. |
| 30 | Fair. Frost |
| 29.50 | Change |
| 29 | Snow. Rain. |
| 28.50 | Much rain. Much Snow. |
| 28. | Stormy. |

Thus the barometer ranges highest during frosty weather.

Temperature of the atmosphere

We have remarked above that during the coldest weather the air is most dense. The sign of these two instruments are calculated in rising from the level of the sea. It has been found that an elevation of three hundred feet from the level of the sea lessens the heat one degree as shown by the thermometer.

Page 54 – Physical Geography – Thermometer (an epitome on)

Epitome on Physical Geography

It will be noticed that these computations do not exactly coincide with the degrees of latitude, the thermometer or heat measure is that instrument which determines the temperature of different places – one form of this instrument called Fahrenheit is so common as to need no description not is it sufficient to explain the principle on which the thermometer is constructed, but the different countries being an important subject in physical geography it is necessary to become acquainted with the difference between those of foreign countries and our own. there are then several ones by the German authors that of Reaumur is used, the French use the centigrade. In Great Britain and America that of Fahrenheit is employer in order that the pupil may understand this we insert a diagram of one figure sixteen in addition to these there is another still employed in Russia, De Lisle's.

**Page 56 – Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air**

These lines are taken from an eulogy written in a church yard by Mr. Gray. I suppose in writing these lines he alluded to many young persons who have been gifted with uncommon talents and beauty but to use his words "have wasted their sweetness on the desert air" these lines are an apt emblem of an orphan child left to the unfeeling world without the fostering care of their parents their minds naturally highly gifted are left like the flower of the desert to wither unknown in their beauty.

Page 60 – On Sweetness of Temper

This is a quality which every one should endeavor to possess but is a very rear attainment, the possessor of it renders every one happy around him and also himself. on the contrary an aimable temper renders its possessor and the circle of home and friends continually unhappy. if a bad temper is productive of so much unhappiness, we should strive to avoid it be requiring and practicing a sweetness of temper.

Page 63 – On Death

This is terrifying at all times even to those who are prepared for it but the idea of it is particularly awful to such as are unprepared. every one should be prepared for death for it is uncertain when we may be called to meet our God

and give an account of all our thoughts and actions in this many are desirous of driving away all thoughts of death but this should not be done "for it is appointed unto all men once to die" and therefore there is no escape from its destructive power, the sudden and unexpected death of so many should be a sufficient example for all to prepare for it. we are all sufficiently acquainted with the dreadful consequences of being unprepared for it, and the utter impossibility of escaping from the awful consequences of such neglect.

Page 66 – Physical Geography - Isothermal lines

An epitome on the Physical Geography

That some places as equal distances from the equator are warmer or colder than others has been found by trait. An isothermal line is a line passing through the several places having the Greek words, isos and thermos and means equal heat. The celebrated travels of the philosopher Humboldt publishes a treatise on this subject, which furnishes us with many learned and curious results. It has been long known on comparing the climates of Europe and America that temperature does not rely on the direct heat of the sun. The following are the effects of some of Humboldt's observations. The isothermal line which shows the temperature of 32° degrees passes through Ulea in Lapland at 66° latitude and table bay in North America latitude 54°: the isothermal line of 41° runs near Stockholm in Sweden 59 ½° latitude through St George's Bay Newfoundland's latitude 48° the line of 50 runs through Netherlands lat. 51° near Boston Mass. Lat. 42 ½° it is the boundary of the wine grape. The line of 59° runs between Rome and Florence. Lat 63° and Raleigh in North Carolina this is nearly the boundary of the olive and the fig. The following explains the difference between the temperature of West Europe and the east of North America. The mean yearly temperature of both regions answering to the same degrees of latitude.

It has been shown by the isothermal line as well as the above table the East America under the same degrees of latitude is much colder than West Europe and this difference increases in proportion to the distance from the equator to the pole in latitude 30° this difference is only 3°.5 while in latitude 50° it amounts to 15°

Page 67 – On neglect of private prayer

The neglect of prayer is at all times sinful as we are told in the blessed word of God to pray without ceasing and at all times, but the neglect of private prayers is particularly sinful, for it is a violation of God's holy

commands. "Pray in secret and thy who seeth is secret shall reward thee openly." this is a duty, which is necessary to the present and eternal welfare of every individual – it should be performed with a sincere heart otherwise it is but a mockery.

Page 74 – On love of Praise

The love of praise is a natural instinct there are some whose disposition can bear to be praised, it has a very happy effect in the minds of such who have a realizing sense of their own unworthiness and endeavour to merit the praise which they feel sensible they do not deserve. it has a destroying effect upon the minds of some and tends to efface what small portion of real goodness they may possess it is very foolish to praise one for their beauty for it is as a flower which soon fadeth away.

Page 79 – Classes 21st Cryptogamia (Mushroom)

Amanda's Drawing!

6th Order Fungus or Mushroom

Fungus 157 represents the most important parts of the mushroom are the gills running from the stipe

to the circumference under the pileus b. a young mushroom with the pileus of a globe ular form, and not separated from the



volva, the volva or wrapper, bursting or separating from the pileus so as to exhibit the gills beneath d. part of the volva remaining upon the stipe in a circular form and called an annulus or ring.

Page 80 – Latitudes and Temperatures – a list

Page 84 – Poem – A Fragment

Oh memory again you bring, Bright childhood's sunny
hours
When nature seemed to laugh and sing,
And scattered round her flowers

But she no longer makes me glad, With hopes enliven-
Ing hue
For when, alas! The soul is sad
Then sad is nature too.

July 8th 1838

Page 85 **Poem – Thoughts – by Pinbury(?)**

The mind is capable to show
Thought of so dim of feature.
What consciousness can only know
Their presence, not their nature.
Thing which, like fluttering insect mothers,
Supply recording life to others.
And straightway lose their ow.

A. DeBruen

August 1st 1838

Page 86 – **Poem - Come ye disconsolate**
Air - German

Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish;
Come to the mercy-seat, fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell
your anguish,
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot heal.

Joy of the comfortless, light of the straying,
Hope of the penitent, fadeless and pure;
Here speaks the Comforter, tenderly saying—
Earth has no sorrow that heaven cannot cure.

Here see the Bread of Life; see waters flowing
Forth from the throne of God, pure from above;
Come to the feast of love; come, ever knowing
Earth has no sorrow but heaven can remove.

Dec 18th 1838

Rev Edward Winthrop's writing – while I was one of his
Pupil & he private teacher at the Col. Thompson's in
Lex. Ky. Susan, Virginia & Letitia Thompson, Rosa Vertner,
Judith Bodley & myself comprised the whole class.

Page 87 – **Poem -Now let the Warrior**

Now let the warrior plume his steed,
And wave his sword afar;
For men of the East this day shall bleed,
And the sun blush with war.
Victory sits on the Christian's helm
To guide her holy band;

The Knight of the Cross this day shall whelm
The men of the Pagan land.
Oh! Bless'd who in the battle dies!
God will enshrine him in the skies!
Now let the warrior plume his steed,
And wave his sword afar,
For the men of the Est this day shall bleed,
And the sun shall blush with war.

Dec 19th 1838

Page 88 – **Poem – Bright be thy dreams (Moore)**

Welch - Air

Bright be thy dreams – may all thy weeping
Turn into smiles while thou aet sleeping.
May those be death or seas removed,
The friends, who in thy spring-time knew thee,
All, thou hast ever prized or loved,
In dreams come smiling to thee.

There may the child, whose love lay deepest,
Dearest of all, come while thou sleepest;
Still as she was – no charm forgot –
No lustre lost that life had given;
Or, if changed, but changed to what
Thou'lt fine her yet in Heaven!

December 20th 1838

Page 89 – **The Bird let loose (Moore)**

Air Beethoven

The birds let loose in Eastern skies ,
When hastening fondly home,
Ne'er stoops to earth her wing, nor flies
Where idle warblers roam;
But high she shoots through air and light,
Above all low delay,
Where nothing earthly bounds her fight,
Nor shadow dims her way.

So grant me, God! From every care
And stain of passion free,
Aloft, through virtue's purer air,
To hold my course to thee!
No sin to cloud, - no lure to stay
My soul, as home she springs; -
Thy sunshine on her joyful way,
Thy freedom in her wings!

January 1st 1838

Page 90 – Poem – I saw thee weep

I saw thee weep---the big bright tear
Came o'er that eye of blue;
And then methought it did appear
A violet dropping dew:
I saw thee smile---the sapphire's blaze
Beside thee ceased to shine;
It could not match the living rays
That filled that glance of thine.

As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye,
Which scarce the shade of coming eve
Can banish from the sky,
Those smiles unto the moodiest mind
Their own pure joy impart;
Their sunshine leaves a glow behind
That lightens o'er the heart.

January 4th 1839

Page 91 – Poem – My Harp has one unchanging theme
Swedish Air

My harp has one unchanging theme,
One strain that still comes o'er
Its languid chord, as 'twere a dream
Of joy that's now no more.
In vain I try, with livelier air,
To wake the breathing string;
That voice of other times is there,
And saddens all I sing.

Breathe on, breathe on, thou languid strain,
Henceforth be all my own;
Tho' thou art oft so full of pain
Few hearts can bear thy tone.
Yet oft thou'rt sweet, as if the sigh,
The breath that Pleasure's wings
Gave out, when last they wanted by.
Were still upon thy strings.

January 7th 1839

Page 92 – Poem – The Lake of Izram

Sweet Izram lake adieu
A fairy would linger near.
Thy wooded banks and waters clear.
And skies serene and blue,
Thy lovely bosom, bright,

With glittering sunbeams now,
And lovely when the moon's fair light
Falls on the breast of snow!

Sweet Izram lake adieu
I must not linger near
Thy wooded banks and waters blue
And skies serene and clear,
Yet mid life's troubled sea.
What clouds and storms molest,
Thy cherished image long shall for
An Eden in my breast.

Page 93 – **As a beam over the face of the waters may glow (Moore)**

As a beam over the face of the
Waters may glow
Aie – The young man's dream.

As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow
While the tide runs in darkness and coldness below,
So the cheek may be tinged with a warm sunny smile,
Though the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while.

One fatal remembrance, one sorrow that throws
Its bleak shade alike o'er our joys and our woes,
To which life nothing darker or brighter can bring,
For which joy has no balm and affliction no sting —

Oh! this thought in the midst of enjoyment will stay,
Like a dead, leafless branch in the summer's bright ray;
The beams of the warm sun play round it in vain;
It may smile in his light, but it blooms not again.

A Bruen.

December 9th 1839

Page 94 – **Poem – One Sir William Turnbull**

A firm pleasing form and cautious mind:
Sincere though prudent constant yet resigned;
Honour unchanged, a principled & profes'ed.
Fixed to be one side, but moderate to the rest.
A honest courtier, yet a patriot too.
Just to his prince and to his country true.
Filled with the sense of age, the fire of youth.
A scorn for mangling, yet a zeal for truth.
A generous faith from superstitious free
A love to peace, a hate of tyranny.
Such this man was who now from earth reward,
As bright enjoys, that liberty he loves.

Dec. 10th 1839

Page 95 – Poem – The Moss Rose

The angel of the flowers, one day,
Beneath a rose-tree sleeping lay,—
That spirit to whose charge 't is given
To bathe young buds in dews of heaven.
Awaking from his light repose,
The angel whispered to the rose:
“O fondest object of my care,
Still fairest found, where all are fair;
For the sweet shade thou giv'st to me
Ask what thou wilt, 't is granted thee.”
“Then,” said the rose, with deepened glow,
“On me another grace bestow.”
The spirit paused, in silent thought,
What grace was there that flower had not?
'T was but a moment,—o'er the rose
A veil of moss the angel throws,
And, robed in nature's simplest weed,
Could there a flower that rose exceed?

Page 96 – Poem - The Tear (Moore)

On beds of snow the moonbeam slept,
And chilly was the midnight gloom,
When by the damp grave Ellen wept --
Fond maid! it was her Lindor's tomb!

A warm tear gushed, the wintry air,
Congealed it as it flowed away:
All night it lay an ice-drop there,
At morn it glittered in the ray.

An angel, wandering from her sphere,
Who saw this bright, this frozen gem,
To dew-eyed Pity brought the tear
And hung it on her diadem!

Page 97 – On Henry 8th

1509 – Henry 8th successor of Henry 7th – Exhausted the vast funds prepared by his father to defray the expenses of the war with France, (in the indulgency of more peaceful follies than those of was. Refused the advice of the old ministers, and chiefs confided in the council of Thomas afterwards Cardinal Wolsey, son of a private gentleman in Ipswich – given the rectorship of Symington by the Margins of Dorset whose children he educated, married to Margaret of Savoy – became chaplain of Henry the 7th. His dispatch to Brussels gained him the deanery of Lincoln. Used every art to suit himself to the royal temper. Entrusted with the chief administration of affairs. He was insatiable in his

acquisitions of extensive capacity – haughty to his equals but affable to his dependants. Advocated at the same time the religions of Luther and the Pope. Henry had been married 18 years to Catherine of Aragon, when he became enamoured with Anna Bullen Daughter of Sir Thomas Bullen. Cardinal Wolsey would not favor him in his designs therefore he discarded him and sought a new favorite in Thomas Crammer. Wolsey died at Seicento, Italy. Henry privately married Anna Boleyn & was divorced from Catherine He delivered a law termed the Bloody Statue by which it was ordained that whom denied Tran substitution, communion in both kinds was necessary – that it was lawful for priest to marry alleged that vows of chastity might be broken, auricular confession was necessary, should be found guilty of heresy, and burned or hanged as the court should determine. Fried Anna Bullen

Page 98 – **Poem - Our Music (Moore)**

When through life unblest we rove,
Losing all that made life dear,
Should some notes we used to love,
In days of boyhood, meet our ear,
Oh! how welcome breathes the strain!
Wakening thoughts that long have slept,
Kindling former smiles again
In faded eyes that long have wept.

Like the gale, that sighs along
Beds of oriental flowers,
Is the grateful breath of song,
That once was heard in happier hours.
Fill'd with balm the gale sighs on,
Though the flowers have sunk in death;
So, when pleasure's dream is gone,
Its memory lives in Music's breath.

Music, oh, how faint, how weak,
Language fades before thy spell!
Why should Feeling ever speak,
When thou canst breathe her soul so well?
Friendship's balmy words may feign,
Love's are even more false than they;
Oh! 'tis only music's strain
Can sweetly soothe, and not betray.

Page 99 – **Poem – Conscience**

Conscience what art thou? Tremendous forever
Who dost inhabit us without our leave,
And art within ourselves another self,
A master self that loves to domineer,
And and treat the monarch frankly as the slave:

How dost thou light a torch to distant deeds;
Make the past, the present, and the future frown?
How, ever and anon, awake the soul,
As with a peal of thunder to strange horrors,
In the long restless dream, which idiots hug –
Nay, wise men flatter with the name of life?

Page 100 – Poem - The Progress of Life (Anon.)

I dreamed I saw a little child,
With flaxen ringlets in a garden playing;
Now stopping here, and then afar off straying,
As flower or butterfly his feet beguiled.

Twas changed. One summer's day I stepp'd aside,
To let him pass; his face had manhood's seeming,
And that full eye of blue was fondly beaming
On a fair maiden whom he call'd "his Bride!"
Once more; 't was autumn, and the cheerful fire
I saw a group of youthful form surrounding,
The room with harmless pleasantry resounding,
And in the idst I mark'd the smiling Sire.
The heaens were clouded! – and I heard too tone
Of a slow moving bell – the white-haired man
was gone!

December 17th 1839

Page 101 – Poem - How dear to me the Hour (Moore)

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies,
And sunbeams melt along the silent sea,
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And memory breathes her vesper sigh to thee.

And, as I watch the line of light, that plays
Along the smooth wave toward the burning west,
I long to tread that golden path of rays,
And think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest.

December 17th 1839

Page 102 – Poem - Peace to the Slumberers

Peace to the slumberers!
They lie on the battle-plain,
With no shroud to cover them;
The dew and the summer rain
Are all that weep over them.
Peace to the slumberers

Vain was their bravery!
The fallen oak lies where it lay
Across the wintry river.
But brave hearts, once swept away,
Are gone, alas! forever.

January 25th 1839

Page 103 – **Poem - Far, far o're Hill and Dell**

Far, far o're hill and dell,
On the winds stealing
List to the convent bell
Mournfully sounding
Hark! Hark! it seems to say
As melt those sounds away
So life's best joys decay
Whilst now their feeling

Now through the charmed air
Slowly ascending,
List to the chaunted prayer,
Solemnly blending;
Hark! Hark! It seems to say
Turn from such joys away,
To those which ne'er decay,
Through life is ending.'

January 24th 1839

Page 104 – **Poem - The Harp**

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled.
So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hearts that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more!

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone that breaks at night,
Its tale of ruin tells.
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives
Is when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that still she lives.

January 25th 1839

duration. He was told of the criminality of his queen. she at length confessed it – and with her friend Lady Rockford, the Dutchess of Norfolk her father, mother and 9 others was beheaded on Tower Hill. In about a year after the death of his late queen he married his 6th & last wife Catherine Parr a woman of discretion the widow of Lord Latimer – she managed his capricious temper with prudence and success. Yet he continued as severely and as formerly – the Duke of Norfolk and Earl of Surrey were the last who fell victims to his rage – The(y) had served him with talent and fidelity and his son was a young man of promising hopes, who excelled in every accomplishment that became a courtier and in in his poetical pieces to any degree of refinement. The family had become obnoxious from the conduct of Catherine Howard. He was tried & confined to the tower. The dutchess dowager of Richmond, his own sister – became his accuser. It was said that he had quartered the arms of E the Confessor upon his escutcheon – and had pretensions to the crown – He was executed upon Tower Hall. A death warrant was made one against the Duke he was sent to the Tower – but as every(?) procure which prevented his execution say – the death of the King – He had an ulcer in his leg 1543 – Henry was cruel from disposition alone – in government – religion – and family

On last page – July 17th – August 14th – **music lessons**

November 2 1838

December 12th “

S Bruen commenced taking music lessons April 1841

S Bruen commenced

going to school to Bishop Smith

on the 18th of April 1841

NOTE: S. Bruen – would be her younger sister Sarah (Busy) Bruen – nicknamed by her father and it stayed with her all of her life.

Back Cover:

All therefore whatsoever they bid you observe,
that observe and do: but do not go after their
works; for they say and do not Matt 23:3

We must not think the worse of good truths
for being preached by bad ministers; nor
of good laws for their being executed by
bad magistrates.

Though it is most desirable to have our
food brought by angels, yet if God sends
it to us by ravens if it is good & wholesome
we must take it and thank God for it.

Dec 18th 1844