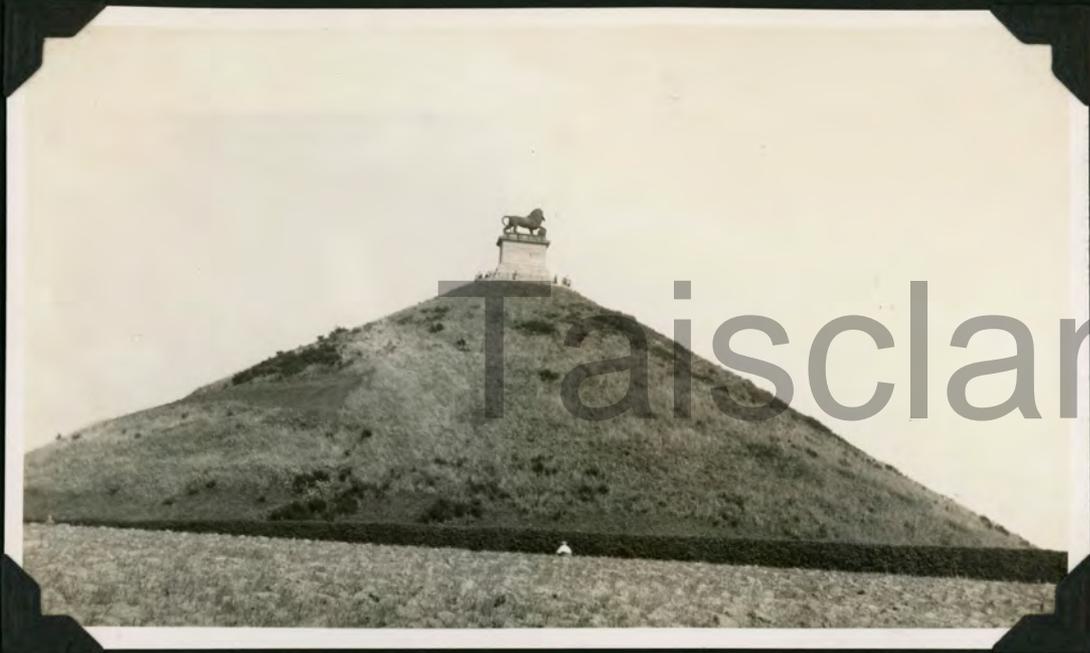


# Photographs



Taisclann

Ollscoil na Gaillimhe



LEFT:

The mound and monument on the battle field of Waterloo near Brussels, Belgium.

The Lion is looking towards Paris and representing England is supposed to be telling Napoleon not to come back.

RIGHT:

The building in Waterloo occupied by General Wellington for several days before the battle. The bed used by him is in one of the upper rooms. There are also many relics found on the field after the battle on display in the upper rooms.





LEFT:  
Entrance  
to Westminster  
Abbey. London.

RIGHT:  
The  
Centotaph in the  
center of the  
street near  
Parliament  
Building.  
London, England.  
Downing Street  
and the residen-  
ce of the Prime  
Minister are  
within a block.





LEFT:  
The ruins of  
Pompei With Mount.  
Vesuvius in the back  
ground. Near Naples  
Italy.

RIGHT:

One of the streets  
of Pompei. Streets were  
just about wide enough to  
let a chariot pass and  
were paved with large flat  
stones which show the wear  
from the chariot wheels.





LEFT: The Church in Rome just across the street from The Cathedral of Rome where the Holy Stairs are located. These were taken from Pilate's Palace in Jerusalem and brought to Rome. They are the stairs on which Christ walked from the ground to the top of the wall to be presented to the people just after his conviction. The stairs were crowded with worshipers who were ascending them on their knees and there seemed to be 28 steps in all.

RIGHT: Basilica of St. John Lateran, Rome, Italy. The Cathedral of Rome and the mother church of Catholic Churches all over the world. There are two small caskets in the upper part of the canopy over the altar that are supposed to contain the skulls of Sts. Peter and Paul. To the right of the Cathedral is the Lateran Palace one of the Pope's residences outside of Vatican City.





LEFT:

The ruins of Pompeii. A troop of black shirt Boy Scouts were visiting the ruins and stopped for a photo. Each of the larger boys was equipped with a small rifle.

RIGHT:

The ruins of Pompeii. Pompeii was destroyed by a fall of ash and when this was cleared away many of the houses stood as they were originally with the exception of the roofs. Many of the houses had rooms that were decorated with paintings on the wall plaster. All in good condition.





LEFT:

The ruins in Rome. The small clump of trees in the lower center are growing in what is supposed to have been Caesar's Temple. The funeral oration and his cremation are supposed to have taken place here.



RIGHT:

The ruins of the old Roman Forum. These ruins in Rome are located only a few minutes from the business district. Excavations are still being made.



LEFT:  
The ruins in  
Rome with the Coliseum  
in the background.

RIGHT:  
The ruins of  
the Roman Coliseum.



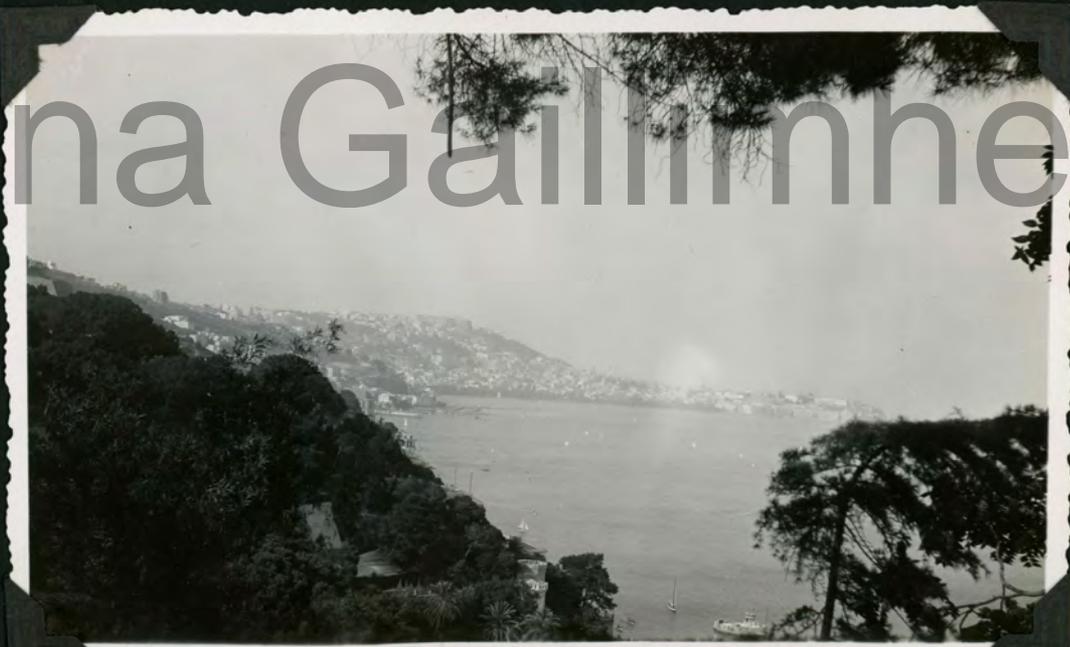


LEFT:

The lava bed and the cone from which smoke, steam and fire was issuing. Mt. Vesuvius near Naples, Italy. This photo was taken from the edge of the crater about forty feet above the lava bed and about two city blocks from the cone. Fire was shooting from the cone and lava was being thrown high in the air.

RIGHT:

Naples, Italy and the bay. This photo is bad due to the smoke from Mt. Vesuvius.





LEFT:

Part of the Grand Canal in Venice, Italy. The small steamer is one of many that operate along the canals. They have regular landings each few blocks and are gradually putting the gondoliers out of business.

RIGHT:

One of the bridges across the Grand Canal. This is the one we usually see in the movies.





LEFT:

St. Peter's the  
largest Christian church  
in the world. Rome, Italy.  
Area 212,321 Square feet.  
Height of dome 434 feet.

RIGHT:

The Holy Door at  
St. Peter's. Rome, Italy.  
The door is located just  
to the right of the main  
entrance.





LEFT:

Mussolini's office building in Rome, Italy. The small balcony in the center is where he appears on public occasions. This building is located just across the street from the Emmanuel Memorial.

RIGHT:

Memorial to King Victor Emmanuel 2nd Rome, Italy. The tomb of Italy's Unknown Soldier in the lower center.



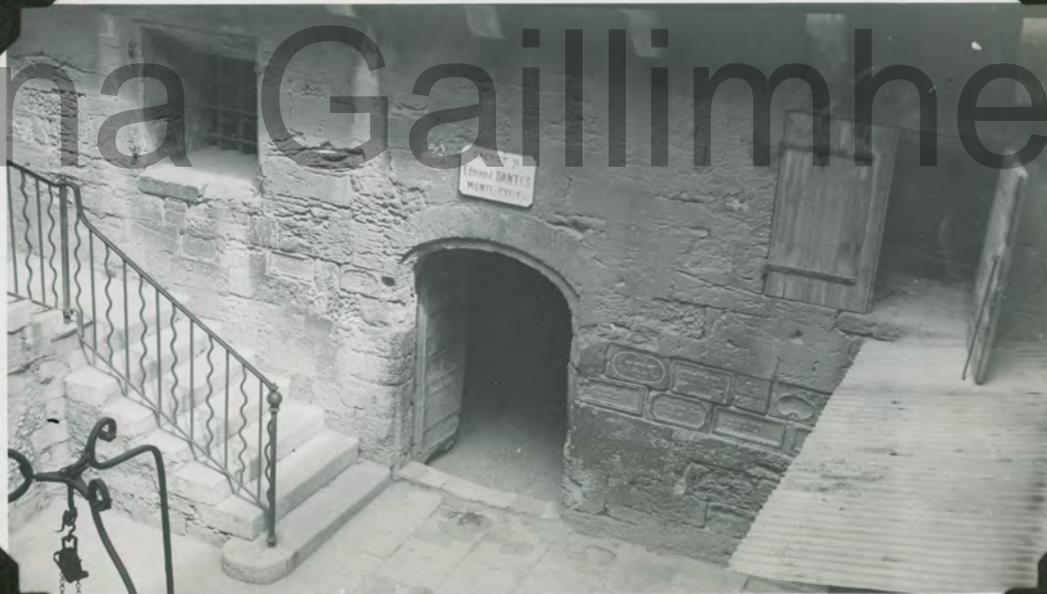


LEFT:

Chateau D'If. It is the old prison on an island about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Miles from Marseille, France where plot of the book "The Count of Monte Cristo" was laid. Reached by a small motor boat. No Wharf the landing and steps leading up from the water being cut out of the rock.

RIGHT:

The doorway leading to the dungeon occupied by The Count of Monte Cristo.





LEFT:

Marseille, France and the old harbor. The shipping outgrew this harbor and a new one was built behind a break-water placed in the Mediterranean. About a block up the street shown in the back center of this photo is the spot where King Alexander of Yugo Slavia was assassinated in October 1934.

RIGHT:

The entrance to the old harbor at Marseille. Just behind the tower to the right is an old fort now used as the headquarters of the French Foreign Legion. The towers are used to suspend an odd conveyance that transports vehicles and pedestrians across the harbor entrance. It is a large platform suspended in cables that moves back and forth a few feet above the water.



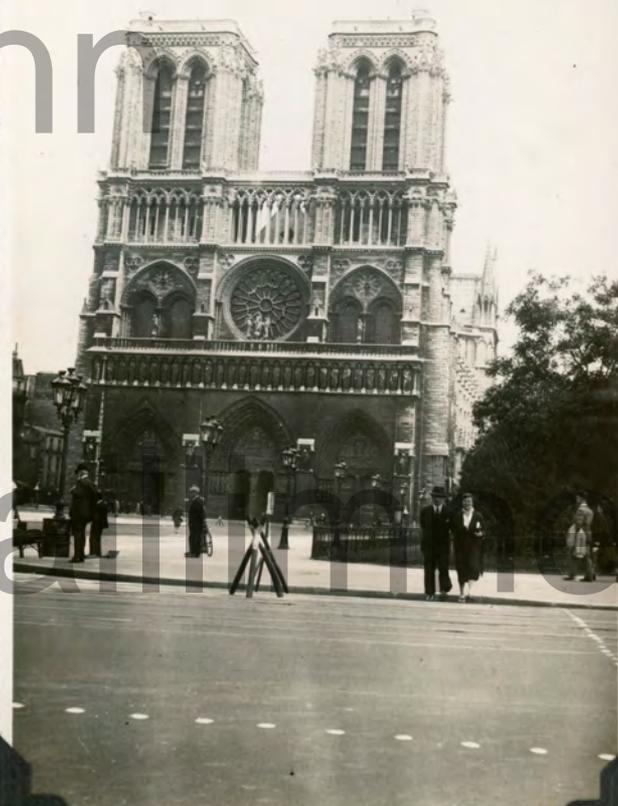


LEFT:

Saint Gervais church Paris, France. This is the church hit by the German shell on Good Friday in 1918. Several hundred people were killed and injured while at worship.

RIGHT:

The Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, France. It is located on an island in the Seine River that was the site of the original Paris. The Court House where Marie Antionette was condemned to death is also located on the island.





LEFT:  
The entrance to  
the Casino at Monte  
Carlo.

RIGHT:  
View of Monte  
Carlo and the Mediterr-  
anean shore line taken  
from the east end of  
the Casino.





LEFT:

Monte Carlo and the Mediterranean shore line from the Palace grounds at Monaco. The Monte Carlo Casino is the building with the two small towers on the point of land in the center of the photo.

RIGHT:

The peninsula where the Palace is located. Monaco. Photo taken from the old Roman Road.

na Gaillimhe





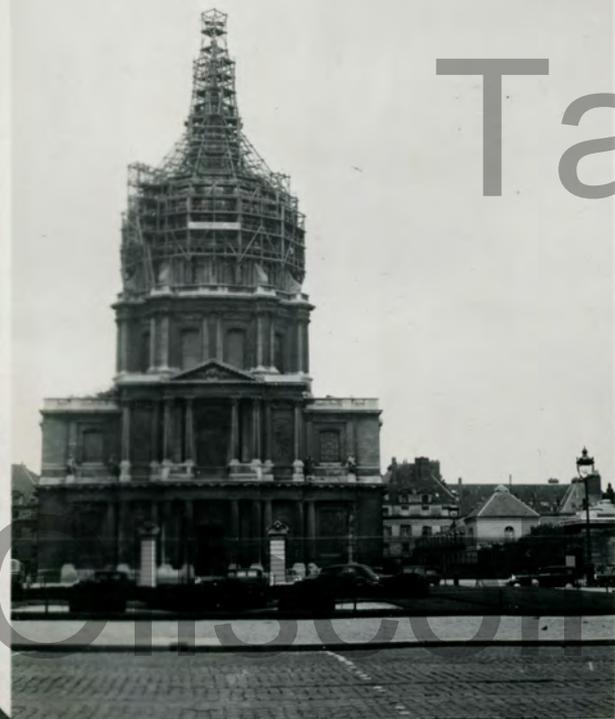
LEFT:

The Arch of  
Triumph. Paris,  
France. There is  
no traffic through  
the Arch as France's  
Unknown Soldier  
lies under what was  
formerly the road  
way. The Arch is  
surrounded by 100  
posts connected  
with chain. These  
represent the 100  
days that elapsed  
from the time that  
Napoleon escaped  
from Elba until his  
defeat at Waterloo.

RIGHT:

The Eiffel  
Tower. Paris,  
France





LEFT:

The Invalides, Paris, France. The Tomb of Napoleon is in this building. The Tomb stands on the lower floor and there is a circular visitor's gallery above.

RIGHT:

Monument on the site of the old Bastille in Paris, France. It is in the center of a large circular space about two blocks in diameter.





LEFT:

The Seine River.  
Paris, France. The  
original Paris was  
built on an island in  
the river and the  
present city has  
expanded to all sides  
from it.

RIGHT:

Drottningholm  
Palace built 1662-1686  
near Stockholm, Sweden.  
The present King of  
Sweden was born here.  
Nearby is the Royal  
Theater built about  
1766. The theater  
equipment and the  
costumes used in that  
period are on display.



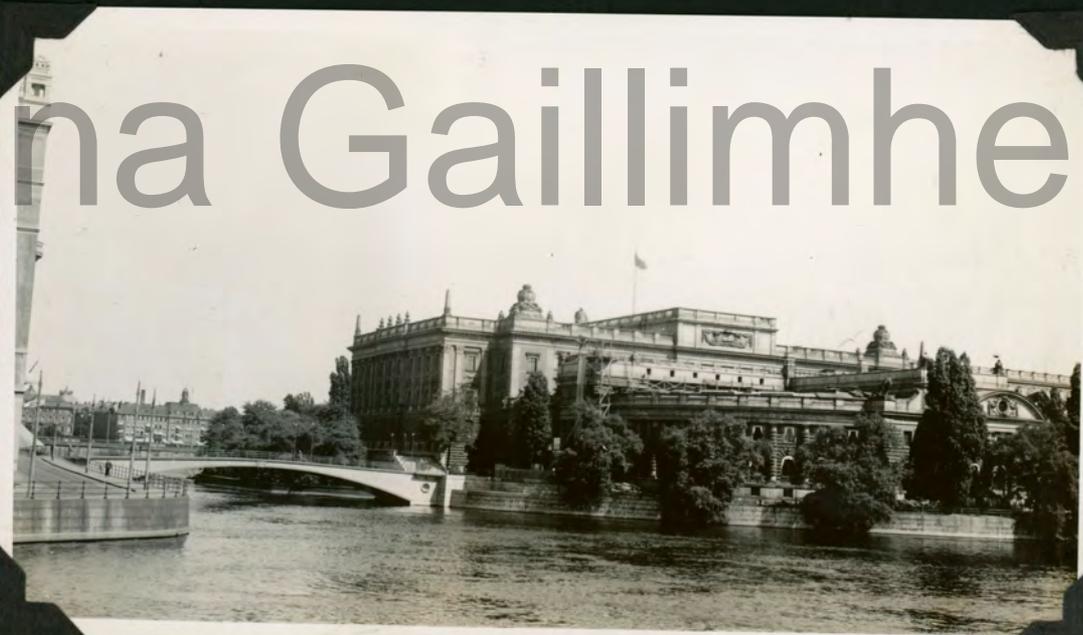


LEFT:

The Royal Palace. Stockholm, Sweden. To the left is the Church of St. Nicholas built in 1264 where most of the Swedish Kings have been crowned. Both of these are situated on an island that was the original Stockholm.

RIGHT:

The smaller building in front is the Bank of Sweden and the larger building in the background is the Parliament building.



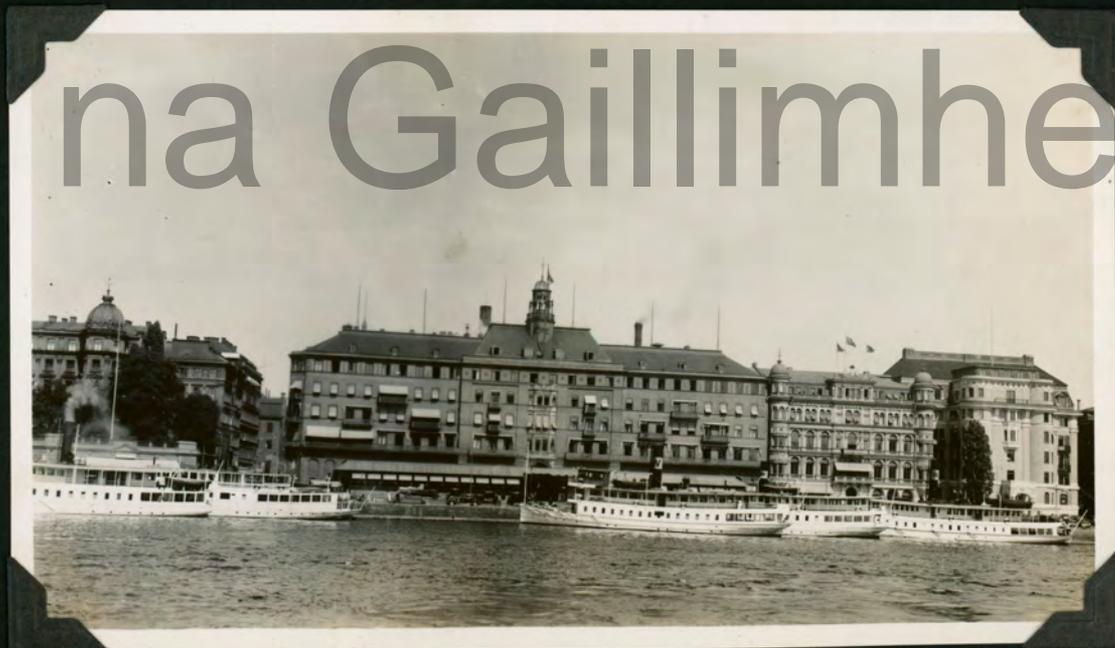


LEFT:

The new City Hall at Stockholm, Sweden. The chief feature of this building is the large hall known as The Golden Hall with walls of Gilt Mosaic-work.

RIGHT:

Grand Hotel, Stockholm, Sweden. Many small steamers of the type shown in the photo run to the towns located on the islands in the vicinity of Stockholm.





LEFT:

The largest bridge of its type in Europe at Stockholm, Sweden. They also have another bridge here supposed to be the only one of its type in the world. It is entirely welded. No bolts or rivets.

RIGHT:

In the locks on the Gota Canal, Sweden. The gates of the smaller locks are operated by hand as shown in this photo. At Berg a series of 15 locks lowers the boats. While the steamer was going through these locks we had the opportunity to visit Vreta Abbey nearby. Here many of the ancient Kings of Sweden are buried. There were fine looking farms all along the canal.



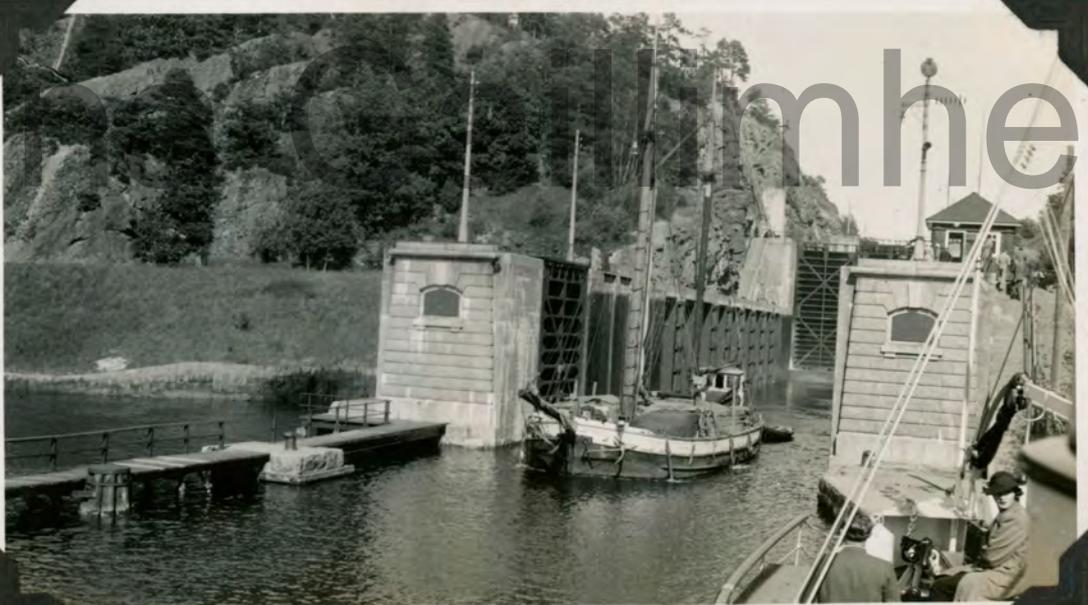


LEFT:

Along the Gota Canal in Sweden. The Canal is so narrow in places that twigs could be broken from the trees as the steamer passed by. Note the hand operated lock gates. The lock tender operated one side and a member of the steamer's crew the other in opening and closing.

RIGHT:

The Trollhattan Locks on the Gota Canal in Sweden. These are the largest of the 65 locks on the canal which crosses Sweden from Gothenburg to Stockholm a distance of 347 miles. The canal connects a series of lakes and rivers. The largest being Lake Vanern the third largest in Europe. Due to the number of locks it takes  $56\frac{1}{2}$  hours to make the trip. There is a large power generating plant near the locks which distributes power through southern Sweden and northern Denmark.





LEFT:  
Vadstena Castle on  
the Gota Canal in Sweden.  
The Castle is surrounded  
by a wide moat.

RIGHT:  
Boats leaving another  
of the locks on the  
Gota Canal. There was an  
unusual dry dock on the  
canal. It was about 200  
feet long and 75 feet wide.  
The boats enter and are  
put in place and instead of  
pumping the water out it is  
drawn off through an outlet  
on the bottom at the farther  
end.





LEFT:

The steamer "Astrea" on which the trip through the Gota Canal was made. The steamers must be small due to the size of the locks on the canal and carry only about 40 passengers.

Stockholm City Hall in the background.

RIGHT:

The Royal Palace, Oslo, Norway. It is situated on high ground at the head of the main street.





LEFT:  
Part of Kronborg  
Castle in Helsingør,  
Denmark. Made famous  
by Shakespeare in his  
play "Hamlet".

RIGHT:  
Part of Stockholm,  
Sweden.

na Gaillimhe



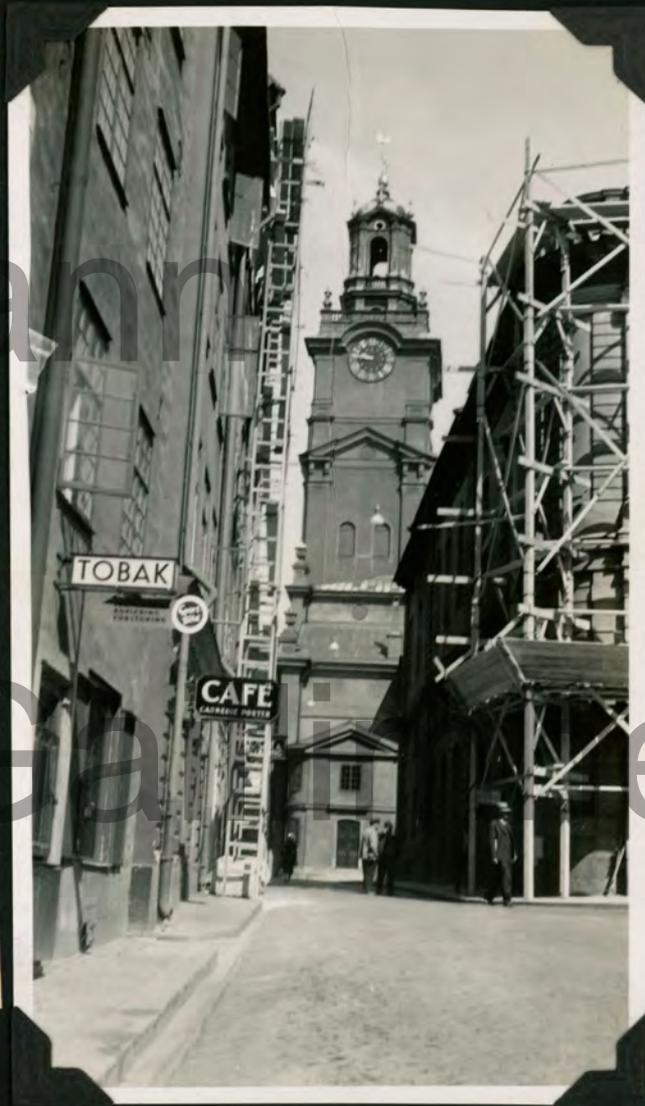


ABOVE:

The House of the Nobel Foundation in Stockholm, Sweden, from where the Nobel Prizes are distributed each year.

RIGHT:

Steeple of the Church of St. Nicholas in Stockholm. To the right behind the scaffolding is the Stockholm Stock Exchange. In front of the Exchange is an open space known as the Great Square where in 1520 King Christian 2nd of Denmark after taking Sweden caused the execution of hundreds of the prominent citizens of Sweden who had opposed him.





LEFT:

A section of the Royal Palace in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Palace is built around all four sides of a large square.



RIGHT:

One of the canals in Copenhagen, Denmark. Canals of this type run through most of the older part of the city.



LEFT:

Part of the harbor of Helsingør, Denmark. The railroad station to the left. Trains are carried by ferry from here to Sweden a distance of two or three miles.

RIGHT:

The fish market in Copenhagen, Denmark. The old fisher women sell nothing but live fish. They are kept alive in boats sunk in the canal shown in the lower left hand corner of the photo until needed.





LEFT:

The fountain at the entrance to the Langelinie promenade which runs along a section of the harbor in Copenhagen, Denmark. There are a number of yacht and rowing clubs along there and thousands of people spend their evenings along the water. Back of Langelinie is a large park. Just to the left of the fountain is the English Church of Copenhagen.

Ollscoil na Gaillimhe



LEFT:

A street in the old section of Copenhagen, Denmark. The church steeple in the center is very unusual and is perhaps the only one of its kind. It has a stairway winding upwards on the outside.

RIGHT:

One of a number of rows of houses built in Copenhagen, Denmark several hundred years ago for the dock workers. The houses are in good condition and are still occupied.





LEFT:

London's famous Big Ben. Located at the end of the Parliament building on the bank of the Thames River. In the foreground one of London's double deck busses. This type of bus handles nearly all of the surface traffic in London.

RIGHT:

Admiral Lord Nelson's monument in Trafalgar Square London. Above the auto at the right is one of the four large lions that surround the base of the monument.





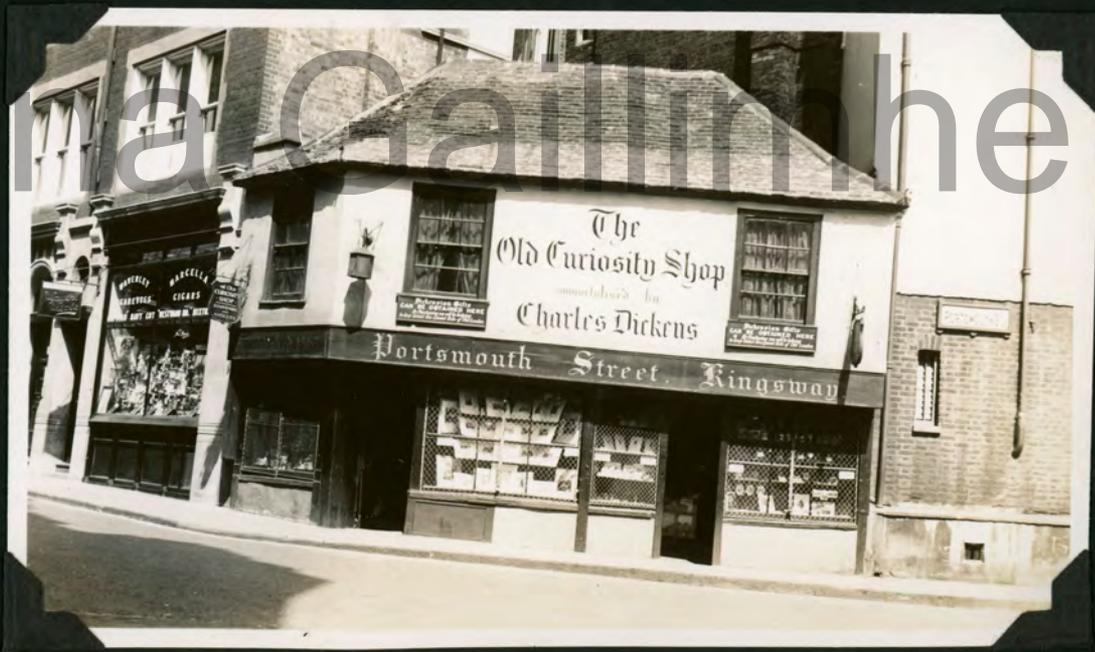
LEFT:  
Buckingham  
Palace, London with  
the monument of  
Queen Victoria in  
the foreground.

RIGHT:  
A section of the  
park near Buckingham  
Palace in London, England.





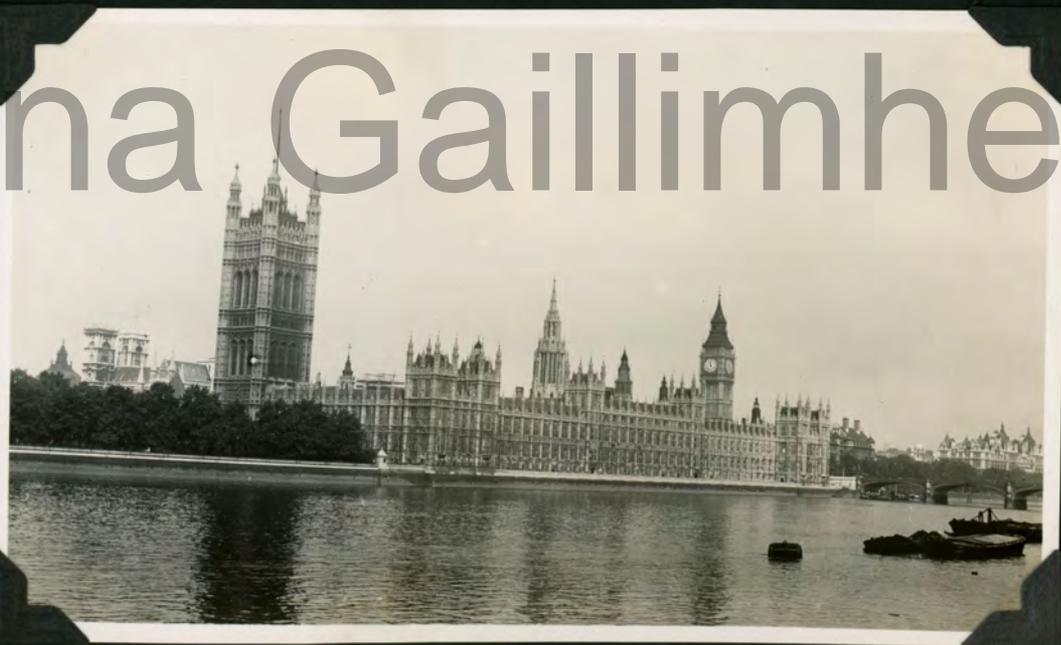
LEFT:  
The buildings  
of the famous "Scotland  
Yard" on the bank of the  
Thames River in London,  
England.





LEFT:  
The Stock Exchange  
London, England. To the  
left is the Bank of Eng-  
land.

RIGHT:  
The Parliament  
Building on the bank of  
the Thames River. London,  
England. In the tower at  
the right is the clock  
known as "Big Ben".





LEFT:

The house where  
Shakespeare was born.  
Stratford-on-Avon,  
England. Now used as  
a museum and contains  
many relics of  
Shakespeare's time.

na Gaillimhe

RIGHT:

Cottage of  
Anne Hathaway (Shakespeare's  
wife) near Stratford--on--  
Avon, England.



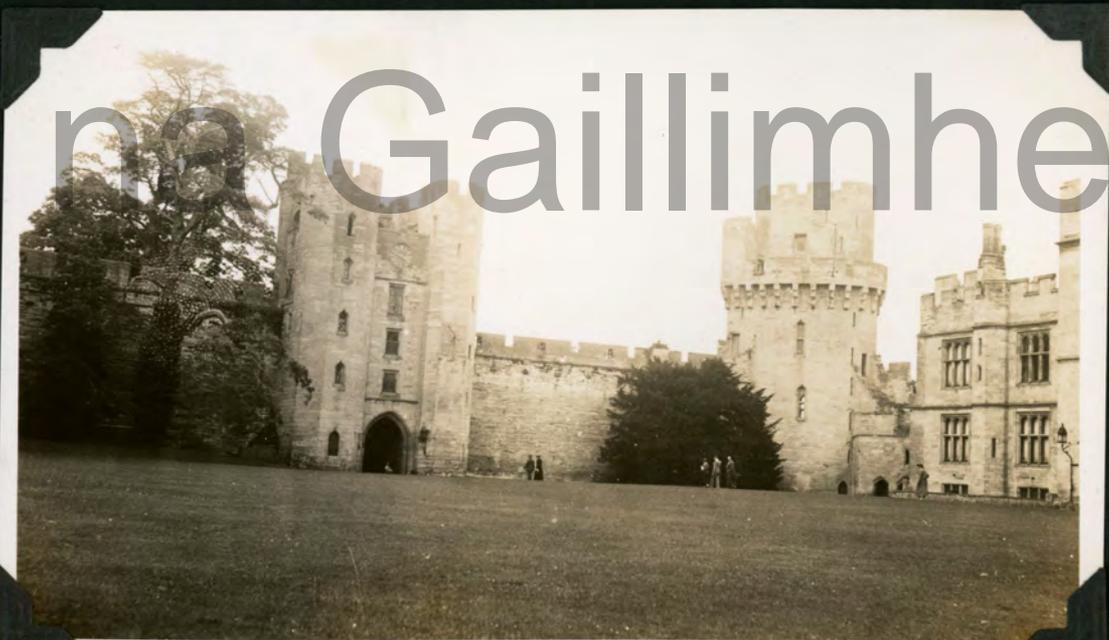


LEFT:

The Thames River  
and Tower Bridge in  
London, England. To the  
left can be seen the  
London Tower.

RIGHT:

The main gate and  
part of the wall at Warwick  
Castle in England. A small  
part of the Castle to the  
extreme right.



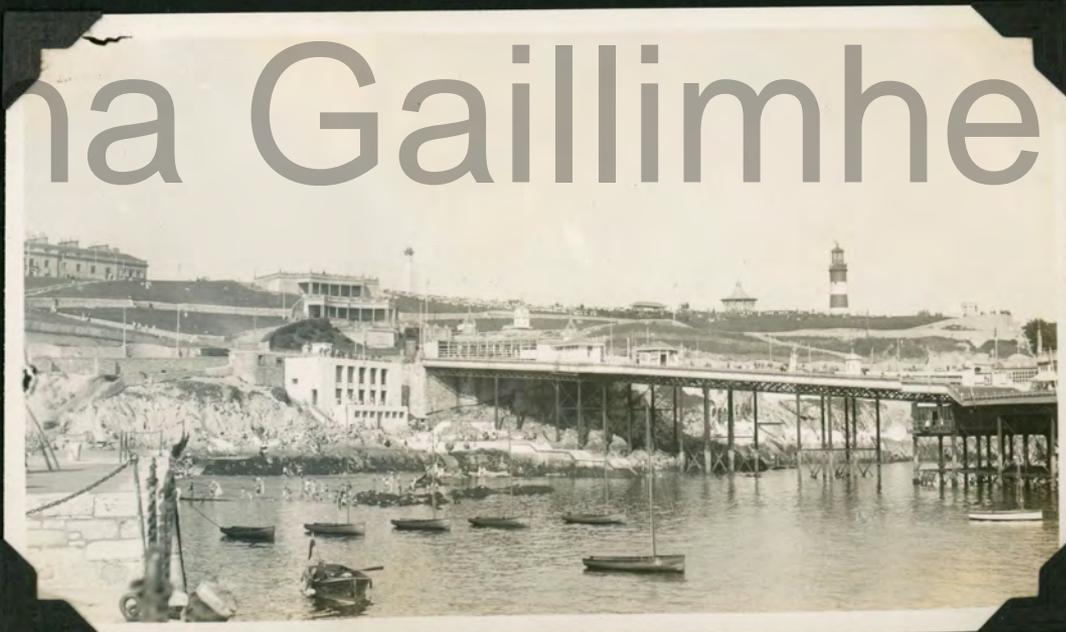


LEFT:

Leaving Kostanz in south Germany near the Swiss border for the trip across Lake Constance to Friedrichshafen where the Zeppelins are built. The Swiss mountains to the south looked fine. Snow high up and green below.

RIGHT:

A section of the shore at Plymouth, England. There is no beach as the rocky cliffs run down to the water. The lighthouse shown is the old Eddystone Lighthouse set up here for exhibition purposes.



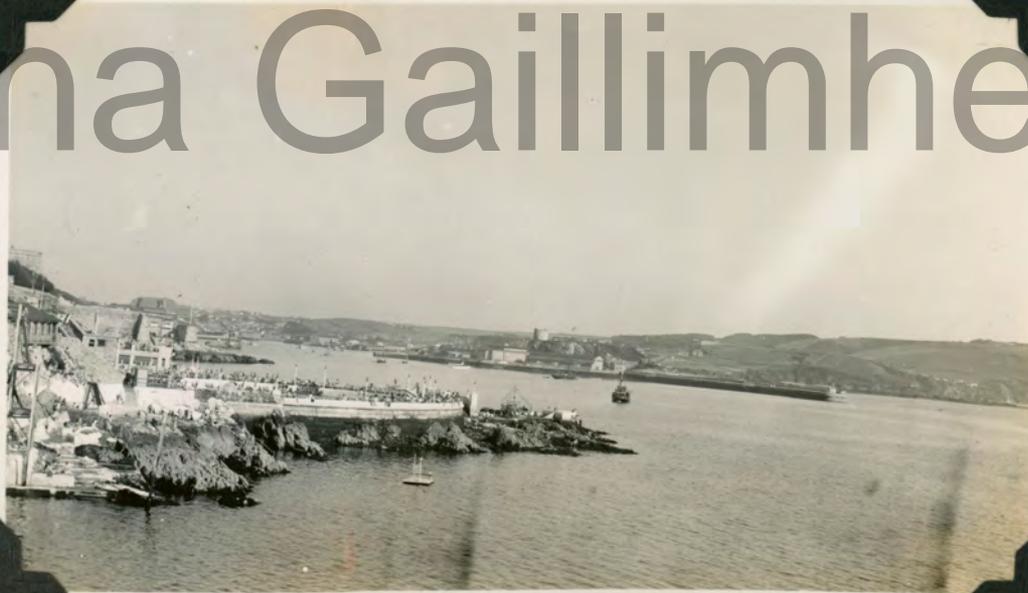


LEFT:

On the Rhine river. The claim that the Rhine has the greatest traffic of any inland waterway appeared to be correct judging from the number of steamers and barges to be seen on it.

RIGHT:

Looking toward the inner harbor at Plymouth, England. The rocky point in the center of the photo was leveled off so that a large swimming pool could be built on it. The white wall surrounds the pool. On the cliff a short way back from the pool is an old fort and barracks.





LEFT:

Along the Rhine River at Cologne, Germany. The famous Cathedral of Cologne in the right background. Cologne is the starting point for the steamer trip up the Rhine.

RIGHT:

On the River Clyde near Glasgow, Scotland. Photo not good due to fog. There were about 30 ships being built in the shipyards along the Clyde in September 1936.



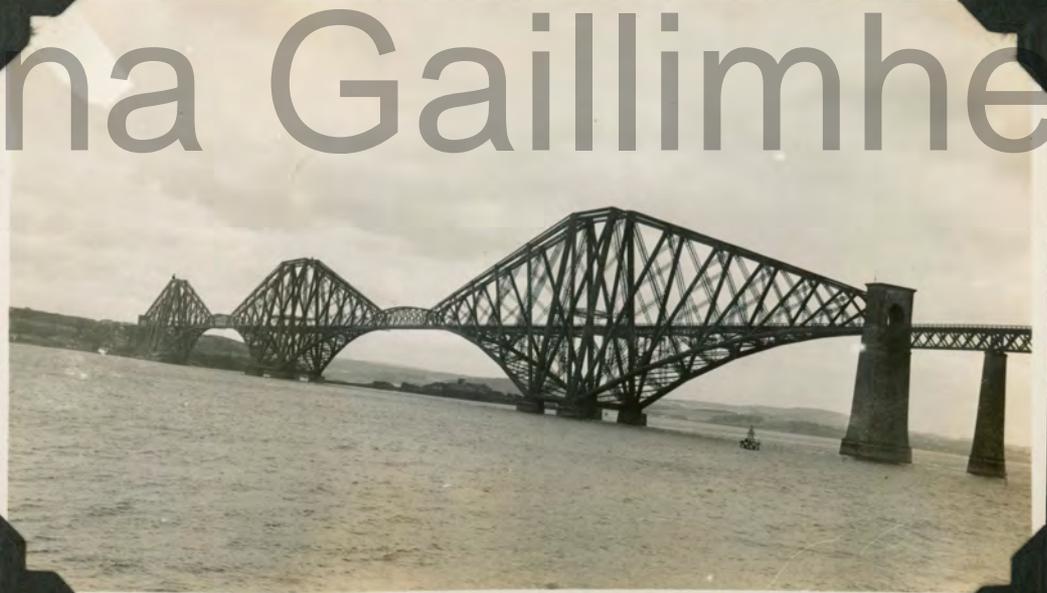


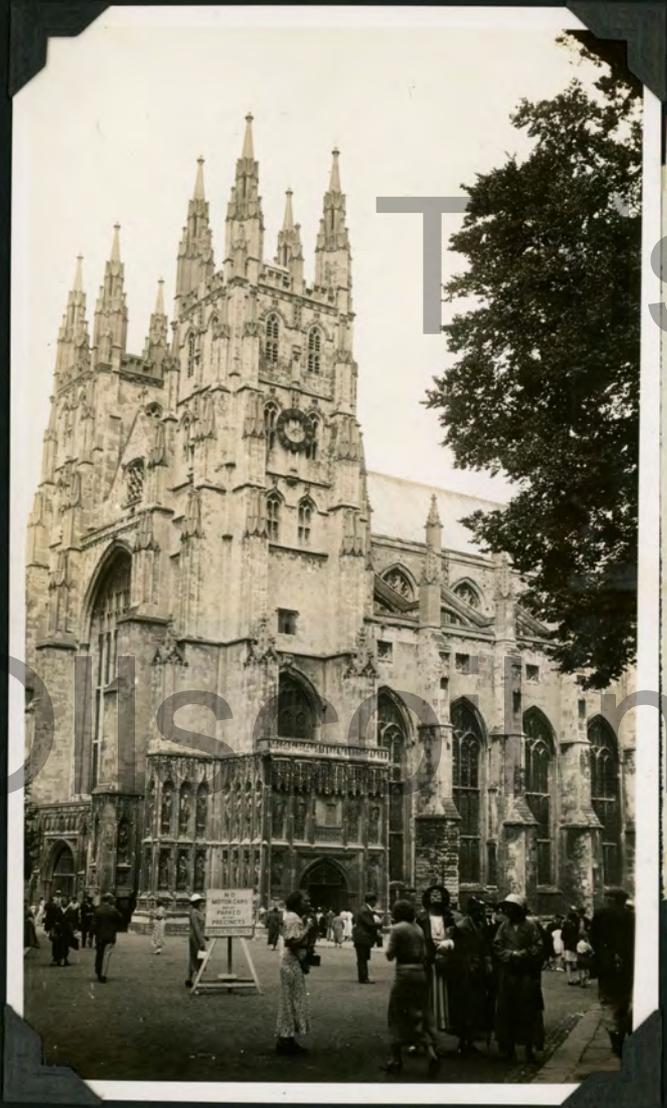
LEFT:

Along the Rhine River in Germany. This is one of the many side wheel steamers used for towing strings of barges on the river. A curious feature on these steamers are funnels on hinges making it possible for them to be tilted back while the steamer passes under bridges.

RIGHT:

The Firth of Forth Bridge about 8 miles from Edinburgh, Scotland. A rail road bridge only and one of the sights of Scotland. It took 5000 men working day and night for 7 years to build it. Cost \$17½ Million and is 1½ miles long and 157 feet above water.





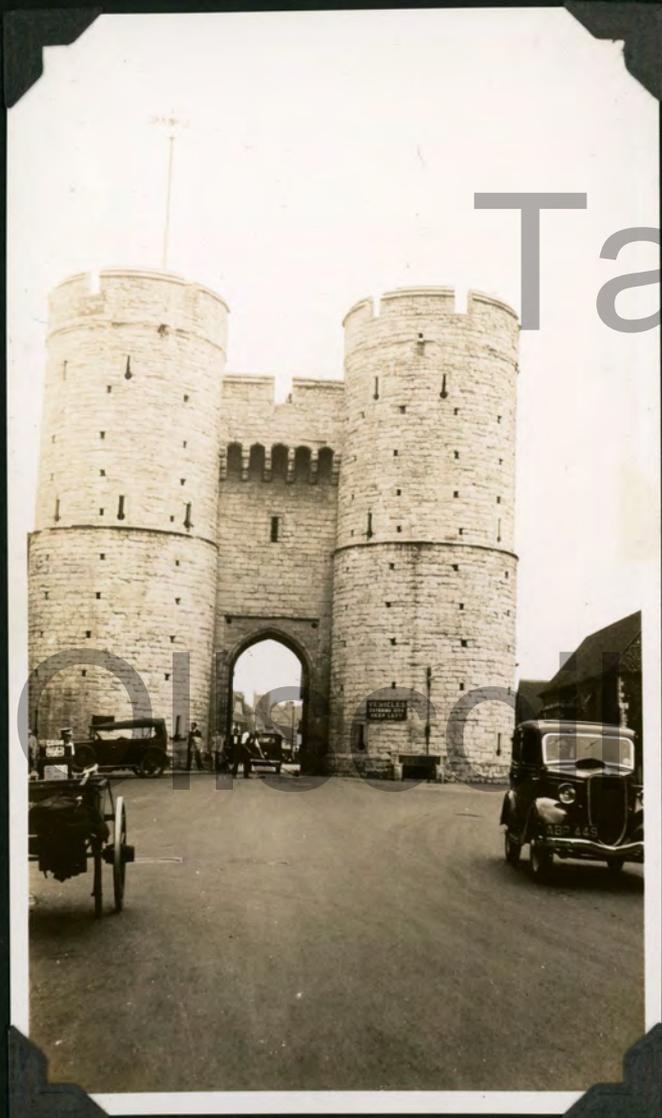
LEFT:

The Cathedral at Canterbury, England. This is one of England's Most famous churches.

RIGHT:

A war memorial in Berlin, Germany. It is located at the end of a street lined on both sides with marble statues of all the former German Emperors.





LEFT: The old  
West Gate at  
Canterbury,  
England. Built  
in 1380.

RIGHT: The City  
Hall in Copen-  
hagen, Denmark.



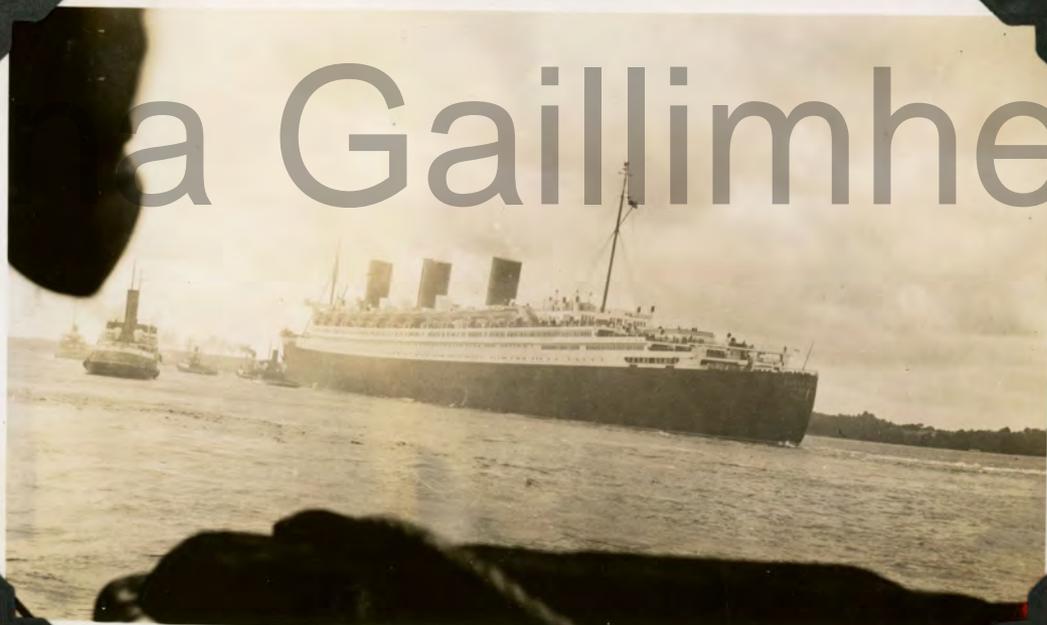


LEFT:

Part of the harbor and town of Penzance, England. Located near Land's End. There are many China Clay mines near Penzance and the clay mined here is shipped all over the world to be used in making crockery.

RIGHT:

The "QUEEN MARY" leaving Southampton, England 12:30 P.M. August 19, 1936 to start the voyage on which she broke the record for the westward crossing.



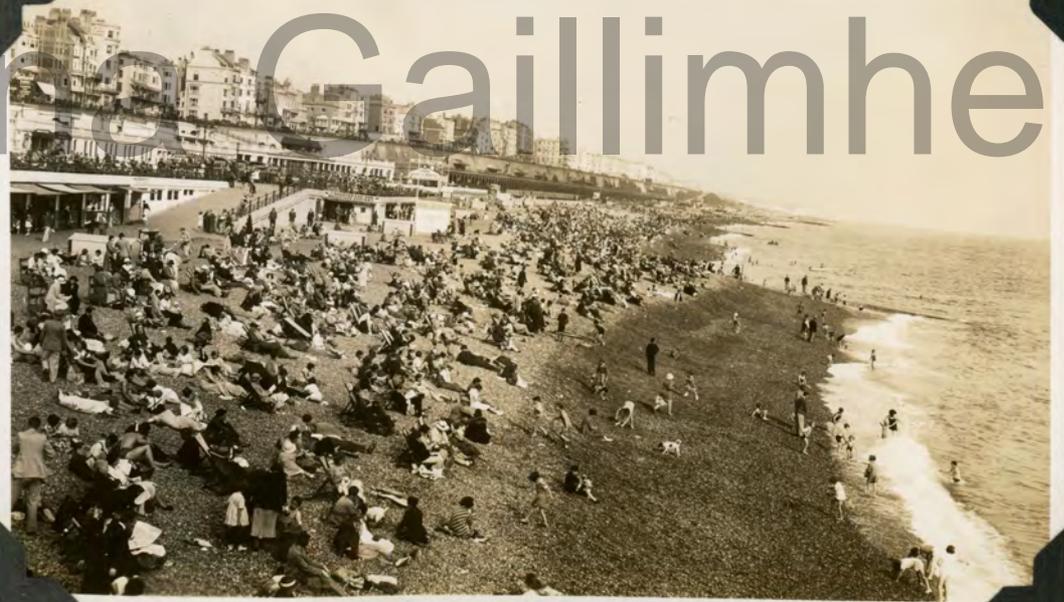


LEFT:

One of the pleasure piers at Brighton, England. Brighton is the beach resort of London the trip taking about one hour by train.

RIGHT:

Looking along the beach at Brighton. There is no sand on the beach it being covered with smooth stones up to the size of an egg. These stones are of a reddish brown color and cover most of the beaches along the Channel.



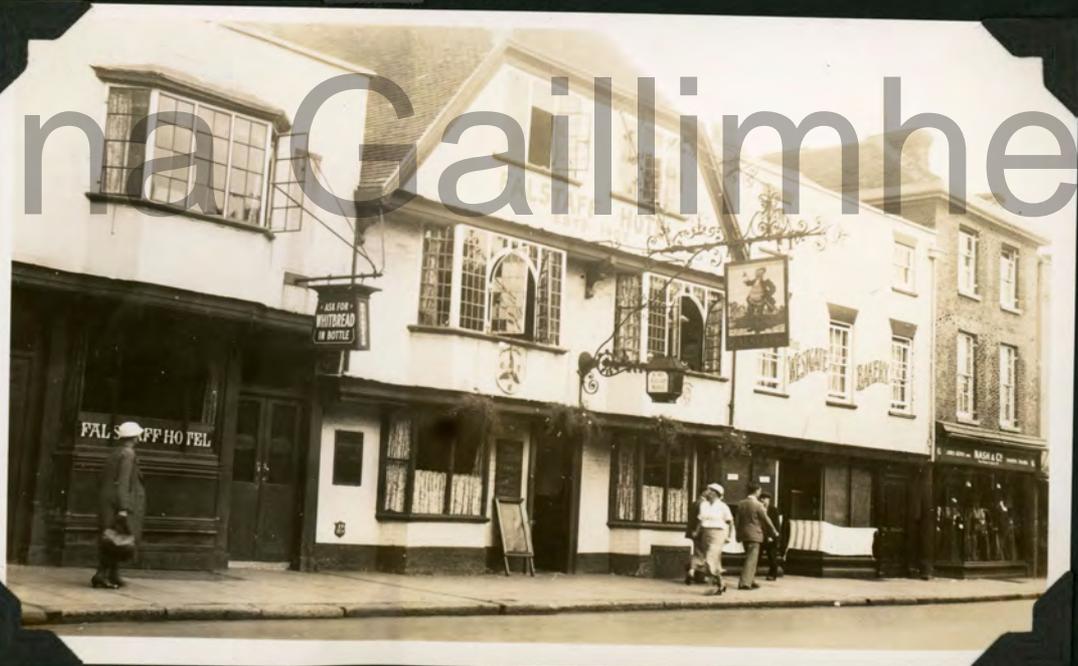


LEFT:

Brighton and the beach from one of the piers. Note the long row of individual bath houses along the beach to the right in the photo.

RIGHT:

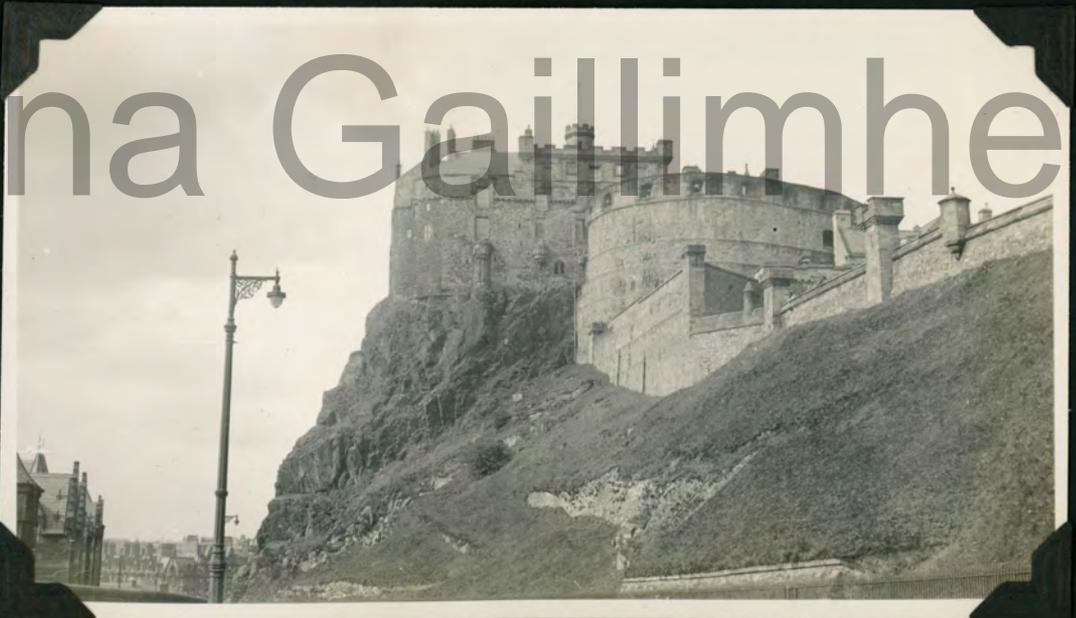
The old Falstaff Hotel in Canterbury, England. Built in 1403. Nearby is the House of Agnes made famous by Dickens in his book David Copperfield.





LEFT:

Looking across the park toward Princes Street the main business street of Edinburgh, Scotland. Sir Walter Scott's memorial in the center.



RIGHT:

Edinburgh Castle in Edinburgh, Scotland. Used as a military barracks.



LEFT:  
Parliament  
Building on the  
bank of the Danube  
River. Budapest,  
Hungary.

RIGHT:  
The Royal  
Palace overlooking  
the Danube River.  
Budapest, Hungary.  
In the lower center  
a Danube River  
steamer.





LEFT:  
Along the  
north bank of the  
Danube River in  
Budapest, Hungary.

RIGHT:  
The Falls of Falloch  
near the north end of Loch  
Lomond in Scotland.



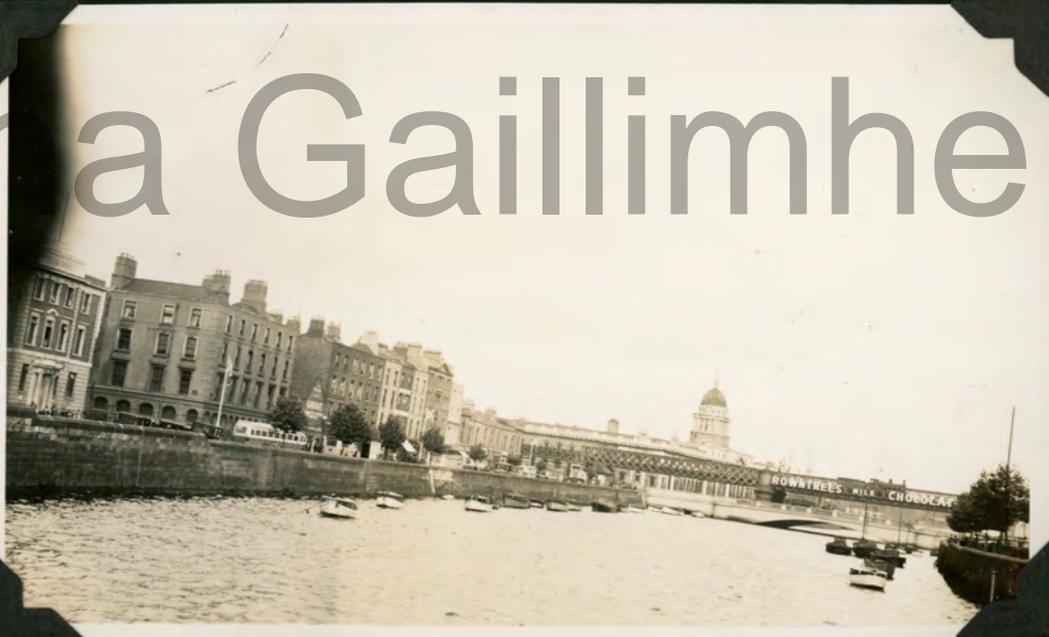


LEFT:

The main street  
Downpatrick, Ireland.  
St. Patrick is buried  
in the churchyard here.  
Downpatrick is about  
30 Miles south of  
Belfast.

RIGHT:

The River Liffey in  
Dublin, Ireland. Taken from  
the O'Connell Bridge. In the  
distance the dome of the  
Custom House. Just beyond  
the Custom House is the  
mouth of the river with a  
few docks for small steamers.





LEFT: The Clock Gate at Youghal, Ireland. Built in 1777. Also part of the main street of the town.

RIGHT: The old lighthouse at Gilleleje, Denmark. This is located on the most northern point of Denmark.



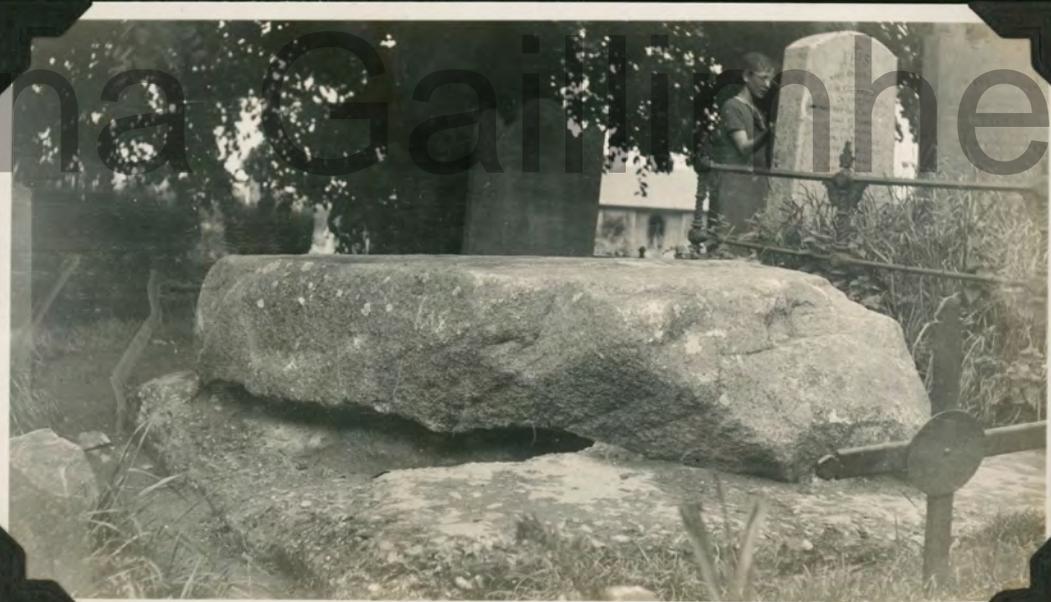


LEFT:

A view across the Alster in Hamburg, Germany taken from Hotel Atlantic. The Alster is about twice the size of Lake Merritt and there are many beautiful homes built on the far side of it. It is connected with the River Elbe. There are hundreds of swans here.

RIGHT:

St. Patrick's grave in the churchyard at Downpatrick, Ireland.





LEFT:  
The Reichstag Building  
in Berlin, Germany. This is  
the building that was destroyed  
by a fire set by Communists  
some years ago.

RIGHT:  
A part of Princes  
Street the main business  
street in Edinburgh,  
Scotland.



# Taisclann

# Ollscoil



RIGHT:  
Part of Grand  
Parade Street in Cork,  
Ireland.

# na Gaillimhe

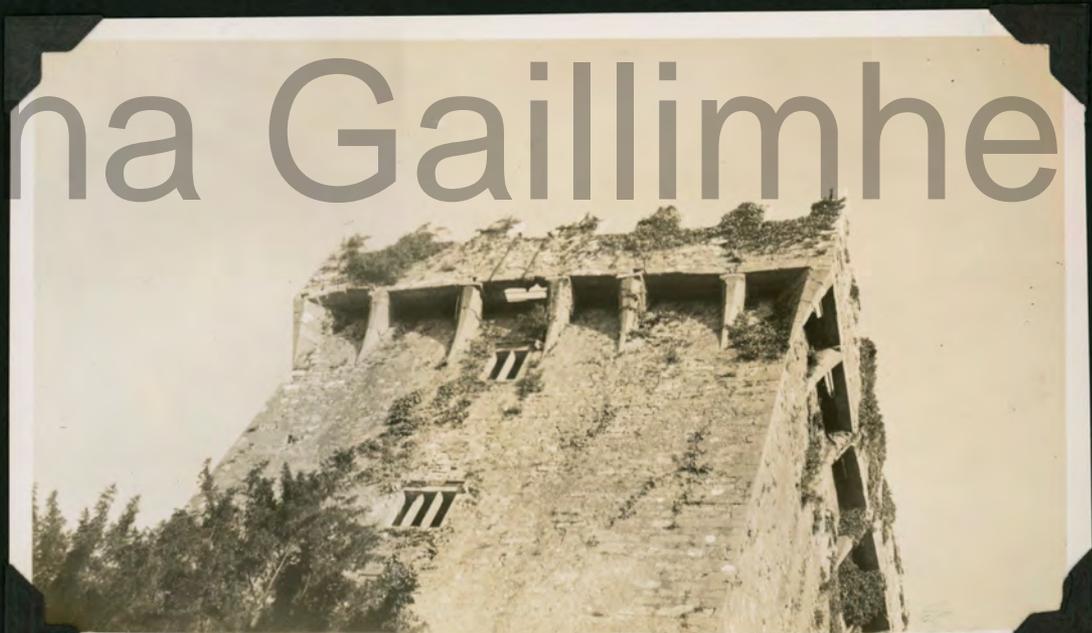


LEFT:

Blarney Castle  
near Cork, Ireland.  
Located in a fine,  
large, wooded park.

RIGHT:

The top of Blarney  
Castle. The hole shown  
is where those who desire  
to kiss the Blarney Stone  
hang down head first to do  
so.





UPPER: The top of Blarney Castle.  
The two rods running to the top of  
the wall in the center of the photo  
are used for a hand hold while  
lying on the back to kiss the stone.

RIGHT:  
Blarney Castle.





LEFT:

President DeValera at Cork, Ireland, Sept. 8, 1936. He was here to help dedicate the new City Hall. I discovered afterwards that he raised his hat just as I snapped the photo. Note the Woolworth store in the background.

RIGHT:

A part of Patrick Street in Cork, Ireland. This is one of the main business streets.





LEFT. The business district. Kinsale, Ireland.

RIGHT: Part of the harbor and town. Kinsale, Ireland. Kinsale harbor was used as a base by the steamer doing salvage work on the Lusitania.





LEFT:  
The River  
Shannon at Limerick,  
Ireland.



RIGHT:  
Part of the  
main street in  
Tipperary, Ireland.



LEFT:

The church on the hill at Cobh, Ireland. Cobh is the seaport of Cork and is a stopping place for most of the Atlantic liners.



RIGHT:

Part of the street along the waterfront at Cobh, Ireland.



LEFT:

The railroad station at Tipperary, Ireland. Across the street from the station are the walls of what was formerly the military barracks. The barracks were burned during the Irish Revolution and have never been rebuilt.

RIGHT: Along the waterfront at Liverpool, England. Photo taken from the deck of the steamer Duchess of Bedford at the Prince's Landing Stage.

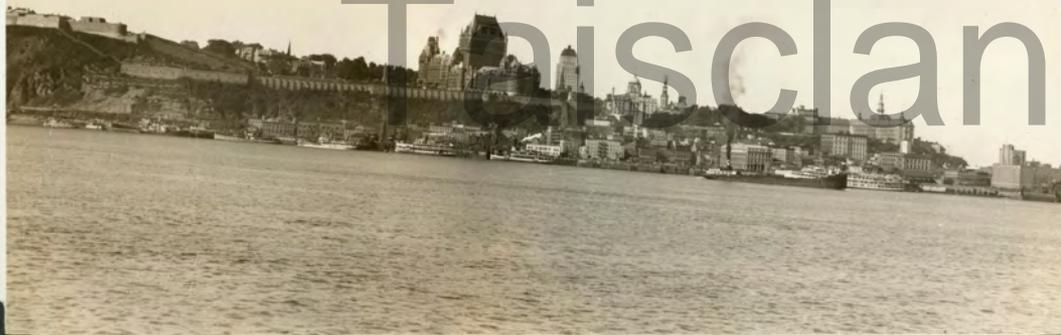




LEFT:  
The River Mersey from  
Prince's Landing Stage,  
Liverpool, England.

RIGHT:  
The Canadian Pacific  
steamer "Duchess of Bedford"  
docking at Prince's Landing  
Stage, Liverpool, to take us  
on for the westward crossing  
to Quebec, Canada.





LEFT:

Quebec, Canada.  
The large building in  
the center is  
Chateau Frontenac one  
of Canada's finest  
hotels.



RIGHT:

The Old Town, Quebec,  
Canada. Photo taken from the  
Chateau Frontenac grounds.



LEFT:

One of the old city  
gates, Quebec, Canada.



RIGHT:

Montmorency  
Falls located about  
8 miles from Quebec,  
Canada. These falls  
are 274 feet high.



LEFT:

Bro. Andre's Shrine near Montreal, Canada. Worshipers ascend the long series of steps leading up to the Shrine on their knees.

RIGHT: Part of the city of Montreal, Canada. Mount Royal Park in the background. The larger building to the left is the home office of the Sun Life Insurance Co.





LEFT:

Boat Deck on the M/S Batory the ship on which the trip from Hoboken to Copenhagen, Denmark was made. The Batory was a new ship making the eastward crossing of the Atlantic for the first time. A stop for passengers was made at Halifax, N.S.



RIGHT:

Looking toward the stern of the M/S Batory. Photo taken in mid-Atlantic. Note how calm the ocean is.

Taisclann

Ollscoil na Gaillimhe

THE  
ALL BLACK  
ALBUM  
No. S 722  
Johnson, London.

