

JOHN WILCOCK'S 1970s CABLE ACCESS SHOW

11:30PM Sundays, Manhattan Cable Channel D

In the mid-1970s, John Wilcock began one of the earliest cable access shows in the U.S. The first handful of shows was with Joanna Walton, who John describes as "a quick-witted American he'd once met in London."

Contained here is a small booklet sent to Other Scenes subscribers (front and back) containing favorite quotes from each host.

Following this, John also included a great mailer for his subscribers: A reprint of "Happy Homes and Good Societies" - which includes a great first line, take however you'd like: "Americans always burden themselves with too much luggage" - Full scans below. Last page includes a Holiday Greeting from the John and Joanna show.

WANTED!

**The
John
and
Joanna
Show**

Manhattan Cable TV



Watch this show on channel D
every Thursday night at 12:30
and Sunday night at 11:30.

QUOTES

from

John &
Joanna



The

search

for truth

is really

a lot of fun

--Vernon Howard



People who cannot
find time for
recreation are obliged
sooner or later to find
time for illness.

JOHN WANAMAKER



MANNERS;

OR,

HAPPY HOMES AND GOOD SOCIETY

ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

BY MRS. HALE,

AUTHRESS OF "NORTHWOOD," "DISTINGUISHED WOMEN," "THE VIGIL OF
LOVE," ETC., ETC.

"Manner is everything with some people, and something with everybody.

Bishop Middleton.

BOSTON:

J. E. TILTON AND COMPANY.

1868.



upon their domestic institutions; and therefore, when the true idea of marriage prevails, there will be found the highest and purest tone of moral life and the best models of good society.

III.—FOREIGN TRAVEL.

AMERICANS usually burden themselves with too much luggage. They take huge trunks, which they find themselves obliged to leave in London or Paris; and provide themselves with clothing sufficient for years, without reflecting that they are not going into deserts untrodden by man, but to the very centres of civilization, where any thing they require can be obtained at a moment's notice, ready for instant use.

For a lady, half a dozen of each article of under-clothing would be ample. Wherever you stop,—if but for twenty-four hours,—you can have washing done, which, at any rate, would be necessary to avoid carrying soiled clothing.

The best material for a lady's travelling-dress is black silk or alpaca. The former is preferable: it is easily brushed and smoothed out, and is less liable to be travel-stained. A black silk, of a quality as rich as you please, is also the best adapted for service, while stopping, as an out-door dress. For shopping, sight-seeing, visiting galleries, driving, &c., it is inconspicuous, and the dress of a gentlewoman everywhere.

The English are always known on the Continent by some astounding "get up," which they call a travelling-

dress. An American lady's costume is so entirely French, that she is never conspicuous, unless she takes up the English idea, and walks about in continental towns with a grotesque hat, hob-nailed shoes, and flashy underskirts.

For mild weather on the road, a waterproof cloak is most convenient; if chilly, a Zouave jacket of cloth may be worn underneath. In cold weather, a heavy cloth sack will be required.

Never travel without a blanket shawl upon your arm, ready for instant use. Such a shawl is invaluable, not only for warmth in sudden changes of weather, but to use as a cushion, pillow, &c.

A straw bonnet, simply trimmed in the best style, is the most appropriate head-gear for a lady.

With a little ingenuity, a bonnet may be carried in the top division of the trunk, and thus avoid another article of luggage. At all events, the addition of a bonnet-box may be deferred till Paris is reached, by which time much experience as to a person's requirements will have been gained.

A convenient travelling hand-bag is indispensable to contain many little comforts and conveniences that may be needed by a lady when separated from her trunk.

The examination of luggage, on landing in England, is made as little troublesome as possible, especially for ladies, who are not expected to carry tobacco, which is the great bugbear of the English tide-waiters.

In France and Belgium, the custom-house regulations are strictly administered. Large quantities of jewelry are smuggled into France from Switzerland; and it is advisable to carry as few small boxes as possible in your

trunk, as they are liable to be rudely broken open in the search.

In Germany, there is but little trouble; but, strange to say, in Spain, in passing from one province to another, the luggage is liable to custom-house search.

The octroi officials abound on the Continent; but a simple declaration will usually suffice for them. In Italy, the custom-house officials are corrupt, more especially in the papal dominions. A small fee, privately administered, is the method by which the experienced overcome all interference here.

Russia is the only country that presents any difficulty to travellers. They do not encourage foreign travel, and their custom-house and police laws are extremely stringent. No books, not even guide-books, can be taken into Russia: they must be left at the frontier until you return.

You move about with the knowledge of the police; and no foreigner can leave Russia without advertising his intention in the newspapers at least a fortnight before his departure, in order that all who have claims upon him may be informed.

All travellers on the Continent of Europe, if able to incur the expense, should employ a courier. The whole anxiety and burden of the arrangements are assumed by him. He speaks all the languages of Europe with sufficient accuracy, understands the usages of the road, understands a thousand little impositions which the unwary foreigner knows nothing of, and shields him from them.

He makes every bargain, pays every bill, writes in advance and engages rooms, sees that they are neat and

well-ordered, and, where there are any short-comings, puts every thing right with a strong hand; for the courier is a tyrant in a small way. He brings customers to the hotels; and the landlord, knowing this, is his humble servant. If you have a private table, he is in attendance at meals, carves for you, and sees that you are properly served. He knows the best shops, and all the objects of interest in the towns you may visit; he can conduct you to galleries and museums, and obtain admittance for you to palaces, villas, &c.

A good courier, in short, smooths over every difficulty, and enables you to enjoy, without drawback, your residence in foreign lands.

The objection usually made to couriers is, that they make their percentage out of their employers' money. It is not generally known to Americans that servants in all parts of Europe receive fees from tradespeople, and are thus encouraged to bring their custom. This is no doubt done by those your courier employs, but scarcely more than this.

Couriers may readily be obtained in London or Paris. Salary per month is fifty dollars. He pays his own bill at the hotels (except in Spain), or rather pays *nothing*, as he brings the patronage.

The most luxurious, satisfactory, and also expensive mode of travelling is by post. A carriage may be hired for any number of months; or a new or second-hand one purchased, and, when done with, sold. The posting is regulated by government, according to a settled tariff.

A less expensive mode, which prevails in Italy, is by travelling "vetturino;" that is by hiring a carriage, and placing yourself in the charge of the conductor, or "vet-

turino." He charges a specified sum by day, and engages to convey you in a given time to your destination. The charge includes all expenses, food, &c. This latter saves the traveller from all imposition of innkeepers, who prey upon foreigners. This mode of travelling is tedious, as, having the same horses, they must rest whenever the vetturino pleases.

Another method is by diligence; but railways and steamboats are now so universal, that, on most of the great routes, the traveller will find these modes of conveyance. To see a country to advantage, however, one must neither make short cuts by sea, or fly through the air by rail.

In crossing the channels to France or Ireland, it is well to go on board the steamers early to secure a sofa or berth. If you dread the sea, choose a calm day, for one is liable to more severe sea-sickness than in crossing the Atlantic, and the boats are usually crowded. Few things are more surprising to an American, accustomed to the floating palaces of his own country, than the small and inconvenient vessels that ply on these important high-ways.

Railway travelling differs in Europe from our own in some of its arrangements. The term "car" is never applied to their conveyances. They are called "carriages," and are divided into compartments, containing sometimes six, sometimes eight persons.

A party which does not entirely fill a compartment may always secure it to themselves by a judicious application of silver to the palm of the guard.

Shop-keepers in Europe never allow their goods turned over, unless you come to buy. Any lady who enters a

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

shop is expected to purchase something, not merely to look round.

HINTS.

1. As regards passports, it is safer to obtain them in Washington, at headquarters.

2. A sole-leather trunk is the strongest and best for long periods of travel, about sixteen inches high, eighteen wide, and thirty-two long. This size will fit upon any travelling carriage. It should open in the middle, that it may be pushed under the berth on board ship.

3. Trunks may be stored in the luggage-room, if you sail in a steamer. All the clothing needed for the voyage may be contained in a travelling-bag, twenty-two inches high and thirty wide, made of enamelled cloth, which wears as well and sheds water better than leather. Trunks should have a varnished canvas cover.

4. A gum-elastic bag for hot water is a very desirable article for a traveller who suffers from cold hands or feet, and, when empty, occupies but little space. A light linen or muslin dust-cloth will be found convenient. Soap is never furnished, except in England.

5. A courier generally receives a sum of money on starting, rendering an account of it when it is exhausted. A daily sum, however, may be given, and a nightly account rendered.

6. All travellers should purchase Murray's "Hand-books" of the different countries they intend to visit. They are full of valuable and useful information.

7. In Great Britain, a "Bradshaw" is also indispensable. It is published monthly, and contains all the latest information relative to the departure of trains, steamers, stages, &c.

8. Luggage is not, as with us, always carried in a "baggage-car." That of each person is usually placed on the top of the carriage he is in; the smaller packages and bags being taken inside, and accommodated with nettings above his head.

9. It is not the usage for girls to walk alone in the streets of the large capitals or towns of Europe. They must be accompanied by a servant or older lady.

10. A little small change of the country you may be in should always be kept in the pocket while on the road, coppers, especially.

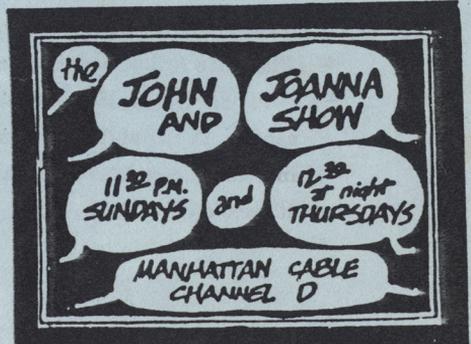
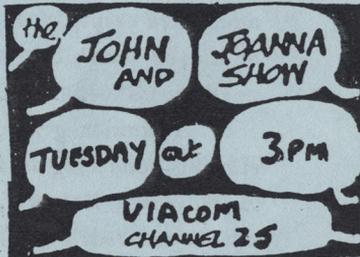
HAPPY  HOLIDAYS



from

&

San Francisco



John Wilcock