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NO. 1.



MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

"Think on these things."

TERMS, ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE,
For ten numbers of sixteen pages each.

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The publishers of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS would announce that they have commenced the publication of a magazine which has been repeatedly called for since the discontinuation of Dr. W. D. Henkle's *Notes and Queries*. We send forth an edition of 7,000 copies as specimens to those whom we believe to be interested in the subject matter of the same. We believe that there is a wide field for this medium of intercommunication, and feel confident that those receiving this number will promptly respond with their subscription. We urge all to commence with the Volume, as the contents is of such a character that of necessity it is more or less connected. Ample space is enclosed in brackets in the Query, for each person to insert with pen or pencil the page or pages on which the answers are found; and *vice versa*, before each Answer, the page and No. of Query combined; for example, 13 32, which will readily find the Query. Also, any additional information or criticisms on Notes will be referred to in the same manner.

All communications for the editorial department should be addressed to PROF. N. B. WEBSTER, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

All business communications should be addressed to the Publishers, Manchester, N. H.

Should any subscribers fail to receive each number of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS during the month for which it is sent out, they will please notify the publishers immediately by postal card,

S. C. & L. M. GOULD,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

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NO. 1.

INTRODUCTORY.

Our name partially indicates our purpose. It is not, however, possible, for a title, a prospectus, or even a specimen number, to express adequately the aim, scope, and character of our proposed publication.

The ancient *scholastikos* who carried about a sample fragment of his "house for sale" was unable to show thereby the capacity, convenience or elegance, of his property, though it gave some idea of the material of the structure. A sample copy, and that the first number, of a work that must depend much on contributions from numerous correspondents for variety, interest, and value, cannot even present a fair sample of the material of the work it is intended to introduce. We can only do the best our circumstances allow, and ask the kind indulgence of the public till a reasonable period of maturity, when we trust our ideal of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, will be realized.

The famous English "*Notes and Queries*" is too expensive for general American circulation and its discussions and investigations, however valuable at home, have less interest abroad. The excellent "*Educational Notes and Queries*," published in Ohio by Dr. W. D. Henkle for seven years, was discontinued last December by his lamented and untimely death.

There are several good publications devoted to mathematical problems and discussions, and one or two to miscellaneous topics, mainly grammatical and mathematical, but we propose to occupy a wider field in catering for the general public.

To accomplish this purpose, we hope to enlist a large number of correspondents who have queries to propose, either for the utilitarian

purpose of gaining practical information; for gratifying a virtuoso's inquisitiveness, or a curioso's curiosity; or for the sake of asking questions just to see if anybody can answer them. We also hope to have a still larger number of *respondents* to answer the queries proposed.

There is a proverb that "everybody is wiser than anybody," and it is part of our plan to provide a medium whereby *everybody* who has special knowledge on special subjects may aid *anybody* who seeks such knowledge, and it is possible the party obliged may be able to repay the favor with interest, even as

*"An oak looseneth its golden leaves
In a kindly largess to the soil it grew on."*

As in modern Loan Exhibitions of works of *art* and *virtu*, the contributor of a single product of the brush, burin, or chisel may freely enjoy with a hundred others the display their united exhibits made possible, so we hope the co-operative pages of our *monthly brochure* will afford pleasure and profit to readers and contributors.

GENERAL PLAN.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS will have their allotted space in about the proportion of four pages for Notes and such criticisms as they may call forth; four pages for Queries; and eight pages for Answers and criticisms on answers.

The arrangement will facilitate references from answers to queries and *vice versa*, by means of a continuous numbering of the queries, without regard to subjects, except their cognate grouping in each issue.

As replies will generally appear in subsequent issues to the queries, it is suggested that the reader note in the *bracketed* space immediately after the number of each query, the page or pages on which answers may be found. By so doing the answers can be easily found, and such as remain unanswered will be manifest. The answers will refer to the query by number. The pages in this No. are inserted for example.

To avoid the confusion incident to references by months or volumes, it is proposed to page the work continuously for thirty numbers of six-

teen pages each, which will make a volume for binding, of 480 pages, which will be fully indexed.

As explained elsewhere the subscription price is \$1.00 for ten numbers of sixteen pages each, or one hundred and sixty pages from the date of subscription or of the earliest number furnished. By this arrangement the first volume of 480 pages will be completed in December, 1884.

Notes, queries, answers, or other communications pertaining to the *Editorial Department*, should be addressed to PROF. N. B. WEBSTER, Norfolk, Virginia.

Subscriptions and all communications pertaining to the *Publishing Department* should be addressed to S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Manchester, New Hampshire.

NOTES.

“WHEN FOUND, MAKE A NOTE OF IT.”—*Dickens*.

Concise statements of facts pertaining to any department of knowledge, whether from authentic sources or original observations are solicited from reliable correspondents.

The following are among the subjects on which we desire new or important information to present in the form of *notes*. Facts pertaining to antiquarian or aboriginal relics or discoveries; historic legends and traditions; curious customs and superstitions; peculiar uses of words, phrases, or proverbs; remarkable natural phenomena of any kind; unusual agricultural products or crops; engineering triumphs and enterprises, or mechanical skill and achievements; in fine, any facts or truths not popularly known, will always be welcome.

When facts are stated, queries proposed, or answers given, we much prefer that they should appear over the real name and address of the writer, but if a *nom de plume* is preferred it is admissible when the name of the writer is known to the editor.

1. *Errors Corrected.* In the last edition of the “New American Cyclopædia,” article *Hampton Roads*, it is said that “In April, 1861, the steam frigate *Merrimac*, lying at Norfolk, was seized by the confederates, set on fire, and then scuttled and sunk. She was subsequently

raised, her hull plated with railroad-iron bars, and named the Virginia." The facts are, that the Merrimac was lying at the Gosport Navy Yard, was scuttled and sunk by the United States forces, was not set on fire and was never plated with railroad iron bars.

There was not a bar of railroad-iron used on her armor: but the plates, of which there were two layers, were rolled for the purpose at the Tredegar works in Richmond. We have seen similar statements to the above in English works and deem the errors worthy of correction, as bearing on the resources of the confederacy at that time.

2. According to Chambers' Book of Days, Vol. II, page 634, a man stood all day on London bridge with a tray full of sovereigns fresh from the mint, offering them at a penny apiece, but without selling a single sovereign. A good illustration of popular discrimination.

3. The author of Gray's Elegy declined the Laureateship after the death of Cibber, saying the office had always humbled the possessor. If a poor writer it made him more conspicuous, and if a good one it set him at war with the little fry of his own profession, for there are poets little enough, even to envy a poet laureate.

4. Of the more than 40,000 species of beetles widely diffused over the earth, not one is known to be venomous or armed with a sting. With the exception of Brazilian beetles used for jewelry, and the cantharides used in medicine none have a commercial value.

5. The muscular power of insects is enormous. A French entomologist made a beetle move a burden 315 times its own weight. If Barnum's Jumbo were correspondingly strong he could easily carry off the obelisk at Central Park. A flea can leap over a barrier 500 times its own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall three-fifths of a mile high.

6. Earwigs (*forficula*) which are very harmless animals, differ from most insects in their origin and structure. They are hatched like chickens. The maternal earwig has been seen with her newly hatched brood crowded beneath her like chickens under a hen.

7. The reason why it is so difficult to drown insects in water, and so easy to destroy them even with a film of oil, is because they breathe by little tubes or spiracles all over the body.

8. The smallest known insect, the *Pteratomus Putnamii*, a parasite of the ichneumon, is one-ninetieth of an inch long. The largest insect known is the *Erebus Strix*, Linn. It is a noctuid moth with wings expanding as much as fourteen inches.

9. Butterflies and moths have no mouths to eat with, having only a proboscis to extract sweet juices from flowers. Neither do they grow

after assuming the winged state. As caterpillars they are voracious eaters, sometimes stripping trees in lawns in a single day.

10. A teacher of a New England school was asked to locate the following inhabitants: Amphiscians, Antiscians, Ascians, Perieceans, Pericians, and Antipodes. A prompt answer not being forthcoming the teacher was allowed several days for replies, but in due time said the names were not to be found in the usual geographies. The teacher was surprised when informed that the dictionary readily gave their locations.

Amphiscians. The inhabitants between the tropics, whose shadows, in one part of the year, are cast to the north, and in the other to the south, according as the sun is north or south of their zenith.

Antiscians. The inhabitants of the earth living on different sides of the Equator, whose shadows at noon are cast in contrary directions. Those living north of the Equator are antiscians to those on the south, and *vice versa*; the shadows on one side being cast toward the north, those on the other toward the south.

Ascians. Persons who at certain times of the year have no shadow at noon. Such only are the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have, twice a year, a vertical sun.

Perieceans. The inhabitants of the opposite sides of the globe, in the same parallel of latitude.

Pericians. The inhabitants within a polar circle, whose shadows, during some portion of the summer, must, in the course of the day, move entirely round, and fall toward every point of the compass.

Antipodes. Those persons who live on the opposite sides of the globe, and whose feet are, of course, directly opposite to the feet of those who live on this side.

11. There seems to be a prevailing error among writers of travel in Scotland, and of Scotch customs, to confound the word *pibroch* with *bag-pipe*. Even Byron wrote in "Hours of Idleness," in the ballad of "Oscar of Alva,"

"The pibroch raised its piercing note."

and again:

"Hark to the pibroch's pleasing note."

The *pibroch* is not an instrument, but a peculiar style of music usually performed on a bag-pipe. Sir Walter Scott has written of "whistling a pibroch."

A more correct orthography is *piobrachd* which implies that it is a *pipe-tune*. The object is to introduce imitative sounds of the scenes of a battle. The once popular "Battle of Prague," was a sort of pibroch

"in English" or whatever language was the vernacular of player and listener.

The effect of a well executed *pibroch* on the hardy sons of Caledonia is most inspiring. It is a mental and moral galvanic battery producing physical activity.

In India a piper in Lord MacLeod's regiment seeing the British giving way to superior numbers piped the familiar *pibroch* "*Cogadh na Sith*," which rallied the Highlanders, and by their example the army, to cut through their enemies. Sir Eyre Coote thereupon gave the regiment fifty pounds to buy a "stand of pipes."

The Highlanders of Fraser's regiment at the battle of Quebec were rallied to the charge by the *pibroch* "*Cruinneachadh*." The cause of their confusion was the prohibition to play the pipes at the onset.

Similar incidents occurred at Vimiera and Waterloo. The cannie Scots knowing the inspirations of such airs used to employ pipers in harvest to animate the reapers. At the dinner hour the tired piper could rest.

The proud pipers despised the drummers who were first employed in a Highland regiment in 1745. "What," said an old piper, "shall a little rascal that beats upon a sheepskin take the right hand of me, who am a musician?"

There were a great many *pibrochs*, or *piobrachds*, among the different clans as there were different *plaids* to designate them. They were sounded for rallying the clans and to each clansman's ear they were irresistible. Many were composed or extemporized in the heat of battle, and thus associated with the daring deeds of heroes of whose stern and wild Caledonia it has been truthfully said,

"There Roman eagles found unconquered foes."

12. THE MIRACLE AT CANA OF GALILEE—

"*Lympha pudica Deum videt et erubuit.*"

Richard Crashaw. (1605-1680.)

Arvine says in his *Cyclopædia of Anecdotes*, page 621: "When Milton (1608-1674) was going to St. Paul's School in London, at one of the public examinations, the subject for poetical composition happened to be on our Savior's first miracle of turning water into wine at the marriage feast. When it came to Milton's turn to hand in his poem, from which not much was expected, he merely wrote on a slate one line—

"The conscious water saw his God and blushed."

The judges awarded him the prize.

Arvine also says, page 548, that *Dryden* (1631–1700) when at Westminster School was required to write on the same subject, and “Being a great truant he had not time to compose his verses; and when brought up he had only made one line of Latin and two of English :

‘Videt et erubuit lympa pudica Deum.’

⁺ *The modest water, awed by power divine,
Beheld its God and blushed itself to wine.*

which so pleased the master, that, instead of being angry, he said it was a presage of future greatness, and gave the youth a crown on this occasion.” The quaint conceit as expressed above is found in complete editions of *Dryden’s Poems*.

Dr. Bombaugh, in “Gleanings for the Curious,” page 456, quotes the following from *Aaron Hill* (1685–1750) :

“When Christ at Cana’s feast, by power divine,
Inspired cold water with the warmth of Wine,
See ! cried they, while in reddening tide it gushed,
The bashful water saw its God and blushed.”

Of the four poets quoted, Crashawe, the earliest born, was undoubtedly the real author of the now familiar line.

13. The following three metaphysical questions are quite aptly and philosophically answered successively :

What is mind ? *Ans.—No matter.*

What is matter ? *Ans.—Never mind.*

What is soul ? *Ans.—It is immaterial.*

14. Long distances have varied widely in different times and by different nations, for instance :

The Jews said “from Dan even to Beer-sheba.”

The Persians said “from Medina to Mecca.”

The English say “from Land’s End to John O’Groat’s.”

The Yankee said “from Maine to Texas.”

The Americans say “from the Atlantic to the Pacific.”

15. No animal has more than five toes, digits, or claws to each foot or limb. The horse is one-toed ; the ox is two-toed ; the rhinoceros, three-toed ; the hippopotamus, four-toed, and the elephant, five-toed.

Carnivorous animals never have less than four toes on all their feet. The hyena alone has four on each foot. The dog has four on each hind foot.

No bird can fly backwards and rise or maintain its elevation at the same time.

16. The first Bible printed in America was Eliot's Indian version, 1658-1663.

The first printing press in America was at the house of the president of Harvard College, 1639.

The printing of the first printed Bible was finished in 1455 by Gutenberg and Faust, the year of the beginning of the Wars of the Roses.

The first Tragedy founded on a Classical Subject was "Damon and Pythias, by R. Edwards, 1523-1566.

The first Poems published in America were by Anna Bradstreet in 1678.

The first known Tragedy, in English was "Ferrex and Porrex" by Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, 1561.

The first regular Comedy on record was "Ralph Royster Doyster" by Nicholas Udall, Master of the Westminster School, about 1551.

The first version of the entire English Bible was made by Wickliffe and his disciples in 1382.

The first Psalm Book or Metrical Version of the whole Psalter in a form suited to public worship was by Sternhold and Hopkins in 1562.

The first English Hymn Book used in public worship was by Isaac Watts about 1715.

The first writer of English blank verse was Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, 1516-1547. He was also the first Englishman who wrote sonnets.

The first classical work translated into English was Virgil's *Æneid* by Gavin Douglas, 1475-1522.

The first book printed in the English language was a "History of Troy," printed in Europe in 1474.

The first book printed in England was a "History of the Game of Chess."

The first Jew in the British Parliament was Lionel Nathan Rothschild.

The first historian of Rhode Island was John Calender.

The first president of the American Bible Society was Elias Boudinot, author of a work to prove the descent of the American Indians from the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel.

The first American P.E. bishop was Samuel Seabury, D.D., 1729-1796.

The first Gentile professor of Christianity was Cornelius, a Roman Centurion, baptized by Peter A. D. 35.

The first use of the term *trinity* was by Tertullian about A. D. 200.

The first time the followers of Christ were called Christians was in A. D. 41, at Antioch.

The first writer on philosophy was Anaximander, B. C. 610-547.

The first scientist persecuted for teaching the truth that one Intelligence ruled the Universe, was Anaxagoras.

The first English grammar published was written in Latin by John Wallis, D.D., 1616-1703.

The first teacher of Greek in Germany was Agricola Rudolphus.

The first English translation of Euclid was by Sir Henry Billingsley, lord Mayor of London, who died in 1606.

The first daily paper, the "Daily Courant," appeared in 1709.

The first scientific society in America was established by Dr. Franklin before the Revolution.

The first American Musical Composer was William Billings, 1746-1800.

The first American novel was by Charles Brockden Brown, 1798.

The first American woman who devoted herself to authorship was Mrs. Hannah Adams, who was the first person interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery, in 1832.

The first lady telegraphic operator was Sarah C. Bagley of Lowell, Mass., 1846.

The first purely literary work in America was by Sandys in translating Ovid in 1621.

The first daily paper in America was printed at Williamsburg, Va., in 1780, at \$50.00 per year.

The first Sunday Schools were established by St. Charles Borromeo, who has the largest statue ever made, erected to his memory.

The first Catholic Bible printed in the United States was published by Matthew Carey about 1790.

We purpose to continue from time to time, in brief notes, the list of "First to do" thousands of the things that are now of daily occurrence. Beginnings are difficult. Eggs innumerable have stood on end, and men innumerable have crossed the Atlantic since Columbus showed the way.

The magnanimous Horace, in wishing *bon voyage* to his soul-sharing Virgil, said the first sailor was a bold fellow.

"*Illi robur et æs triplex circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci commisit pelago ratem primus.*" He said, substantially, Oak and triple brass surrounded his heart, who first trusted a frail bark to the deep.]

So we may regard the pioneers of thousands of now easy and familiar deeds and enterprises.

We hope our notes on the "*First to do*" things, literary, mathematical, scientific, etc., will prove interesting and profitable to many readers.

EDITOR.

QUERIES.

*"Multa rogare ; rogata tenere ; retenta docere ;
Hæc tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."*

The object of the famous journey of the gorgeous queen of Sheba was "to prove Solomon with hard questions at Jerusalem." Such a work as NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS would have saved her time and money, except one dollar for a year's subscription.

The chronicler of the event informs us that "Solomon told her all her questions."

We hope to receive enough "questionary epistles" from inquisitive correspondents in all parts of the world to make this part of our publication lively, interesting and profitable. Let the "things hard to be understood" come like the ghost to Hamlet "in such a questionable shape" that responding Solomons may meet, disentangle, and elucidate them.

Hard and *easy* as applied to questions are relative terms, according to ability to answer them. Some readers may pronounce all our queries easy, while others who will, perhaps, derive the greatest benefit from them may find many hard. It was Gregory the Great who spoke of the Bible as "a stream where alike the elephant may swim, and the lamb may wade." In our humble way we shall endeavor to accommodate the varied tastes, acquirements, and abilities of the necessarily ungraded readers of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, so that none shall rise from its monthly "spread" unserved.

1. [-] The rapid growth of the new Virginia seaport, *Newport News*, has led to much speculation as to the origin of the name. The late Hugh Blair Grigsby, who was well versed in Virginia history, thought the name was from Sir William Neuce, Marshal of Virginia Colony in 1621. He gave this derivation in a letter to the Hon. R. C. Winthrop. (See Winthrop's Addresses and Speeches, Vol. III, page 435.) This does not seem satisfactory to us. In Smith's Map of Virginia (1607) the name is Pernt Hope. The point of land now called Newport News, but by many old people Newport's News, was at the time of the Indian Massacre, 1622, the plantation of the father of Daniel Gookin who in 1644 moved to Massachusetts. Any information concerning the mooted etymology of the name will be welcome.

EDITOR.

2. [32, 57] I have seen a United States flag with fifteen stripes, which was carried by a regiment during the war of 1812. Will some one explain why the number of stripes allowed at that time was two more than at present! DONO.

3. [] What part of United States territory was most recently obtained? DONO.

4. [56] Which of Napoleon's generals was called by him the *Horatius Cocles* of the Tyrol? EDITOR.

5. [31] What American lawyer hearing his countrymen ridiculed at a play in London soon after the war of 1812-14, stood up and cried aloud, "Hurrah! Great Britain beaten by barbers, tinkers, and tailors?" EROTEME.

6. [52] In Bagster's Greek Septuagint Version of the Bible, 12mo, the 6th verse of the XXII chapter of Proverbs is omitted. In our English Bibles it reads "train up a child in the way he should go," &c. Can any reader explain the omission? EDITOR.

7. [] Why is Thanksgiving Day always appointed for Thursday? B. U. R.

8. [29] Who said on the death of a cotemporary, "Nature formed but one such man and broke the die," and of whom was it said? B. U. R.

9. [32] Who was the author of "No danger should deter from acts of mercy?" B. U. R.

10. [15] Did Gen. John Stark on going into battle at Bennington make any such speech as is popularly attributed to him: "Boys, we hold that field to-night, or Mollie Stark's a widow!" EROTEME.

11. [22] Who was—the Epicure,—author of the two volumes "Salad for the Social" and "Salad for the Solitary?" HERMES.

12. [27, 30] What are the ancient records called the Smaragdine Tablets? HERMES.

13. [] Can N., Q., and A. inform a student of history what were the names of the vessels, in addition to the *Mayflower* to Massachusetts, the *Ark* and the *Dove* to Maryland, and the *Sarah Constant*, the *Godspeed* and the *Discovery* to Virginia, that brought the first settlers to the several American colonies? STUDENT.

14. [30] What languages are included in the Indo-European ?
HERMES.
15. [31] What *seven* poets were called the *Pleiades* of France ? Joel Munsell in *Every Day Book*, March 6th, says Remi Belleau was one.
STUDENT.
16. [32] What is the fifth essence called *quintessence* ?
HERMES.
17. [33] Whence the expression "*winged words* ?"
HERMES.
18. [34] What is the so-called Fourier's Formula ?
HERMES.
19. [35] Are the following peculiar words spelled correctly : *Houyhnhnms*, the whinny of the horse ; *Phthirougp*, the cow-boy's yell ; *Whoa Hisch*, the ploughman's language ?
ORTHO.
20. [36] A young man asked a young lady her age ; she replied : " 6 times 7 and 7 times 3 added to my age will exceed 6 times 9 and 4, as double my age exceeds 20." The young man said he thought she looked much older. What was her age ?
HERMES.
21. [37] Who have propounded and published *Classifications of the Sciences* ?
LOGOS.
22. [38] Who is the author of "*Geometry without Axioms*," and can a copy be obtained ?
HERMES.
23. [39] How many correct ways to spell *manœuvre* ?
ORTHO.
24. [40] John G. Whittier sent some verses to an English friend which appeared in the London *Athenæum*. Among them was the following :
- " AMERICA AND ENGLAND.
Thicker than water in one rill,
Through centuries of story,
Our Saxon blood has flowed, and still
We share with you the good and ill,
The shadow and the glory."
JOHN G. WHITTIER.
- Amesbury, 22 9mo, 1874."
- Can any of our readers give the origin of the oft quoted saying "*blood is thicker than water*." ?
HUPHANTES.
25. [41] An eccentric Englishman of note having been observed to pay close attention to a sermon by an eminent divine, when asked what he thought of the discourse replied that all he knew of it was the number of words spoken. Can any reader inform me who was the hearer !
DONO.

26. [61] Will some reader be kind enough to inform the writer what crimes are punishable by death in any or all of the United States?
B. U. R.

27. [15] What is the origin of the political maxim "to the victors belong the spoils?"
EROTEME.

28. [16] What eminent scientific writer defined a fool as one who had never made an experiment?
HUPHANTES.

29. [16] Where and by whom was the first treatise on algebra published?
M. ONTIER.

30. [] Webster's Unabridged Dictionary has a quotation from Macaulay: "His school-room must have resembled an Ogre's den." Whose school-room is referred to?
EDITOR.

31. [16] Why did the early Christians adopt the *peacock* as the symbol of the resurrection?
DONO.

32. [16] What bird was made the mystic emblem of Christ, and why?
DONO.

33. [16] I have a folio volume entitled "*Johannis Hevelij Selenographia sive Lunae Descriptio, Gedani*," 1647. What is the modern name for the city of publication?
EROTEME.

34. [] Daniel Webster in his speech at the Boston Festival of the Sons of New Hampshire in 1849, after quoting the familiar prophetic lines of Bishop Berkeley, said that at a more recent period, but still in colonial times, another English poet wrote:

*"In other lands, another Britain see:
And what thou art, America shall be."*

Who was the author of the lines quoted?
EDITOR.

35. [16] What length of wire one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter can be made from a sphere 15 inches in diameter? To be solved without any reference to the ratio of diameter to circumference or to any decimals derived therefrom.
HUPHANTES.

36. [16] At what date were decimals first introduced?
N. FITZ, Norfolk, Va.

37. [16] Who first published the following definition of an angle: "An angle is the difference of direction between two lines?"
N. FITZ.

38. [16] A proposition in geometry consists of two parts, the conditions and the conclusion. What are the conditions of the following proposition: A straight line is the shortest distance between two points?
N. FITZ.

39. [36] What is the simplest way to solve a general biquadratic equation?
EROTEME.

40. [28 54] What is the origin of the term *contraband* as applied to slaves during the late war?
QUIS.

41. [] Dr. Samuel A. Cartwright in a eulogy on Andrew Jackson delivered in Natchez, Mississippi, July 12, 1845, said "unlike Robespierre, who in the French Assembly cried out, 'Perish France and the colonies, but save the principle or the party.' Gen. Jackson would have exclaimed, 'Perish principle, perish party, but save the country.'" Where and when did Robespierre so express himself?
QUIS.

42. [] In a note to verse LXXXIX, Canto 11, Childe Harold, in annotated editions of his works Lord Byron says the plain of Marathon was offered for sale to him for 16,000 piastres, equivalent to about \$4,500. He adds, "Was the dust of Miltiades worth no more?" Can any correspondent refer to authority to show the removal of the remains of Miltiades from Athens where he died, to Marathon?
HUPHANTES.

43. [] Who first introduced the mode of writing from left to right?
M. ONTIER.

44. [6] If two nozzles of different diameters, say $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, are attached to the same hose at the same time, and hence subject to the same hydraulic pressure, or "vis a tergo," from which nozzle will the higher stream be thrown?
EDITOR.

45. [2 53] Where is said to be the centre of the land portion of the globe?
M. ONTIER.

46. [- /] An exchange says the word "possesses" possesses more s's than any other word possesses. The *Spuyten Duyvil* says such assassins should be dispossessed, at once "by scissors." How are the italicized words pronounced?
PRINTER'S DEVIL.

47. [16] From Longfellow's *Kavanagh*: "In a lake the bud of a water-lily was observed, one span above the water, and, when moved by the gentle breeze, it sank in the water at two cubits' distance. Required the depth of the water."

48. [16] I read in Dryden's poems,
"At every close she made, th' attending throng
Replied, and bore the burden of the song."

Will N. Q. and A. explain what is meant by the frequently used expression "burden of the song?"
QUIS.

ANSWERS.

I PAUSE FOR A REPLY.—*Shakspeare.*

Will readers, whether subscribers or not, who receive this number of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, be kind enough to favor us with such answers to queries as they can conveniently send by the 10th of July. Possibly the space allotted to replies may not allow the publication of all received, but all correct answers will be acknowledged in subsequent numbers.

To prevent errors please write legibly, punctuate carefully, and subscribe name and address as they should be printed. Correspondents of kindred tastes and pursuits will find this medium of acquaintance and intercommunication mutually advantageous and pleasant. Such, at least, has been the experience of the editor during years of similar correspondence.

11-10. Yes, Gen. Stark made such a speech, only he said *Bettie Stark* instead of *Mollie*. His wife, the daughter of Caleb Mills of Dunbarton, N. H., was named Elizabeth. The legend is correctly given by the Rev. J. P. Rodman in his poem on the "Battle of Bennington:—"

The morning came—there stood the foe;
Stark eyed them as they stood;
Few words he spoke—'twas not a time
For moralizing mood:
"See there, the enemy, my boys—
Now, strong in valor's night,
Beat them, or Betty Stark will sleep
In widowhood to-night."

EDITOR.

12-24. In June 1859, Capt. Josiah Tatnall, then of the U. S. Navy, but afterwards commander of the confederate Ram *Virginia* (*Merrimac*), was at the mouth of the Peiho river, when the treacherous Chinese fired upon the British vessels, wounding Admiral Hope, and putting his fleet in great peril. Capt. Tatnall seeing the danger, exclaiming *blood is thicker than water*, went to the aid of the British, securing for them the victory.

We have not been able to trace the saying to any earlier date. If any one can amend this reply by quoting an earlier use of our querist's quotation he will much oblige the

EDITOR.

13-27. It is usually attributed to William L. Marcy, Secretary of War in Polk's administration, and Secretary of State under President Pierce. In a speech in the Senate in 1832 he said: "They see nothing wrong in the rule that to the victors belong the spoils of the enemy."

Catiline the conspirator announced the same doctrine to his followers. See Sallust. Catiline's Conspiracy, XXI. EDITOR.

13-28. A writer in the Contemporary Review for February, 1880, attributes this definition of a fool, to Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of Zoonomia, Botanic Garden, etc., and grandfather of the late naturalist.

EDITOR.

13-31. On account of the fabled incorruptibility of its flesh.

HUPHANTES.

13-32. From a strange belief that the pelican would sit three days on its dead young, and then revive them by her own blood.

HUPHANTES.

13-35. A sphere is two thirds the circumscribing cylinder, and hence is equivalent to a cylinder of its own diameter, with a height of two-thirds its diameter. In the problem a sphere 15 inches in diameter is equivalent to a cylinder having a diameter of 15 inches and height of 10 inches. But the wire is also a cylinder with diameter of one-fifteen-hundredth of the cylinder equivalent to the sphere, and hence its length is $1500 \times 1500 \times .0 = 22,500,000$ inches $= 1,875,000$ feet $= 355$ 10-88 miles.

EDITOR.

14-47. If we call a span nine inches, and a cubit eighteen inches, the lily, moving in the arc of a circle, sinks in the water four spans from its vertical position. If we suppose the lily anchored to a root at the centre of the circle, we may consider the circumference completed, in which case the diameter will be divided into two parts, one of which is one span, and the other part is found by application of the proposition of Geometry, that *if two chords intersect in a circle the product of the parts of the one, will be equal to the product of the parts of the other*. Now one chord (on the water surface) is four cubits long, and its parts are two cubits each, or four spans. Hence $4 \times 4 = 16$, the product of the parts of one chord; and $16 \div 1 = 16$, the part of the diameter sought. Hence $16 + 1 = 17$ is the diameter of the circle in spans, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ spans its radius, which is one span more than the depth of the water, which is thus found to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ spans or $7\frac{1}{2} \times 9 = 67\frac{1}{2}$ inches. We have written the solution in full as it is a pretty application of an important geometrical truth.

EDITOR.

14-48. We take the following answer from Rees' Encyclopædia: Burden, or burthen, from *bourden*, Fr. a drone. Hence, in *music*, a base of only one note, a *pedale*, and the drone of a bagpipe, is called a *drone-base*. And hence, that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every verse or stanza, is called the *burden of the song*.

EDITOR.

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ANOTHER GAIN IN ASSETS.

STATEMENT, JULY 1, 1882.

Cash Capital Increased to	\$500,000.00
Total Assets,	900,000.00

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT EACH YEAR SINCE ORGANIZATION.

YEAR.	ASSETS.	NET SURPLUS.	NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.	CAPITAL.
1870	\$134,586.24	\$8,029.82	\$40,123.00	1870.
1871	150,174.60	10,338.82	51,360.96	\$100,000.00
1872	316,435.52	15,530.52	58,230.20	1872.
1873	346,338.25	32,038.44	114,548.34	\$200,000.00
1874	366,337.12	50,141.87	143,741.50	1874.
1875	429,362.00	77,123.09	156,979.68	\$250,000.00
1876	453,194.87	94,924.83	162,970.47	
1877	482,971.65	113,478.14	171,091.22	
1878	507,616.90	127,679.39	171,492.06	
1879	537,823.59	147,133.04	206,515.72	Dividends paid
1880	585,334.20	171,249.88	248,220.00	from the receipts
1881	618,192.98	183,108.52	263,660.31	from interest.

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JUN 4 1923

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1882.

NO. 2.



MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

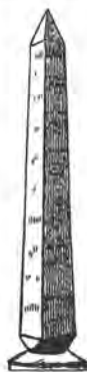
N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

"Think on these things."

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S. C. & L. M. GOULD,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-Office, Manchester, N. H.



PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

The publishers would return thanks to the already quite large number of subscribers who have responded; also to those who have procured others and sent in their names. Of the 7,000 copies of No. 1 issued, less than 1,000 have been reserved to furnish new subscribers and to complete sets.

All communications designed for the editor should be sent direct to him at Norfolk, Virginia. All matters relating to the business of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, should be sent to the publishers, Manchester, New Hampshire.

Books Wanted by the Publishers.

Give price or list of books you have for exchange or wanted.

Absolute Reform in Human Knowledge, by Oene Wronski, Leipsic.

A Hole in Smith's Circle, by a Cantab, London.

Algebra, by Oliver Byrne, London.

Arithmetical and Algebraical Amusements, by John D. Williams, N. Y. or Boston, about 1838.

Algebra, by Miles Bland.

An Unexplained Contradiction in Geometry, by W. Kingdon Clifford, London, 1871.

Calculus of Form, by Oliver Byrne, London.

Cabbala Algebraica, by G. L. Christmann, 1827.

David and Goliath, by Wm. Lauter, Sen., 1833.

Discovery of a Grand Resolution of all Equations, by A. P. Vogel, London, 1845.

Epicosmology, by Hugh Doherty, 3 Volumes.

Geometrical Approximations to the Quadrature of the Circle, by J. Claryvance, 1852.

Geometrical Disquisitions, by Lawrence S. Beuson, London, 1864.

Garden of Cyrus, by Thomas Browne.

Geometry without Axioms, by T. Perouet Thompson, London, 1834.

Hydrostatics, by Miles Bland.

Is the Great Pyramid of Egypt a Metrological Monument? by J. Y. Simpson, Glasgow, 1868.

SEE THIRD PAGE OF COVER.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,	- - -	NORFOLK, VA.
S. C. & L. M. GOULD, PUBLISHERS,	-	MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOL. I.

AUGUST, 1882.

No. 2.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications that are *legible* will receive careful consideration, but the pages of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS for Nos. 2, 3, and 4, will be inadequate to the publication of all the matter offered before the issue of No. 2. All communications that are *illegible* will be carefully put away until some expert can interpret them.

An editorial standing direction in the English *Notes and Queries* informs correspondents that if the writer does not regard his communication of sufficient importance to write it legibly, the editor cannot waste his time in useless efforts to decipher it. This is the substance of the conclusion of our elder brother and meets our hearty concurrence. We have some communications with so many erasures and interlineations, that they are quite unintelligible, and consequently cannot appear. Quite a number of articles of much interest, received too late for the August, will appear in the September No.

NOTES EXPLANATORY.

For numerous very complimentary notices of the press in all parts of the Union, and for cordial expressions of kind wishes for the success and prosperity of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, we return our sin-

cere thanks. They will stimulate our best efforts to deserve the confidence expressed, the good results predicted, and the kind interest manifested by our brethren of the press—the authority most competent to criticize and judge the merits of the work they have so generously approved.

The many communications already received from well known scholars, professors, and teachers, conveying not only interesting notes, queries, and answers, but cheering encouragement, good wishes, and current dollars, indicate the successful accomplishment of our wishes expressed in the "Introductory" in No. 1, and assure the financial support which was at first only probable.

In a magazine designed as a means of intercommunication between the classes for whom it is intended, the editor cannot be expected to assume responsibility for facts stated or opinions expressed by correspondents, whose names, known to him, will not be published without their approbation, nor imparted to any person to gratify idle curiosity, but if demanded for personal reasons, will be given or not as the editor may think proper. Editorial responsibility is limited to articles without signature or to those signed *Editor*.

Queries of personal concern will usually be answered by letter as fully as the editor is able.

It is hoped that in due time most queries of general interest can be published, but a judicious distribution of topics may sometimes cause delays that will test the patience of contributors. The same cause of postponement may also apply to answers. When several answers to the same question are received, the first one if as good as any will be printed, and sometimes two or more answers will be published, especially if they do not agree.

Discussions may sometimes arise about the accuracy of answers, statements, or opinions which in the "right spirit" and within reasonable limits will add interest and value to NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

UNAVOIDABLE absence from home, caused by serious illness in the Editor's family, has prevented the continuation of Notes "FIRST TO DO" many things of daily occurrence, in this No.: but they will be continued in No. 3.

10-1 *The breaking of the hair line, on the press, on the w in the word Newport, makes it look as if spelled Newport, in N. Q. and A.; No. 1.*

*Symbolism of the Cuts on the Cover, with a
Brief Description.*

We have thought best at this early date to give a brief description of the four embellishments on the cover, and preserve them inside as many persons remove the covers in binding their volumes.



THE SPHINX we have selected for one of the cuts on the cover because it at once suggests Problems, Queries, &c. It has been a common ornament in all Egyptian architecture and it may be proper here to notice, is taken from a geographical work said to be taken from the celebrated monument of Egyptian antiquity, which is still to be seen about sixty yards to the right of the great pyramid, from the eastern point, and opposite Cairo. This enormous figure, carved out of one stone, was considerably diminished in its bulk by the accumulation of sand, till the industry of the French had uncovered more of this figure than had been seen for centuries past. The most of its features have been mutilated by different barbarians from time to time; its face, perfectly Nubian, still preserves a considerable degree of feminine beauty. It has no breasts, neither are the feet visible.



THE OBELISK we selected as one cut for our cover because it is suggestive of History, Antiquities, the Perpetuation of Language, &c. We take the following from the work "The Obelisk," etc., New York, 1880, by John A. Weisse, M. D., author of "Origin, Progress, and Destiny of the English Language and Literature."

This word is derived from Greek *obeliskos*—*spit* or *broach*—whence also Latin *obeliscus*, French *obélisque*, German *obelisk*, &c. Under the earliest Pharaohs the Egyptian—or Coptic—word for obelisk was *Tekhen*; but after the 22d dynasty it was called *Men*, which meant *stability*. Another term for obelisk means *written column*.

An obelisk is a four-sided pillar tapering from the base, and terminating, not in a flat surface, but in a *pyramidion*—which is a diminutive for pyramid. It is usually of one piece, styled *monolith*—one stone. Originally these monuments were used as funeral monuments, and were either of sandstone, limestone, or granite. Later they were of rose-colored granite composed of *quartz*, *feldspar*, and *hornblende*. This granite was named *syenite*, from *Syene*, a city in upper Egypt, where those beautiful monuments were quarried.



THE PYRAMIDS were chosen for an illustration because they represent an embodiment of Fixed Expressions of Mathematical and Scientific Knowledge. Pyramides, famous monuments of Egypt, of massive masonry. They from a square base, rise to a point or vertex when viewed from below.

The pyramids commence immediately south of Cairo, but on the opposite side of the river Nile, and extend in an uninterrupted range for many miles in a southerly direction parallel with the river. The perpendicular height of the first, which is ascribed to Cheops, is 480 feet 9 inches, that is, 43 feet 9 inches higher than St. Peter's at Rome, and 136 feet 9 inches higher than St. Paul's in London. The length of the former base was 764 feet; that of the present is 746 feet. The antiquity of these erections, and the purpose for which they were formed, have furnished matter for much ingenious conjecture and dispute in the absence of certain information. It has been supposed that they were intended for scientific purposes, such as that of establishing the proper length of the cubit, of which they contain, in breadth and length a certain number of multiples.



THE HERMES, the statue selected for our cover, is the illustration copied from last edition of Noah Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and represents Landmarks, Originality, &c., and is also suggestive of the recondite and occult. He is usually represented with a *chlamys* or cloak neatly arranged on his person, with his *petasus* or winged cap, and the *talaria* or winged sandals. In his hand he bears his *caduceus* or staff, with two serpents twined about it, and which sometimes has wings at its extremity. The more ancient statues of Hermes were nothing more than wooden posts, with a rude head and pointed beard carved on them. They were set up on the roads and footpaths, and in the fields and gardens. The collective priesthood of Egypt, personified and considered as unity, was represented as an imaginary being, to whom was ascribed the invention of language and writing, which he had brought from the skies and imparted to man, as well as the origin of geometry, arithmetic, astronomy, medicine, music, rhythm: the institution of religion, sacred processions, the introduction of gymnastic exercises, and, finally, the less indispensable, though not less valuable, arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting. Our limits will not admit any farther development of the various imaginary characters of Hermes.

NOTES.

In some parts of the country it is common to preface answers to all questions by saying the word *well*, as for example, to the question, "what time is it?" The answer is, "*well*, it is half-past two." "Will it rain to-day?" "*Well*, I think it will." "How do you do to-day?" "*Well*, I'm not well." If any readers of N., Q., and A., will ask some simple question to several of their acquaintances indiscriminately, and send a report of the number of persons questioned, and how many used the superfluous *well*, we will arrange the replies by States and in due time publish the results. As our magazine is sent to all the States of the Union and Provinces of Canada, we may be able to gather valuable and interesting matter pertaining to the *usus loquendi* in different parts of the country.

We desire to gain information for arrangement and publication, of the popular signs of the weather in different parts of the country. By comparing the "folk-lore" of America with that of Europe, valuable results may be expected, and in no department more than in weather proverbs and sayings. When sufficient material is accumulated, we intend to harmonize as many of the "sure signs" as possible with the accepted laws of modern Meteorology. Our request extends to quotations from ancient, mediæval and modern writers as well as to existing proverbs. The pile of chaff may be large but there is some wheat in it.

17. According to Prof. Francis Fauvél-Gouraud there was a negro king on the coast of Africa whose cognomen was the euphonious word:

HAGABAHASAMADASABALANARAHITARAGARADALAMMASAKALAFARHAM-
AHMAHTALALADALAHSATARAHNAMAHAGABÁHA.

18. 5-10—*Antipode*—We have recently seen in a publication whose title we do not remember, the use of the word *antipode* as if it were the singular of *antipodes*. The etymology was unknown, or the blunder would not have been made. Persons whose *feet* are opposite are *antipodes*. Figuratively, one person is the antipodes of another whose disposition or character is directly opposite to that of the other.

G. L. DEMAREST.

19. *Heraldic Device of the Great Seal of the United States.* The device for the great seal was adopted by Congress June 20th, 1782. It was designed by Wm. Barton of Philadelphia, at the request of the Secretary of Congress Chas. Thompson, Esq., Dr. Arthur Lee, and Elias Boudinot.

Its heraldic description is as follows: "*Arms.*—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules, a chief, azure; the escutcheon on the

breast of the American bald eagle displayed, proper, holding in his dexter talon an olive branch, and in his sinister a bundle of thirteen arrows, all proper; and in his beak a scroll inscribed with the motto, 'E pluribus unum.' " *For the Crest.*—Over the head of the eagle, which appears above the escutcheon, a glory, or breaking through a cloud, proper, and surrounding thirteen stars forming a constellation, argent, on an azure field " *Reverse.*—A Pyramid unfinished. In the zenith an eye in a triangle surrounded with a glory, proper. Over the eye these words: *Annuit Cœptis*. On the base of the pyramid, these numerical letters, MDCCLXXVI, and underneath, the following motto: *Novus ordo Seclorum*.

Such in the language of Heraldry would be a description of the familiar seal represented on notes, bonds, and official papers of the United States. The symbolism of the device is, that the thirteen original States are represented by the thirteen pieces paly, all joined in one solid compact, entire, supporting a chief which unites the whole, and represents Congress. This union is referred to by the motto *E pluribus unum*. The pales are united by the chief, and the chief depends on the union, denoting the constitution and strength of the union. The colors of the pales are those of the United States flag. White denotes purity and innocence, red hardihood and valor, and blue, the color of the chief, signifies perseverance, vigilance, and justice. These are the accepted heraldic symbolisms in England. Peace and war are symbolized by the olive branch and the arrows. The crest or constellation is for a new state taking its rank in the Union. The escutcheon on the breast of the eagle, and otherwise unsupported, denotes that the United States ought to rely on their own strength and resources. The pyramid on the reverse stands for strength and durability. The overlooking eye and its motto *annuit cœptis*, (He favors our endeavors) alludes to an overruling Providence. These interpretations of the symbolism of the American Arms, are on the authority of the secretary of Congress at the time of their adoption in 1782, and may with propriety remind our readers of 1882 of the intentions of their ancestors. They may be found in substance in Nicholson's *British Cyclopædia*, Art. Heraldry.

P. S. Since the above was in type we have received a pamphlet on "The Reverse of the Great Seal of the United States, its Significance as an Emblem of Our Nation," by *Charles Latimer*. We shall, probably, have occasion to make valuable additions to the present note in a subsequent No. by references to Mr. Latimer's paper, which from a hasty glance at the contents, seems worthy of careful study. It is published in Cleveland, Ohio.

EDITOR.

QUERIES.

49. [50] What books were read by the common people in England between 1580 and 1630? Was Robinson Crusoe extensively circulated by that time? What works were in common use in New England from 1620 to 1775? J. Q. A., Natick, Kent Co., R. I.

50. [] In the early history of Massachusetts and Connecticut church membership was one of the requisite qualifications for free-men. When were the laws repealed in the said States? J. Q. A.

51. [] When were ministers first allowed to perform the marriage ceremony in Massachusetts? J. Q. A.

52. [] Where was Capt. Jonathan Carver, the celebrated American traveller, born? One edition of his travels states that Carver's autobiography names "Stillwater, Connecticut, 1732." Elliott's Biographical Dictionary supposes the place to be Canterbury, Windham Co., Conn. A lengthy article in, I think, Vol. II, of Wisconsin Historical Society's Collections bases its statement on the said biographical dictionary. The writer thinks Canterbury may be the place; but how shall we get over Carver's statement? J. Q. A.

53. [] If Miss Smith is married to Mr. Smith she changes her title only, and not her name. Such cases are very rare. What is the old saying in relation to them?

MRS. E. A. A., Natick, Kent Co., R. I.

54. [] Who was "Peter Plowshare," who wrote in opposition to the canal being built west of the Seneca. This powerful pamphlet was published in 1821. JNO. H. EDWARDS.

55. [56] In Vol. II, Art. "Cuneiform," page 604, of McClintock & Strong's Cyclopædia, is the name *Mnemnesusus*, a king of Babylon. How is it pronounced? ORTHO.

56. [57] Is there any easy mnemonic rule for remembering the seven primary colors in their order? HERMES.

57. [58] What is "dead reckoning," as used by mariners? OBELOS.

58. [59] Why is the cut, made by General Butler, through an isthmus on the James River, and afterwards deepened and widened so as to be navigable for the largest vessels going to Richmond, Va., called the Dutch Gap? Also, what distance is saved by the work? B. U. R.

59. [55] September 6, 1881, is well known in the New England states, a part of the state of New York, and a small portion of the southern part of Canada as "the yellow day." In the morning the sky had the appearance of being clouded as of a rainstorm coming on; but as the sun arose the sky began to put on a yellow cast which grew brighter until midday, when a much darker yellow appearance seemed to prevail, and everything around appeared yellow except the leaves of the trees, and all herbage put on an intense green color having a beautiful velvety look. As the sun sank toward the horizon the phenomenon passed slowly off, and the next day was fair and beautiful. Has the cause of the phenomenon been satisfactorily explained, and was not the dark day, May 19, 1780, which covered precisely the same territory, probably from the same cause, only of a much more intense nature?

L. M. GOULD.

60. [] What was the "Icosian Game" of the late Sir William R. Hamilton, Astronomer Royal, copies of which were very handsomely printed and distributed to friends?

HERMES.

61. [] "All things are double, one against another." Ecclesiasticus xlii, 24. "The secrets of wisdom, that *they are* double to that which is." Job xi, 6. Give an illustration of the analogy.

HERMES.

62. [] Who was "Old Grimes," the subject of the ballad written by Albert G. Greene?

HERMES.

63. [] Sometime about 1857, in a literary paper called the New York *Mercury*, appeared an illustrated poem by Thomas Dunn English, entitled "The Tinker," a travestie on "A rolling stone gathers no moss." Can some reader inform me if the poem is to be found in any of the author's published works?

Q.

64. [30] Why do the Americans turn out to the right, when meeting on the road; while all other people turn out to the left?

O. M. K., Portsmouth, N. H.

65. [] What are the "adjective colors," spoken of by Roswell Park in his *Pantology*, page 475?

OBELOS.

66. [22] Are Napoleon, III; and John Smith, 3d, to be read alike? If not, how?

ORTHO.

67. [22] Why, in the American History of William Cullen Bryant and Sydney Howard Gay, and others, is discredit thrown on the popular account of the rescue of Capt. John Smith by Pochahontas?

STUDENT.

68. [] I have a book entitled "Beneficence of Design in the Problem of Evil, Vindicated by the Law of Causation in the Physical Construction of Matter; by A Journeyman. Tenth Bridgewater Treatise, New York, 1849."

Charles Babbage wrote the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise after the original eight had been published. Why was the ninth and tenth written, and who is this "A Journeyman?" S. C. GOULD,

69. [] Who are "the five brethren of the rose," alluded to in a note in Sir Thomas Browne's "Garden of Cyrus" as follows.

*On a summer's day, in sultry weather,
Five brethren were born together,
Two had beards, and two had none,
And the other had but half a one.*

70. [] In Webster's Dictionary, under the word *Calipers*, the definition given is, *Compasses* with curved legs for measuring the diameter of round bodies. Under the word *Compasses*, the definition is, an instrument for describing circles, etc. As *Calipers* are never used to describe circles, etc., is the first definition correct in calling *Calipers* *Compasses*; and is there any other word besides these—*compasses*, *dividers*, and *calipers*—in the plural which has a similar meaning.

CRITIC.

71. [] We are informed that Delaware received its name from a person called Lord de la War; what was his real name?

QUEST.

72. [] Why was Gen. Burgoyne of revolutionary fame called *Chrononhotonthologos*, and what does the term mean?

QUEST.

73. [] When should parentheses be used to inclose words and when brackets? Will some reader of N., Q., and A. give a clear explanation as Webster's Dictionary does not define them clearly to me?

SOLEBO.

74. [] In publishing a letter dated in 1802 at Fryeburg, in what is now the State of Maine, what would be the proper abbreviation to use after Fryeburg? Would it be Mass. for Massachusetts, Me. for Maine, or D. M. for District of Maine? Please refer me to some work where the abbreviation is used after a town in what is now Maine, at some period between 1800 and 1820, when the State of Maine came into being.

C. W. L.

75. [] What intoxicating agent was used by the priestesses of the ancient oracles to excite them to the phrensy necessary to enable them to declare the fates to thy satisfaction of inquirers?

DONO.

76. [50] Having received No. 1 of N., Q., and A., with which I am much pleased, I send a query that concerns my business, and hope to get an answer and the mode of obtaining it, that will be of practical use to me and others. I have always had to lay the work off by a sweep, on a large floor, but hope to find a way to do it by figures. I desire to find the right length of a *walking-beam* to put to an engine on a wrecked steamboat which has the frame and cylinder in position. The stroke of the piston is to be nine feet, and the horizontal distance between perpendicular lines passing through the centre of motion of the beam, and the centre of the cylinder is twelve feet. What length of beam will work with least friction? MECHANIC.

77. [] What is meant by "dead points," in that part of Callotechnics known as painting? OBELOS.

78. [] Is the following sentence correct? I understand that John Smith (who and Thomas Brown are the leading partners in the firm of Smith, Brown, & Co.), is to sail for Europe to-morrow.

C. W. L., Boston,

79. [52] Are there any 9-syllable words in the English language? The following are examples of octosyllables:

Anthropometamorphosis,	Iatromathematician,	Unconstitutionality,
Antisupernaturalism,	Incomprehensibility,	Unintelligibility.
Anticonstitutionalist,	Individualization,	Valetudinarianism,
Anhydrohepsiterion,	Synecategorematical,	Vicissitudinality.

80. [] Dr. Barrow in his Lectures started an etymological objection to the term *quantity* as applied to number, and substituted the term *quosity*. Has the term been adopted by any author in the sciences?

LOGOS.

81. [—] Who make language, lexicographers, authors, discoverers, inventors, or does it develop? A Boston paper says a man in that city has manufactured and has on sale his *Anhydrohepsiterion*,—"a machine for boiling potatoes." ORTHO.

82. [] Are there any words in the English language having more than three letters in alphabetical order in them? *First* and *thirst* are examples of three. *Stuve*, the author of an history of Illinois, is an example illustrating four. ORTHO.

83. [53] 7-14. What is the distance in miles from Land's End to John O'Groat's? Who was John O'Groat?

BRADFORD.

84. [] 7-12. Why was Crashaw, though the earliest born, "undoubtedly the real author of the now familiar line?" Milton was but sixteen when he left St. Paul's School, that is, in 1624. We are told that Crashaw's volume of Latin poems containing the line quoted was published anonymously in 1634. (New American Cyclopædia, Article Crashaw.)
G. L. DEMAREST.

85. [] a.—Is the doctrine called *philosophical necessity* by Priestly, and the doctrine called *divine decrees* by Calvin the same that Napoleon called *destiny*? See Abbott's Napoleon, Vol. I, p. 227.

b.—Are we to understand that the expressions—*symbol* by Spencer, *image* by Berkeley, and *idea* by Tyndall are one and the same conception to the understanding?
COGITO.

86. [] Who is the author of the following refrain taken from Salem Town's Fourth Reader, p. 54., an example of the pathetic:

When I left thy shores, O Naxos, not a tear in sorrow fell,
Not a sigh or faltered accent spoke my bosom's struggling swell;
Yet my heart sunk chill within me, and I waved a hand as cold,
When I thought thy shores, O Naxos, I should never more behold.

Still the blue wave danced around us, 'mid the sunbeam's jocund smile,
Still the air breathed balmy summer, wafted from that happy isle.
When some hand the strain awaking of my home and native shore,
Then 't was first I wept, O Naxos, that I ne'er should see thee more.

S. C. G.

87. [] What are the games and how played called *Pentathlismus* and *Penelope* spoken of in Sir Thomas Browne's "Garden of Cyrus?" Bohn's edition, Vol. II, p. 509.
HERMES.

88. [] Do any naturalists of the present day believe the popular accounts of the transformation of horse's hairs into eels, hair-worms, or snakes; or that toads have lived for thousands of years in solid rock; or that geese are developed from a kind of shell-fish called barnacles; or that the delicious bird called the *sora* is a winged form of the frog? However silly these things may seem there are classical scholars who believe them.
EROTEME.

89. [] Is the frequently described sea-serpent regarded by scientists as a myth or a reality?
EROTEME.

90. [] Where can a copy of Winthrop's Addresses and Speeches be purchased?
E. T. B.

91. [] Can any correspondent give the origin of the oft-quoted line: "Though lost to sight, to memory dear."
HUPHANTES.

ANSWERS.

11-11. The author of "Salad for the Solitary" and "Salad for the Social," was *Frederick Saunders*, formerly, and perhaps now, one of the Librarians of the Astor Library in New York.

G. L. DEMAREST, Manchester, N. H.

11-11. Mr. Frederick Saunders, now Librarian of Astor Library. I may mention in this connection a curious circumstance; "Salad for the Solitary" is entered in the famous bibliography "*Bibliotheca Historico-Naturalis*" issued at Gottingen, under the head of *botanical* works.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

11-11. *Jno. H. Edwards, New York City, also sends answer.*

14-40. "The term was first given to certain able-bodied men, [negro slaves] who came within the lines of Gen. Butler's camp, at Fortress Monroe [1861]. Upon the demand for their surrender, made by an officer of a confederate force in the neighborhood, he replied they were contraband of war, and as such would not be given up." — Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia, 1861, p. 641. The popular mind seized upon the word thus for the first time applied to persons by Gen. Butler, and called all negroes *contrabands*.

G. L. DEMAREST.

14-40. By Ben. Butler when at Fortress Monroe in 1861. See his letter to Secretary of War.

J. H. DRUMMOND.

14-46. In New York we used to pronounce *Spuyten Duyvil Spy'ten Dy'vl*, or *Ty'vl*. The word "dispossesses" has one more s than "possesses," and "assassins" as many.

G. L. DEMAREST.

14-46. *Wm. Hand Browne answers as above.*

14-46. For an explanation of *Spuyten Duyvil* see Knickerbocker's History of New York, book VII, chap. x.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

11-8

"Sighing that Nature formed but one such man,
And broke the die in moulding Sheridan."

Byron's Monody to Sheridan.

JOSIAH H. DRUMMOND, Portland, Me.

11-8. *E. T. Briscoe, Charlotte Hall P. O., Md., answers the same.*

14-44. An experience of seven years taught me the larger stream will go the higher *in the air*. The smaller one would "break to pieces" so quick. This, however, is not an answer to your question as intended.

J. H. DRUMMOND,

We thank Mr. Drummond for his answer, which exactly coincides with our experiments, though many persons have given a contrary opinion, but always without experimental proof. The question was intended as a practical one, the resistance of the air being a condition, as it must be practically.

EDITOR.

11-12. These famous Tablets written on an emerald of enormous size contained the whole secret of the philosopher's stone and were highly esteemed by the chemists of the middle ages. For a full account of them I refer readers to Kopp's *Geschichte der Chemie*, or to Hoefer's *Histoire de la Chimie*, Vol. I.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON.

11-12. The Smaragdine Tablets, according to Alexander Wilder, M. D., in his Sketch of the "Doctrines and Principal Teachers of the Eclectic or Alexandrine School," Albany N. Y., 1869, page 24, were among the treatises attributed to Hermes Trismegistus, the "three times greatest." These Tablets Avicenna declares were taken from his dead body at Hebron, by Sarah, the wife of the patriarch Abraham. The following is a translation:

S. C. GOULD.

1. "I speak not fictitious things, but what is true and most certain.
2. What is below is like that which is above, and what is above is similar to that which is below to accomplish the wonders of one thing.
3. As all things were produced by the mediation of one being, so all things were produced from this one thing by adaptation.
4. Its father is the sun; its mother is the moon.
5. It is the cause of all perfection throughout the whole earth.
6. Its power is perfect if it is changed into earth.
7. Separate the earth from the fire, the subtile from the gross, acting prudently and with judgment.
8. Ascend with the greatest sagacity from the earth to heaven, and then descend again to earth, and unite together the power of things inferior and superior; thus you will possess the light of the whole world, and all obscurity will fly away from you.
9. This thing has more fortitude than fortitude itself, because it will overcome every subtile thing and penetrate every solid thing.
10. By it the world was formed.
11. Hence proceed wonderful things, which in this manner were established.
12. For this reason, I am called Hermes, the thrice greatest, because I possess those parts of the philosophy of the whole world.
13. What I had to say about the operation of the sun is completed."

13-37. Benjamin Pierce gives the definition of angle—the difference of direction of two lines.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

12-22. The author of "Geometry without Axioms" is General T. Peront Thompson of England. The senior publisher of N., Q., and A, has searched for several years past for a copy of the work but without success, and he has ordered it from London. See also books wanted on second and third page of cover.

S. C. G.

12-22. Answered by William Hoover, Dayton, Ohio, same as above.

13-38. That is not a proposition but a definition, and has no conditions.

WM. HAND BROWNE, Baltimore, Md.

14-43. About 450 B. C., the Ionians first introduced the mode of writing from left to right. Previous to that time from right to left prevailed, though the method called *boustrophedon*, (that is alternately from left to right and right to left), was somewhat in vogue. The ancient Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left, but at about that period the form of the Greek letters was changed from the uncial to the cursive, and the manner of writing also changed from right to left, to left to right. The following quotation illustrates writing *boustrophedonally*?

"When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, begging them, I skniht ,retnuoc eht no sdoog sih gniworht dna ydnarb eltil a ekat ot that mau has an axe to grind."—*Benjamin Franklin*.

While the following line illustrates the ancient method of writing :
 .enizagam siht fo srebmun net rof srehsilbup eht ot ralloed euo dneS

OBELOS.

14-45. The ancients claimed that the Temple of Delphi stood on the navel of the universe. See Anthon's Classical Dictionary. Art. Delphi.

C. Piazzzi Smyth, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, endeavors to demonstrate that the Great Pyramid occupies very nearly the central land-surface. See "Equal-Surface Projection," by Piazzzi Smyth, 1870 p. 23.

HERMES.

14-45. The city of London is put down by geographers as the centre of the land hemisphere. In other words, a radius of about 6,000 miles on the curved surface of the earth, would describe a circumference enclosing more land, from London as a center than from any other city. Many persons have expressed surprise that the largest city on the globe should "develope" on an island situated four or five hundred miles nearer the North Pole than to the Equator, but it has more "back country" to support it than any other city.

EDITOR.

24-64. "Keep to the right as the law directs" is a common caution posted on bridges in some parts of the United States, but it is not a universal custom in America to turn to the right. In Charleston, S. C., it seemed strange to us during a short residence there forty years ago, to "turn out" to the left as was customary in driving. The English and European practice of turning to the *left* is preferable, if the driver sits on the *right* side of the vehicle, because it enables him to see if there is danger of the wheels colliding or "locking."

Why, when two persons occupy a seat, the one driving sits on the right, we do not know, unless that he may better wield the whip, but there is a good reason for "turning out" on the opposite side.

EDITOR.

12-21. "Logos" here proposes a very difficult question; he will find information on the point in the Dissertations of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—Eighth Edition—and as far as Bibliography is concerned in Petzholdt's *Bibliotheca Bibliographica*. See also Dr. Elsberg's paper in Vol. I *Annals of N. Y. Academy of Sciences*. H. C. BOLTON.

12-21. The following systems of the Classifications of the Sciences have been collected by the undersigned: Classification of the Sciences, by Herbert Spencer, pp. 48: N. Y., 1864. Alphabet of Philosophy, by Stephen Pearl Andrews, pp. 4: N. Y., 1876. Classification for the Natural Sciences, by Charles A. Cutter, pp. 4: Boston, 1879. Classified Scheme of Knowledge, by Prof. J. M. Long, pp. 12: Chillicothe, Mo., 1879. Classification of the Sciences, by Prof. P. H. Vander-Weyde, N. Y., 1864. Positive Classification of the Sciences, by T. B. Wakeman, pp. 38: N. Y., 1881. System of Nature, by Oken, pp. 100: Boston, 1848. Classification of the Sciences, by Patrick Dove, pp. 28: Boston, 1851. On the Classification of the Sciences, by J. P. Lesley, pp. 21: Philadelphia, 1868. There are also Classification of the Sciences by, Melville Dewey, Boston, 186-; by F. B. Perkins, Boston, 1881; and by Lloyd P. Smith, Boston, 1882, of which I am not in possession.

HERMES.

12-18. In Parke Godwin's work, "A Popular View of the Doctrine of Charles Fourier," N. Y., 1844, page 25, it is said "the three fundamental axioms of his doctrine are engraved on his tomb," viz.:

1. "*La Serie distribue les Harmonies.*"
1. (The Series distribute the harmonies.)
2. "*Les Attractions sont proportionnelles aux Destinees.*"
2. (The attractions are in proportion to destinies.)
3. "*Analogie Universelle.*"
3. (Universal Analogy.)

The third axiom is represented by mathematical symbols instead of being expressed in words.

S. C. GOULD.

12-20. The solution to this query can be formulated by the following equation: $x + (6 \times 7 + 7 \times 3)$ or $63 - (6 \times 9 + 4)$ or $58 = 2x - 20$. This gives 25 as the age of the young lady. JNO. H. EDWARDS.

12-23. We have only observed four—Manœuvre, Manœuver, Maneuvre, Maneuver.

LOGOS.

12-23. One.

WM. HAND BROWNE.

11-5. The name of the eccentric American desired by your correspondent *Erotome*, was Joseph Bartlett. The incident is mentioned in his biographical sketch in last edition of the *New American Cyclopædia*.

EDITOR.

12-24. This phrase has been a familiar one to me since my early boyhood, and I was born in 1827. I cannot tell its origin, but in the famous interview in the Elasco tolbooth between Rob Roy and Barlie Jarvie, Scott makes the Barlie say :

“Weel, weel, bluid’s thicker than water,” etc.

Rob Roy, Vol. II, Chap. 2.

Rob Roy was published in 1817. I think the expression must even then have been in common use.

J. H. DRUMMOND.

12-24. Similarly answered by Wm. Hand Browne.

13-33. We believe the Selenography of Hevelius was published at Dantzic, 1647. The copperplate engravings are very fine, and were made by the author, who built his own observatory and made his own telescopes, even to glass for the lenses.

EDITOR.

13-33. Answered the same by Wm Hand Browne, Baltimore, Md.

10-1. In the years 1619 and 1620 one hundred laborers were sent to cultivate the fifteen thousand acres of land appropriated for the support of the college proposed to be established at Henricopolis. They came under the charge of Mr George Thorpe, a kinsman of Sir Thomas Dale, and Captain Thomas Newce as agents. The latter settled in Elizabeth City County, and the surnames of Captain Christopher Newport and himself are said to have furnished the component one of *Newport-Newce*, now corrupted into *Newport News*.

R. A. BROCK, Richmond, Va.

12-15. The literary coterie of France, first known as *La Brigade* in the sixteenth century was composed of Antoine de Baïf, Ponthus de Thiard, Remi Belleau, Joachim du Bellaq, Amadis Jamyu, Jodelle, and its president, M. Ronsard.

JNO. H. EDWARDS.

13-29. Roswell Park, in *Pantology*, page 322, says: “The first treatise on algebra was published in 1494, by Lucas Paccioli de Borgo, entitled *Summa de Arithmetica*.”

OBELOS.

12-16. 1. *Fire* is said to be the Imponderable form ; 2. *Air* is said to be the Gaseous form ; 3. *Water* is said to be the Liquid form ; 4. *Earth* is said to be the Solid form ; 5. *Ether* is said to be the Subtile form or *quint-essence*.

LOGOS.

12-14. According to Whitney’s work on “Language and the Study Language,” page 192, they are the Indian, Persian, Greek, Latin, and the Slavonic, Germanic, Celtic (European.)

LOGOS.

11-9. The line “No danger should deter from acts of mercy,” may be found in Hannah More’s “Moses.” Works, Vol. II, p. 79.

EDITOR.

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 Double of a Cube," by Robert Murphy, 1824.
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 The Mathematician, Vol. I, No. 1. E. & F. N. Spon, 1856; or
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 The Cambridge Miscellany, No. IV, by Pierce and Lovering, Cam-
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 The Circle Squared, by Edward Thornto, London, E. Stanford, 6,
 Charing Cross, 1867.
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 The Analyst or Mathematical Museum, by Robert Adrian, 1808.
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THE BRYANT AND STRATTON

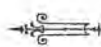
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N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

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We suggest that all subscribers commence with the volume, and hence have the whole complete for binding.

Correspondents are reminded to write on but one side of the sheet such matter as is designed for insertion.

On account of the length of the very interesting article on the U. S. flag, we have published twenty-four pages in this number, so as to give the usual variety of matter.

Several interesting communications in the different departments must necessarily lie over to future numbers.

No. 4 of NOTES, QUERIES AND ANSWERS will be published about November 1, and contain twenty-four pages.

Subscribers having books *for sale* or exchange, or wanting books, can have their lists published on the covers of this magazine at reasonable rates, by addressing a postal to us for terms.

A few typographical errors crept into No. 2, which need no particularizing, as the intelligent reader will readily pass them. We will endeavor to profit in future by *Prior's* line. May they disappear "by degrees and grow beautifully less."

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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - NORFOLK, VA.
S. C. & L. M. GOULD, PUBLISHERS, - MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOL. I.

SEPTEMBER, 1882.

No. 3.

NOTES.

“WHEN FOUND MAKE A NOTE OF IT.”—*Dickens*.

20. *Why the U. S. Flag had 15 Stripes during the War of 1812.*
DONO asks why the United States flag had fifteen stripes during the war of 1812, while it now has but thirteen. [11-2.]

To answer this, let us first go back and search for its history and origin.

Scotland and England were united in 1707; Great Britain and Ireland, in 1801. From the time of the earlier date to the latter, the national flag of Great Britain was a red flag, bearing in its left-hand upper corner the red cross of St George united with the white cross of St. Andrew. Emblematical of the union of the two kingdoms, it was commonly called the “Union flag”; and as it was the flag of British sovereignty abroad as well as at home, it was the flag of the colonies here. Frothingham, in his “Siege of Boston,” undoubtedly refers to this when he says: “In 1774 there are frequent notices of *Union flags* in the newspapers, but I have not met with any description of the devices on them.” The “Literary World” of October 2, 1852, contained a paragraph which indicates that the colony of New York used the same flag: “In March, 1775, a *Union flag with a red field* was hoisted at New York upon the liberty pole, bearing the inscription, ‘George Rex and the Liberties of America,’ and

on the reverse, 'No Popery.' This flag was of about the same shape and proportions with our present American flag, only that portion which displays the stripes in our flag, in that was red; while that portion which in ours is blue and bears the stars, in that was a blue ground with a St. George's (or upright) cross of red, resting upon a St. Andrews (or inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees) cross of white. When the Revolution broke out, this, of course, became the enemy's flag, and at once it became the question what should be the banner of the revolutionists. The Connecticut troops bore flags emblazoned with their State arms, with the State motto, and colored by the color of the regiment bearing them. General Putnam, July 18, 1775, bore a red flag, with "*Qui transtulit sustinet*" on one side, and "*An Appeal to Heaven*" on the other. Colonel Moultrie displayed in South Carolina, at the taking of Fort Johnston, a blue flag with a crescent in one corner. The floating batteries carried a white flag with a green pine tree in the middle, and the legend "*Appeal to Heaven*." The cruisers of Massachusetts carried the same flag. The flag presented by Colonel Gadsden to the Provincial Congress of South Carolina, February 9, 1776, as the standard for the Commander-in-Chief of the navy, was a yellow flag, "with a lively representation of a rattlesnake in the middle, in the attitude of going to strike, and the words underneath, '*Don't tread on me!*'" (*See Preble's Hist. Flag U. S. of America.*)

The first use of a new Union flag was probably at Cambridge, Mass. Gen. Washington, writing to Col. Joseph Reed, under date of Cambridge, January 4, 1776, says, "On that day, which gave being to the new army, we hoisted the Union flag, in compliment to the United Colonies." This Union flag thus hoisted on Prospect Hill, over the new Colonial army, is referred to by other witnesses. The captain of an English transport, writing to his owners in London, under date of Boston, Jan. 17, 1776, says, "I can see the rebels' camp very plain, whose colors, a little while ago, were entirely red; but on the receipt of the king's speech (which they burned) they have hoisted the Union flag, which is here supposed to intimate *the union of the provinces*." The British "Annual Register" for 1776 mentions the arrival of the king's speech, with an account of the fate of the petition from the Continental Congress, tells of their rage, the burning of the king's speech in camp, and continues, "They are said, on this occasion, to have changed their colors *from a plain red ground, which they had hitherto used, to a flag with stripes, as a symbol of the number and union of the colonies.*"

This Union flag, which, on the evacuation of Boston by the British was carried into the town by Ensign Richards, we may then conclude was the

old English union flag, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew in the left-hand upper corner, but with the red field exchanged for a field of thirteen stripes of alternate red and white, to stand for the thirteen colonies, and the whole so symbolizing the *union* between them. Some mode or distinction by the color of their bunting was natural, as it was the common practice of nations, and would be grateful to their old associations. They could not well change the *whole* field from the British red, because the simpler and more striking colors were already appropriated. Driven thus to devise some *combination* of colors which should be at once simple, tasteful, and unique, they naturally hit upon stripes of the old colors,—under which they had fought the Indians and the French, and which they loved,—of a number indicating the number of associated colonies. Under this flag the early battles of the revolution were fought.

When the Declaration of Independence cut the colonies forever adrift from the mother country, the Colonial Congress naturally considered the question of some authorized flag to represent the new nation struggling into birth. This resulted, June 14, 1777, in the passage of the following resolution, made public the third of the following September, viz:—

Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union (that is the device in the upper left-hand corner, to take the place of the now incongruous crosses of St. George and St. Andrew) be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Colonel Trumbull represents this new national flag as used at the surrender of Burgoyne, October 17, 1777.

Here, by this natural growth of ideas, we trace the genesis of the flag which for more than one hundred years, has waved over the territory and commerce of this great people.

Query—With reference to that last phrase, “representing a new *constellation*,” was the term used loosely, as covering merely the vague idea of a new cluster of stars in the political heavens, or more precisely, as having reference to some particular and well-known constellation in the natural heavens, and to some idea with which that constellation was associated in the world? Captain Hamilton, in his little “History of the National Flag,” has made it to appear eminently probable that the constellation “Lyra,” *the symbol of unity among men* (see Anthon) was in mind, and that the original intention was to have placed the thirteen stars in the form of that constellation. One of the stars in “Lyra” is much larger than the others. The states were *equal* sovereigns. Were they jealous of that equality? At any rate, the plan was not adopted. The thirteen

stars were arrayed on a blue field, *in a circle*, and for seventeen years this remained the flag of the nation.

January 7, 1794, per the journals of Congress, a resolution was introduced to add *two stripes* and *two stars*, because Vermont and Kentucky had come into the Union. Mr. Goodhue (of Massachusetts) thought it "a trifling business, which ought not to engross the attention of the House when it was their duty to discuss matters of infinitely greater consequence. If we go on thus we may have twenty stars and stripes, but the flag ought to be permanent." Mr. Lyman (of Massachusetts) thought it "of the greatest consequence not to offend the new states." Mr. Thatcher (of Massachusetts) ridiculed the idea as "a consummate specimen of frivolity. At this rate, every state should alter its public seal when an additional country or township was formed." Mr. Greenup (of Kentucky) "considered it of very great consequence to inform the rest of the world that we have now two additional states." Mr. Boudinot (of New Jersey) thought Vermont and Kentucky "ought to be kept in good humor." The bill was finally passed, as the easiest way of getting rid of the subject, though Mr. Goodhue begged the favor that it might not go upon the journals, and Mr. Niles was "very sorry that such a matter should, even for a moment, have hindered the House from more important affairs." So, January 13, 1794, it was ordered that, from and after May 1, 1795, the flag should have *fifteen stripes* and *fifteen stars*. It so continued during twenty-three years, and under it, in that form, were fought the battles, on land and sea, of the "last war" (1812-14) with the mother country.

In December, 1817, Mr. Wendover (of New York) submitted a resolution proposing a new alteration. He said if the flag never had been altered he should be opposed to any change in it. But now he thought one was required. He said those in use were incongruous, and unlike each other, that flying on the capitol bearing nine stripes, and that on the navy yard, eighteen. After thorough and careful consideration, his action resulted in the passage of a law (approved April 4, 1818) restoring the number of stripes to the original number of one for each of the thirteen states first affiliated, and increasing the number of stars so that each existing state have one. The law was in these terms:—

"*Be it enacted*, That from and after the 4th of July next, the flag of the United States shall be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be twenty stars,—white, in a blue field.

"And that, on the admission of a new state into the Union, one star be added to the Union of the flag; and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission."

This law makes no express provision for the *form of arrangement* of the stars in the blue field, but it is understood that Mr. Wendover proposed, as the old form of the circle would require the stars, when so much augmented in number, to be too small for the best effect, *that the stars be thenceforth arranged in the form of a large six-pointed star*, thus gaining room and symbolizing—*from the small stars making symmetrically the great star*—the perfect combination of the state governments in the one great Union; and this has been the arrangement of the *correct* flag from that day to this. From all of which it will be seen that the present legal flag of the United States is composed of thirteen stripes (seven red and six white, a red stripe forming the top and bottom) with a square blue field in the upper left-hand corner, of the depth of seven stripes (of course resting on white) bearing *thirty-eight* stars of equal size, arranged so as to make together one large, six-pointed star. The width of the flag is two-thirds of its length.

DONO will see from the above why *fifteen* stripes were on the United States flag from May 1, 1795, to April 4, 1818, and but *thirteen* since that time. Those interested in our national ensign may, possibly, find something more to communicate on the subject. J. Q. A.

21. *Error corrected.* The following erroneous statement occurs in *Beatrice Cenci*: "He felt as joyful as Archimedes, when he discovered the way to know if copper had been mixed in the crown of gold." Book I., Chap. xii. "Copper" should be "silver." WILLIAM HOOVER.

22. The town of Penn Yan, the capital of Yates County, New York, is so named from the first syllables of the words *Pennsylvania* and *Yankee*, some of the early settlers coming from Pennsylvania and some from New England. The compound name was a compromise, perpetuating the origin of the first inhabitants. See *Am. Cyc.*, (1881) p. 271.

23. The shouting of a thousand persons cannot be heard farther than the shouting of a single person, if all have equally powerful voices. Macaulay's "yell that rent the firmament" when the brave Horatius defended the bridge, was more poetical than real.

A thousand persons cannot throw stones farther than a single one of their number can hurl his missile, if all have equal strength and length of arm.

A trumpet, or even a steam-whistle, might be inaudible in the midst of a thousand voices, and yet be heard beyond them where no sound of voices could be heard.

Singers can be heard farther than readers, because the former enunciate the vowels more fully, and the latter the consonants. EDITOR.

24. *First to do Things Astronomical.* Thales of Miletus, born 640 B. C., was the first to find the four distinct divisions due to the positions of the sun, viz: the solstices and the equinoxes. He said moonlight was reflected sunlight, and is said to have made the first prediction of a solar eclipse.

Anaximander, contemporary with Thales, made the first sun dial with a gnomon. The dial of Ahaz, who lived more than one hundred years before Anaximander, is supposed to mean stairs on which the shadow of a column or obelisk fell. See *Dial* in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Anaximander first explained the phases of the moon, and made a map of the world as far as it was known in his day.

Pythagoras taught the motion of the earth, and that the bright evening star at certain times was the same body as the bright morning star at other times, and he called it Eosphorus. It is now called the planet Venus.

Anaxagoras of Ionia, born 500 B. C., was the first to teach the true course of solar and lunar eclipses and to discriminate between planets and stars. He was the first Greek punished as an atheist for saying the sun was not a god.

Eudoxus of Cnidus, born 406 B. C., first explained planetary motion and made a star-map.

Democritus, about 400 B. C., first taught that the milky way or galaxy is composed of innumerable stars.

Aristotle, the Stagirite, born 384 B. C., first described an occultation of Mars by the moon.

Eratosthenes of Cyrene, born 276 B. C., first computed the circumference of the earth from the measurement of an arc of the meridian.

Hipparchus, born 160 B. C., discovered the precession of the equinoxes, which Isaac Newton first explained about 1800 years afterwards.

Ptolemy of Egypt, born 70 A. D., discovered various lunar and planetary phenomena, and wrote his "*Syntaxis*," known as the Ptolmaic system, which satisfied the church and the world for 1400 years.

Copernicus of Poland (alas! no Poland now), who was nineteen years old when Columbus made his first voyage to America, first proposed the present accepted theory of the solar system, known as the Copernican.

Tycho Brahe, a Swede, born 1546, made the first extensive catalogue of fixed stars, and also the Rudolphine Tables so useful to Kepler, "the lawgiver of the heavens," who was born the same number of years A. D. that Moses, the Jewish lawgiver was, B. C., viz: 1571.

Galileo of Pisa, 1564 to 1642, with his then wonderful telescope, mag-

nifying eight times, first saw the mountains and valleys of the moon, the four moons of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, the strange body that the better telescope of Huyghens showed to be a ring of Saturn, and also the spots on the sun, from the disappearance and recurrence of which the twenty-eight day period of the sun's rotation was ascertained. Thomas Harriot, whose valuable account of his expedition to Virginia in 1585-86 has been reprinted in Hakluyt's *Voyages*, shares with Galileo the honor of an independent discovery of spots on the sun. Harriot died from a cancer in the lip, caused, as is supposed, by habitually holding brass drawing instruments in his mouth.

Isaac Newton, 1642 to 1627, first fully established the laws of planetary and stellar attraction, proved that the earth must be a spheroid, and thereby explained the precession of the equinoxes, though the *recession* would be a better term.

Kepler had shown the possibility of transits of Venus and Mercury, but Jeremiah Horrocks and his associate, Crabtree, saw the first observed transit of Venus December 4, 1639.

Edmund Halley, 1656 to 1742, first showed how to find the sun's distance, from transits of Venus, and he also saw the first observed transit of Mercury.

Olaus Roemer, 1644 to 1710, first found the velocity of light from observations on Jupiter's moons, and Bradley first explained an apparent movement of the fixed stars, called aberration, and also the rotation of the axis of the earth.

Lagrange first explained the libration of the moon and, with Laplace, proved the stability of planetary orbits.

Sir William Herschel, 1738 to 1822, was the first of modern astronomers to discover a planet, March 13, 1781. He also discovered systems of binary stars and, with his powerful telescope, first studied understandingly the nebulae and star-clusters, and proved the motion of the solar system in space.

Prof. Piazzi of Palermo discovered the first of the great group of Asteroids Jan. 1, 1801, and named it Ceres. Of the two hundred and thirty of these planetoid bodies, the fiftieth one found, and the first one discovered in America, was first seen by Prof. Ferguson, of Washington, D. C., and was named Virginia. Professors Watson and Peters have been the most successful American asteroid hunters.

Com. M. F. Maury was the first to find, January 12, 1846, that Biela's comet had split into two parts and were moving on together. They made one revolution after their secession, and came to time in 1852, but failing

in reconstruction they have disappeared, perhaps, as Schiaparelli conjectures, having split into meteors and fallen to the sun. So much for secession.

Leverrier of France and Adams of England were the first to compute, independently, where an unseen planet ought to be on the night of September 23, 1846, and Dr. Galle of Berlin was the first to see it where Leverrier had indicated.

Prof. D. Olmstead of New Haven was the first to show the periodicity and predict the return of the November meteors.

Prof. Schiaparelli first made known the orbit of the tenth of August meteors.

Wollaston and Fraunhofer saw, and Bunsen and Kirchhoff explained, the dark lines in the sun spectrum, so that Huggins, Miller, Lockyer, Herschel, Young, and others, have analyzed the sun, stars, and even the far off nebulae. Graham Bell, of telephone and photophone fame, first enabled terrestrial ears to hear sounds on the sun, if we may credit accounts in scientific journals.

We propose notes of *first to do* remarkable things in Chemistry, Physics, Mechanism, Engineering, and many other departments of human research, enterprise, and skill, for subsequent issues of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

EDITOR.

25. We wish to collect and publish, as notes for historical reference, the names of all the colonial governors of the thirteen colonies forming the original states, in the order of their accession. The difficulty experienced in gaining information to be relied on concerning the governors of the colonies has suggested the necessity of such a compilation as would be difficult for one person to prepare, but which the united efforts of correspondents in the various states ought to render easy, complete, and reliable. If any such compilation has been published, we shall be glad to learn where, and when.

EDITOR.

26. The "Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge," by Rev. B. B. Edwards, edited in 1835, by Rev. J. Newton Brown, the largest book (pp. 1,275) published in America at that date, says: "In 1697 a colossal statue of him (Borromeo) sixty-six feet high was erected at Arona." Davenport is quoted as authority.

The American Cyclopædia (1881), Vol. V., p. 112, says the statue of San Carlo Borromeo at Arona, near the southern extremity of Lago Maggiore, stands on a hill, and that "its pedestal is 40 feet in height, and the statue itself 66 feet. The head, hands, and feet are cast in bronze; the rest of the figure is formed by laying sheets of hammered copper upon a

pillar of masonry. The statue may be entered and ascended. There is sufficient room for three persons inside of the head, and for one person inside of the nose."

There is, however, an error in the *note* on page 9, which should be corrected by substituting *now standing* in the place of *ever made*. The statement intended was, that the largest statue ever erected to the memory of any man was to St. Borromeo. This we believe to be correct. The Colossus of Rhodes, one of the "seven wonders of the world," was to the mythic deity Apollo. It is said to have been 105 feet high, and to have been overthrown by an earthquake in the year 224 B. C.

Dr. Brewer, in "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," p. 852, says, "The largest statue ever made was the Colossus of Rhodes; the next largest is the statue of Bavaria, erected by Louis I., king of Bavaria." This statue is at Munich, made of bronze, and is 61½ feet high, on a pedestal of 23½ feet. It was designed by Schwanthaler and finished in 1850.

The statue to Arminius, near Detmold, is of copper, 45 feet high, on a sandstone pedestal 90 feet high. See *Am. Cyclopædia* (1881) Vol. VI., page 50.

EDITOR.

27. It is stated in the *American Cyclopædia* (1881) vol. 1, p. 699, that the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the duke of Argyll, was married to the Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, and that "this was the first instance of the marriage of the daughter of a reigning sovereign of England to a subject." This is an erroneous statement. Mr. Gladstone was right when he asserted, in the House of Commons, February 13, 1871, in support of his motion to provide a dowry for the princess about to marry the son of a Scottish peer, that "It was no unusual thing in the history of this country for persons of the royal house to bestow their hands upon British subjects." Among the precedents Mr. Gladstone might have cited we select the following alliances:—

Eleanora, third daughter of King John, married William Mareschall, Earl of Pembroke, the highest subject in the realm, and afterwards, Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. Her eldest sister, Jane, married Alexander II. of Scotland, and the other sister, Isabel, married the Emperor Frederick II.

Jane, eldest daughter of Edward I., married Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and afterwards, Lord Monthermer.

Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward I., married John, Earl of Holland, and subsequently, Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford. From her descend the Marquis of Exeter, Viscount Courtenay, and Marquis Cornwallis.

Isabella, eldest daughter of Edward III., married DeCourcy, Earl of Bedford, and Margaret, her sister, married John Hastings, Earl of Pembroke.

Three daughters of Edward IV. married subjects. Catherine married William Courtenay, Earl of Devon; Cecilia married Lord Wells, and Anne married Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

The second husband of Mary, daughter of Henry VII. and grandmother of Lady Jane Grey, was Sir Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

By a subject, we understand one not of the royal family or one who could not, by legitimate succession, inherit the crown. EDITOR.

28. The leading literary magazine of Russia, the *Zagranichny Vestnik* of St. Petersburg, publishes in its July number an elaborate review of "American Literature and the Philosophy of American Letters," by John Swinton of New York. The imperial Censorship expressed approval of Mr. Swinton's article, which, we believe, is the first contribution from an American pen ever published in the *Zagranichny Vestnik*. SIGINA.

29. A native Russian of dark complexion, wearing a *falchion*, and by profession an eclectic physician, as was the fashion in that nation before crossing the ocean, trimmed himself with torchon, having a suspicion he might meet a Venetian whom he desired to shun. LOGOS.

30. The American Philological Association and the leading scholars of the world recommend the following *Rules for New Spellings*: —

1.— Omit *a* from the digraf *ea* when pronounst as *e* short, as in *hed*, *helth*, etc.

2.— Omit silent *e* after a short vowel, as in *hav*, *giv*, *liv*, *definit*, *infini*, *forbad*, etc.

3.— Write *f* for *ph* in such words as *alfabet*, *fantom*, *camfor*, *filosofy*, *telegraf*, etc.

4.— When a word ends with a doubl letter, omit the last, as in *shal*, *wil*, *clif*, *eg*, etc.

5.— Change *ed* final to *t*, where it has the sound of *t* as in *lasht*, *imprest*, *fixt*, etc.

For further information of the reform and its recent rapid progress, address Melvil Dewey, Sec. Spelling Reform Association, P. O. 260, Boston, Mass.

31. The author of the book, "Problem of Life and Motion, — an exile," New York, 1859, says: "Napoleon *fought* centrifugally, and Daniel Webster *thought* centrifugally." Who is the author of this exile? HERMES

We desire to call attention to the advertisement on third page of cover of "The Queer, the Quaint, and the Quizzical," a most valuable acquisition to quaint literature. The "ad" describes the contents much better than we can. The book contains 367 pages of curious information from "Many a quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore." S. C. G.

32. *Bibles with Queer Names.* An interesting collection of Bibles was recently exhibited in London, which comprised copies of all the editions that, because of peculiar errors of the printers, or for some other reason, have been known by strange names. Among the Bibles on exhibition were the following:—

The Gutenberg Bible—The earliest book known, printed from movable metal type, is the Latin Bible issued by Gutenberg, at Mentz, A. D., 1450.

The Bug Bible—Was so called from its rendering of Psalms xci., 5: "Afraid of bugs by night." Our present version reads: "Terror by night," A. D. 1551.

The Breeches Bible—The Geneva version is that popularly known as the Breeches Bible, from its rendering of Gen. iii., 7: "Making themselves breeches out of fig leaves." This translation of the Scriptures—the result of the labors of the English exiles at Geneva—was the English family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and till supplanted by the present authorized version of King James I.

The Placemakers' Bible—From a remarkable typographical error which occurred in Matthew v., 9: "Blessed are the placemakers," instead of "peacemakers," A. D. 1562.

The Treacle Bible—From its rendering of Jeremiah viii., 22: "Is there no treacle (instead of balm) in Gilead?" A. D. 1568.

The Rosin Bible—From the same text, but translated "rosin" in the Douay version. A. D. 1609.

The He and She Bibles—From the respective renderings of Ruth iii., 15, one reading that "*she* went into the city." The other has it that "*he* went." A. D. 1611.

The Wicked Bible—From the fact that the negative has been left out of the seventh commandment (Exodus xx., 14), for which the printer was fined £300. A. D. 1631.

The Thumb Bible—Being one inch square and half an inch thick, was published at Aberdeen, A. D. 1670.

The Vinegar Bible—So named from the headline of the twentieth chapter of Luke, which reads as "The Parable of the Vinegar," instead of the "Vineyard" A. D. 1717.

The Printers' Bible—We are told by Cotton Mather that in a Bible printed prior to 1702, a blundering typographer made King David exclaim that "Printers (instead of princes) persecuted him without a cause." See Psalms cxix., 161.

The Murderers' Bible—So called from an error in the sixteenth verse of the Epistle of Jude, the word "murderers" being used instead of "murmurers." A. D. 1801.

The Caxton Memorial Bible — Wholly printed and bound in twelve hours, but only 100 copies struck off. A. D. 1877.

Wierix's Bible — The edition of this Bible contains a plate by John Wierix, representing the feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banqueting room there is a dwarf playing with a monkey, to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom among people of rank in the sixteenth century.

33. *Forbidden Words.* The *Index Expurgatorius* is another element in the interpretation of Mr. Bryant's idea of journalism — a comfortable sort of lying "down to pleasant dreams." In itself it is good, and it contains matter profitable for reflection. No writer will suffer if he even go so far as to add to the list "and Webster's Unabridged." Here is Mr. Bryant's list of prohibited words:—

Aspirant; authoress; "being" done, built, etc.; bogus; bagging for "capturing"; balance, for "remainder"; collided; commenced, for "begun"; couple, for "two"; debut; donate and donation; employee; indorse, for approve; gents, for gentlemen; "Hon."; inaugurate for begin; initiated, for begun; in our midst; ignore; jeopardize; juvenile, for "boy"; jubilant, for rejoicing; lady, for "wife"; lengthy; loafer; loan or loaned, for "lend" or "lent"; located; measurable, for "in a measure"; ovation; obituary, for "death"; parties, for "persons"; posted, for "informed"; poetess; portion, for "part"; predicate; progressing; pants, for "pantaloons"; quite, prefixed to "good," "large," etc.; realized, for "obtained"; reliable, for "trustworthy"; repudiate, for "reject," or "disown"; retire, for "withdraw"; role, for "part"; rowdies; roughs; secesh; states, for "says"; taboo; transpire, for "occur"; tapis; talented; the deceased; vicinity, for "neighborhood"; Wall-street slang generally: "Bulls, bears, long, short, flat, corner, tight," etc.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

34. *Marbles or Tablets.* The Arundelian marbles are a collection of ancient sculptures collected by Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel. They contain tables of ancient chronology, especially that of Athens from B. C. 1582 to 264. The Elgin marbles are a collection of ancient bas-reliefs and statues. They are chiefly fragments of the Parthenon at Athens.

OBELOS.

35. The following *unique poem* was arranged by "HERMES" some twenty years ago, and originally appeared in the *Mirror and Farmer*, (Manchester, N. H.). The line is transposed just 56 different ways. The whole of Gray's *Elegy*, from which it is taken, contains 48 stanzas.

Ten numbers of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS of one volume, will be sent to any person who will transpose this line the 57th time, and not change the rhyme or last word.

A UNIQUE POEM.

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

Thomas Gray.

- 1 The ploughman plods homeward his weary way.
- 2 The ploughman plods his weary homeward way.
- 3 The ploughman plods his homeward weary way.
- 4 The ploughman weary plods his homeward way.
- 5 The ploughman weary homeward plods his way.
- 6 The ploughman homeward weary plods his way.
- 7 The ploughman homeward plods, weary, his way.
- 8 The ploughman weary plods homeward his way.
- 9 The ploughman plods homeward, weary, his way.
- 10 The ploughman plods weary his homeward way.
- 11 The ploughman plods weary homeward his way.
- 12 The weary ploughman plods his homeward way.
- 13 The weary ploughman plods homeward his way.
- 14 The weary ploughman homeward plods his way.
- 15 The homeward ploughman plods his weary way.
- 16 The homeward ploughman weary plods his way.
- 17 The homeward ploughman plods, weary, his way.
- 18 The weary homeward ploughman plods his way.
- 19 The homeward weary ploughman plods his way.
- 20 Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way.
- 21 Homeward the ploughman plods, weary, his way.
- 22 Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way.
- 23 Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way.
- 24 Homeward, weary, the ploughman plods his way.
- 25 Homeward, weary plods the ploughman his way.
- 26 Homeward plods the ploughman his weary way.
- 27 Homeward plods the ploughman, weary, his way.
- 28 Homeward plods the weary ploughman his way.
- 29 Homeward plods, weary, the ploughman his way.
- 30 Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way.
- 31 Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way.
- 32 Weary the ploughman plods homeward his way.
- 33 Weary, homeward the ploughman plods his way.
- 34 Weary, homeward plods the ploughman his way.
- 35 Weary plods the ploughman his homeward way.
- 36 Weary plods the ploughman homeward his way.
- 37 Weary plods homeward the ploughman his way.
- 38 Weary the homeward ploughman plods his way.
- 39 Plods homeward the ploughman his weary way.
- 40 Plods homeward the ploughman, weary, his way.
- 41 Plods, weary the ploughman homeward his way.
- 42 Plods, weary, the ploughman his homeward way.
- 43 Plods homeward the weary ploughman his way.
- 44 Plods homeward, weary, the ploughman his way.
- 45 Plods, weary, homeward, the ploughman his way.
- 46 Plods the ploughman homeward, weary, his way.
- 47 Plods the ploughman homeward his weary way.
- 48 Plods the ploughman, weary, his homeward way.
- 49 Plods the ploughman, weary, homeward his way.
- 50 Plods the weary ploughman homeward his way.
- 51 Plods the weary ploughman his homeward way.
- 52 Plods the ploughman his homeward weary way.
- 53 Plods the ploughman his weary homeward way.
- 54 Plods the weary homeward ploughman his way.
- 55 Plods the homeward weary ploughman his way.
- 56 Plods, weary, the homeward ploughman his way.

QUERIES.

*"Multa rogare; rogato temere; retenta docere;
Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."*

92. [] What is the clearest and most concise form of expressing the quadrature of the circle? B. A. MITCHELL, JR.

93. [] Thomas Norton queried long ago, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Explain how the proverb came into general use. L.S.Q.

94. [] Darwin says in *Origin of Species*, p. 18, "Cats with blue eyes are invariably deaf."

Sir Richard Phillips says in *Million of Facts* (American edition, p. 48), "The Angora cat has one eye blue and the other yellow." Also on p. 49, "Perfectly white cats are deaf."

Can any one corroborate either of these assertions? EDITOR.

95. [] Why does the bean always climb a pole one way, while the hop always twines in the opposite direction? RUS.

96. [] Why is the formula, "Witness my hand," used in the execution of deeds and other legal instruments, and how did the practice originate? SENEC.

97. [] "*Battle of the Frogs*," in imitation of Homer's *Iliad*; who was the author, and where is a copy to be found?

LAROY SUNDERLAND, Quincy, Mass.

98. [] What is the name of the titled Englishman who designed the reverse of the great seal of the United States?

T. S., Detroit, Mich.

99. [] Is the following puzzle correctly expressed in grammatical Latin, and if so, what is the meaning in English?

Lote cale sta pranse vel i minute frigescet.

O. A. ERICSSON, Richmond, Va.

100. [] What is the "*reliure janseniste*" which I find on French second-hand catalogues, but do not find explained in the dictionaries? C.

101. [] Put a cork at the bottom of a glass tumbler. Pour in water from time to time. The cork clings closely to the side, and when put in the middle darts off instantly to the glass. When the tumbler is full, however, the cork will cease its movements and remain quiescent at the center. Explain. J. DORMAN STEELE.

102. [] What is the height of the colossal statue of "Faith" surmounting the monument to the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass?

EDITOR.

103. [] When visiting Plymouth, Mass., a year ago, I was informed that the statue of Faith, which surmounts the monument to the Pilgrims, is the largest ever made. I have somewhere read that the statue of Hermann (Latin Arminius), near Detmold, on the summit of the Grotenberg, is the largest. On page 9 of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, I find that St. Charles Barromeo has the largest. Can any one give any measurement or information in the matter? EPSILON.

104. [] Throughout the southern states the name of "*Fice*," or "*Fist*," (long *i*) is given to small dogs of no particular breed or uncertain pedigree. The name appears to correspond with "*cur*" among the New Englanders. Can any one give correct orthography, origin, and definition of the term? W. E. MOORE, Manchester, N. H.

105. [] Here is a rule for finding the area of a triangle when three sides are given: Divide the difference between the squares of two sides of the triangle by the third side; to half this third side add half the quotient, and deduct the square of this sum from the square of the greater side; the remainder will be the square of the perpendicular, the square root of which multiplied by one-half the base, will give the area of the triangle. This rule is little known, seldom if ever mentioned or resorted to. W. H. Y.

106. [] Is there any foundation for the belief that bats "get into the hair," as usually expressed by timid women? If not, what is the origin of the superstition? IGNORAMUS.

107. [] "Who of my readers has not, at least once in his life, received such letters? . . . Kissing and re-kissing them, you would replace them in your bosom, a sulphurous remedy to your burning passion, as the Spartan youth hid the fox in his breast."—*Beatrice Cenci*, Book I., Chap. xiv. Explain the allusion in the last sentence. WILLIAM HOOVER.

108. [] "I have disinherited all my children, in case they should any of them survive me. . . . The reason of the disinheritance is the principal one among the fourteen indicated by Justinian."—*Idem*, Chap. ix. What are the "fourteen reasons?" WILLIAM HOOVER.

109. [] The name *Quincy* is said to take its derivation from a French local name. Can any one give the derivation and meaning? J. Q. A.

110. [] Origin and meaning of the names *Rinaldo*, *Almira*, *Lucinda*, *Marvin*, *Baldwin*, *Ensworth*, *Bingham*, *Bennett*, *Miranda*, *Felch*, *Herrick*, *Hough*, *Hoyle*, *Hascall*, *Waldon*, and *Westcott*? J. Q. A.

111. [] When and where was the custom of reading notices of intentions of marriage from the pulpit first commenced? Was there a law to that effect; if so, in what states, and when repealed?

J. Q. A.

112. [] What have been the different rates of letter postage in this country? When were postage stamps first used; of what denominations, etc.? What vignette was imprinted on each? What is the largest denomination of stamp in Europe? In England? In France?

J. Q. A.

113. [] What was the military rank and pay of a surgeon in a Connecticut regiment of the line, during the last three years of the revolutionary war?

J. Q. A.

114. [] "There is divinity in odd numbers."—*Shakespeare*.

"The gods love uneven numbers."—*Virgil*.

"There is luck in odd numbers."—*Lover*.

"The best preservatives are odd numbers."—*Stephens*.

Are these authors superstitious, or does observation show these quotations to be a general law?

HERMES.

115. [] In "Vestiges of Civilization: or, the *Ætiology* of History, Religious, *Æsthetical*, Political, and Philosophical" (New York, 1851, p.15), the author says that "History is written in America *biographically*; in Britain, *empirically*; in Germany, *scholastically*; in France alone, *philosophically*; but nowhere is it written *scientifically*." Who is the author of the above book?

LOGOS.

116. []

"Homer is gone, and where is Jove?
And where the rival cities seven?
His song outlives time, tower, and god.
All that then was, save Heaven."

—*Bailey's Festus*.

"Seven cities fought for Homer dead,
Through which Homer *living* begged his bread."

The seven cities are Chios, Athens, Rhodes, Colophon, Argos, Smyrna, Salamis. They can be easily remembered by the word "carcass," which the initials give. Who is the author of the second quotation?

HERMES.

117. [] 12-23, p. 31, Wm. Hand Browne answers "one" correct way to spell *manœuvre*. Will he give us the correct spelling?

SIGMA.

118. [] What was the mythological signification of the hawk? also of the vulture?

REVILO.

119. [] Homer divided his Iliad and Odyssey each into twenty-four books, to correspond with the letters of the Greek alphabet. Herodotus divided his History into nine books, to correspond to the nine muses.

John S. Mill, in "Later Speculations of Auguste Comte," says "Comte had an outrageous partiality to the number 13, and insisted on introducing it everywhere." Why did Comte choose 13 for his divisions, etc.?

HERMES.

120. [] Archbishop Richard Whately wrote a tract entitled "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte," 8vo, pp. 39, Boston edition, 1843.

Doubts have also been frequently expressed of the existence of William Shakespeare and also of Queen Cleopatra. Have any works ever been published on the doubts of the existence of these persons? HERMES.

121. [] In the reports of the present war in Egypt, mention is often made of the town or city of Zagazig. What is the etymology? and why so called? ORTHO.

122. [] (26-82.) A correspondent sends in the word "gmnops" as an example of four consecutive letters. We do not find it in Webster's Dictionary. Is it a contraction of *gymnosophists*?

LOGOS.

123. [] About when, and who, authorized the pronunciation of *ad-ver-tise-ment* to be *ad-vert-ise-ment*. CADY.

124. [] By the laws of many States it is forbidden to take or catch *shell fish* in certain months. Is the catching of lobsters or crabs prohibited by such laws during the "close season?"

B. U. R.

125. [] There is a prejudice existing generally on the pretended danger of being the thirteenth at the table. Whence this prejudice against "thirteen at dinner," and does the theory of probabilities show that, out of thirteen persons of different ages, one at least will die within a year?

SIGMA.

126. [] Why is a tailor said to be the ninth part of a man? Why do people speak of a nine days' wonder? and also what are the so-called nine points of law?

SIGMA.

127. [] Observation shows that nearly all land, such as capes, promontories, peninsulars, etc., point to the south. What theory has been given to account for it?

COGITO.

ANSWERS.

26-76. It is plain that, to work with the "least friction," the center of the cylinder should not be directly under the "end center" of the beam when it is at highest or lowest position, nor when it is horizontal but it should be under the middle point of a line representing the versed sine of half the arc described by the "end center." In English engines the circular motion of the end of the beam is constrained into rectilinear motion of the piston rod, by means of links and parallel rods of proper length, but in America the same result is usually obtained by "guide rods." In either way there is some loss of power and wear from friction. There is a certain proportion for length of beam to the stroke of piston and distance of the cylinder, to work with a *minimum* of friction. The practical problem for engineers is, generally, to find the *distance* to place the cylinder from the center of motion of the beam, when its length and stroke are given. In MECHANIC'S query, the *beam's length* is required when the stroke and distance are given. By a well-known principle of geometry we can deduce the following formula, not to be found, as far as we know, in any work on mechanics or engineering:—

Let b = half the beam, s = stroke, and d = distance, then $b = \frac{s^2}{4d} + d$.

In the question $s=9$, and $d=12$, hence $\frac{81}{48} + 12$ = half the beam, which is 13 and eleven-sixteenths feet, and if the center of motion is at the middle of the beam, the length or distance between "end centers" is 27 feet, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. As it will be difficult to show *how* the formula is obtained without a diagram, if MECHANIC will write to us we will cheerfully send our method of obtaining it.

EDITOR.

23-49. See "Morgan's Shakespearean Myth," p. 230, line '20, *et seq.*, and elsewhere in that work, which is full of most unique information.

JOHN W. BELL.

14-45. The result of the latest investigations prove that Egypt, that country about which so much interest is manifested, is the "center of the land portion of the globe;" or, speaking more accurately, that point is about the latitude and longitude of the Great Pyramid of Ghizeh.

B. A. MITCHELL, JR., Phila.

11-2. During the period of the war of 1812-14 the regular United States flag had fifteen stripes, which regulation was subsequently changed to thirteen. An account of this change may be found in American Cyclopædia, Vol. VII, p. 251, Art. *Flag*.

EDITOR.

23-58. In 1611 Sir Thomas Gates arrived in Virginia with three hundred men and ample supplies, in six vessels. Superseding Gov. Dale, he sent his predecessor, with three hundred and fifty men, to establish a town to be called Henrico, in honor of the Prince of Wales. They ascended the James river to a remarkable bend inclosing a peninsula seven miles in circumference, except an isthmus 139 yards across. Palisades across the isthmus protected the town built on the peninsula from the Indians, and a thriving village arose in the wilderness. Many framed dwellings, store-houses, and a church, were erected. In order to insulate the town more completely and to shorten the navigable distance to the falls of James river, where settlements were contemplated, the Dutch laborers known to have been in Smith's colony were employed to dig a ditch across the isthmus. They did not succeed in diverting the water from its old channel, but the excavation received and retained the name "Dutch Gap." Early in the late war, Gen. Butler undertook to open the canal for the safer navigation of the gun-boats. His success was only partial, but subsequently the work was continued, until vessels drawing eighteen feet of water can pass through.

The length of the cut is 139 yards; its width is 250 feet; its depth below the surface of the river is 18 feet; and the distance saved by passing through it is 7 miles. These figures were obtained from Capt. Gifford of the steamer *Ariel*, who can answer every reasonable question a passenger up or down the "noble Jeems" can ask. The fertile peninsula, now an island, contained the Varina plantation, so called from the quality of its tobacco resembling the Spanish *Varinas*. It was the home of Rev. William Stitt, the historian.

Bishop Meade of Virginia says, in his "Old Churches and Families of Virginia" (J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1857), that Dutch Gap was so called "because there are indubitable marks of the commencement of a channel by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow neck. The channel was opened about half way across, that is, about sixty yards, and then abandoned. A proposition to do this was also made during the last war (1812-15), but never executed."

The prospective city was called Henricopolis, or city of Henry, to be located in the great bend, inclosing about 5,000 acres. Near the cut called Dutch Gap was built the second church in Virginia, and, as far as is known, in America; and soon the foundation was laid there for a more permanent one of brick.

The residence of Mr. Rolfe and his royal spouse, Pocahontas, was about two miles down the river from the Dutch Gap.

The minister of this parish of Henrico was the "Apostle to Virginia," Rev. Mr. Whittaker, who officiated at the nuptials of Rolfe and Pocahontas. He was drowned near his residence, Rock Hall, on the Great Bend.

27-91.

EDITOR.

"Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

In a valuable book that I have I find the following, which may possibly be the true answer. "This oft-quoted line is traced by a modern wag, of an inventive turn, to Ruthven Jenkyns, who wrote the following verses, published in the *Greenwich Magazine* for Marines, in 1701:—

Sweetheart, good-by! the fluttering sail
Is spread to waft me far from thee;
And soon, before the favoring gale,
My ship shall bound upon the sea.
Perchance, all desolate and forlorn,
These eyes shall miss thee many a year;
But unforgotten every charm,
Though lost to sight, to memory dear.

Sweetheart, good-by! one last embrace;
O cruel fate! true souls to sever;
Yet, in this heart's most sacred place,
Thou, thou alone shall dwell forever!
And still shall recollection trace
In Fancy's mirror, ever near,
Each smile, each tear,—that form, that face,
Though lost to sight, to memory dear."

T. F. G., Pittsfield, N. H.

25-72. On page 178, C. A. Goodrich's History of United States, 1854, Boston edition, in a note we read that "General Burgoyne was the natural son of Lord Bingley. He was appointed to a command in America in 1775. He was a very pompous man, and wrote such pompous addresses that he excited the ridicule of the Americans, by whom he was called Chrononhotonthologos. After the battle of Stillwater some one composed the following:—

'Burgoyne, unconscions of impending fates,
Could cut his way through woods, but not through *Gates*.'

After his surrender he returned to England. He died in 1792."

The word is from a book published in the 17th century, entitled "Chrononhotonthologos the most tragical tragedy that ever was tragedized by any company of tragedians," by Henry Carey. The first two line of the work are:—

Aldiborontophoscophornio,
Where left you Chrononhotonthologos? "—H. Carey.

HERMES.

24-59. The "yellow day," which I well remember observing, was undoubtedly the result of smoke proceeding from extensive fires in Canada. Similar appearances on a small scale are not uncommon. The inhabitants of the Bermudas noted the dense smoke occasioned by the Chicago fire, and attributed it to burning forests in Pennsylvania. The "dark day" was probably of similar origin.

H. C. BOLTON.

11-6. Verse 6 of Chapter xxii. of Proverbs is missing, not only in Bagster's, but also in Van Ess's edition of the Septuagint. This is not the only omission. There are also many additions in that version whose authors seem (1) to have had another than the Hebrew text of the Old Testament now extant; (2) they give more a paraphrase than a literal rendering, incorporating in many places Rabbinic ideas, found in past Biblical Rabbinic literature. The best discussion of this topic is in E. Bertheau's commentary on Proverbs in the "Kurzgefasstes exegesis, Haubach zum, A. T., p. p. XLV.-XLVIII.

EPH. M. EPSTEIN, M. D., Yankton, D. T.

24-67. The subject of this query is ably discussed in the last annual address before the Virginia Historical Society, by William Wirt Henry, Esq. The author is a grandson of the renowned Patrick Henry, called by Byron the "forest-born Demosthenes," and every doubter of the substantial verity of the story of the rescue of Capt. Smith through the intercession of Pocahontas should read Mr. Henry's address, which can doubtless be obtained by addressing R. A. Brock, Esq., secretary and librarian of the Va. Hist. Society, Richmond, Va.

EDITOR.

27-90. The well-known firm of Little, Brown & Co., Boston, publishes Winthrop's Addresses in three 8vo volumes. Any book-seller will order them.

EDITOR.

43-95. It is true that the hop always twines "with the sun," or from right to left, called *sinistrorse*. Some honeysuckles do the same. Beans, morning-glories, and twining plants generally turn opposite to the apparent course of the sun, or from left to right, called *dextrorse*. Why they turn thus will, we fear, puzzle the reader to explain. "Who is sufficient for these things?"

EDITOR.

25-73. Parentheses should be used when enclosed words are uttered by the speaker or writer. The brackets should be used when the enclosed words are uttered, or put in, by some other person than the speaker or writer.

The celebrated speech by Hon. J. Proctor Knott, entitled "Duluth," delivered in Congress January 27, 1871, on the "St. Croix and Superior Land Grants," contains the use of the bracket seventy-seven times, sixty-nine of which include *laughter, roars of laughter, shouts of laughter*, etc., in only eight octavo pages.

ORTHO.

26-79. Yes. Polysyllabic words are not uncommon in treatises of chemistry; e. g., "paradiethylbenzenesulphamide." If the term "honorificabilitudinity" be legitimate, I present it as an example of an eleven-syllable word.

H. C. BOLTON.

26-79. "Honorificabilitudinitas" is given in Nathan Bailey's English Dictionary (1728), and defined as *honourableness*. In "Love's Labor Lost," Act V. Sc. I., Shakespeare uses the Latin dative or ablative plural, "honorificabilitudinitatibus." EDITOR.

11-10. From authentic papers recently coming to light, it seems that General Stark had a liking for "Mollie," notwithstanding his wife's name was Elizabeth. The fact of this preference of name affords pretty conclusive circumstantial evidence that the General used the language in question. *Vide* "Thalheimer's History of U. S.," 1881, p. 159, note 7.

JAS. R. CONNER, Columbus, O.

12-17. George Buchman, in his "Geflugelte Worte," (Berlin, 1872, 7th edition), says, on page 2, that he gave origin to that expression, *winged words*, and that it became accepted at once in Germany and abroad.

EPH. M. EPSTEIN, M. D.

13-27. This maxim is probably due to the statesmen in power during Jackson's administration, for that President introduced the rotation in office system.

E. J. E.

13-32. The eagle, also the dove; the former, because king of birds, as Christ is King of Kings, and many more reasons. The dove, because of its purity and innocence. See Ezek. 1, x., Luke 17, xxxvii. *Dove* and *Jonah* are the same in Hebrew. The dove typified Christ in sacrifice.

W. T. ALAN, Greenville, Pa.

13-38. Wm. Hand Brown is in error in his answer. A line is straight when *all its parts have the same direction*, and it is susceptible of proof that the shortest distance between two given points is such a line. The "condition" or *hypothesis* in this theorem is "a straight line." That is, we have given a straight line, and we are to prove that it is the shortest distance between two points.

E. T. QUIMBY.

13-38. Through two points any line can be drawn straight or curved. Conclusion: The straight line is the shortest path that can be drawn through the two points.

E. J. EDMUNDS, New Orleans.

14-40. The application of the phrase "contraband of war" to slaves was first made, it is believed, and was reported at the time in Fortress Monroe, by a young staff officer on Gen. Butler's staff, in May, 1861, at Fortress Monroe, and was adopted immediately by the General, and so proclaimed throughout the country.

JESSE H. JONES.

5-10. I desire to add another class to the *shadowy* inhabitants described on page 5 — the *Heteroscians* — which are defined in Webster's Dictionary, making the list: Amphiscians, Antipodes, Antiscians, Ascians, *Heteroscians*, Perieceans, Periscians.

LOGOS.

21-18. *Antipode* is the singular of *antipodes*. See Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The Latin word *antipodes* has no singular, but as Anglicized, *antipode* is correct. EDITOR.

23-56. The seven primary colors I learned to remember "*by vigor*." Write down V-I-G-O-R horizontally, placing the B-Y in the center, dividing it by G, and then write out the colors:—

Violet; Indigo; Blue; Green; Yellow; Orange; Red. ORTHO.

23-56. Answered by Rev. S. L. Gerould, Goffstown, N. H., by reversing the initials and making the word Royg. biv.

23-49. "J. Q. A.," Natick, R. I., will find in Hallam's Literature of Europe a full resume of the intellectual activity of England from 1580 to 1630. The common people then had yet to learn their letters. "Robinson Crusoe" first appeared as a serial in the original *London Post*, in 1719. Franklin mentions Bunyan's Works, Plutarch's Lives, Barton's Historical Collections, and DeFoe's Essays on Projects as among the books he read when a boy. Duyckinck and Moses Coit Tyler have written elaborate accounts of our colonial literature. R. A. OAKES, Norton, Mass.

23-57. Dead reckoning in navigation is estimating the place where a ship may chance to be without having recourse to observation of the heavenly bodies. It is made by observing the distance she has run by the log and the course in which she has been steered, making allowance for drift, leeway, etc.

R. A. OAKES.

24-67. The discredit thrown upon Smith's story of Pocahontas arises from his omission of it in his "True Relation of Virginia," sent by him to London in 1608. In the *New York Sun* for Sunday, May 7, John Esten Cooke discusses the evidence and decides in favor of the truth of Smith's statement.

R. A. OAKES.

25-71. Thomas West, Lord De La Ware, was governor of Virginia. He entered the bay of Delaware in 1610. Hudson had explored it the year previous.

R. A. OAKES.

24-66. There never was any Napoleon III. The mistake arose from the people of Marseilles mistaking the three exclamation points after "*Vive Napoleon!!!*" for Roman numerals. Kinglake's *Crimean War*, Vol. I., in the account of the *coup d'etat* explains the error at length, and why it was not corrected. It is of course read *third*, whether written 3d or III.

JOHN W. BELL.

24-67. Because there is a grave doubt—almost a certainty—that Pocahontas appeared in the governorship of Smith's successor in Virginia, See *Toledo Blade*, article "Historic Iconoclasts," Dec. 1 or 3, 1881. (We send this reference because the proof is too long to write out here. The paper in the *Blade* was my own.)

JOHN W. BELL.

11-3. The island of San Juan, near Vancouver's Island, was evacuated by the British in 1873. The Emperor of Germany acting as arbitrator decided the question of ownership in favor of the United States. The settlement was agreed upon at the Geneva Congress.

EDITOR.

11-4. Napoleon used to call his *mulatto* general Dumas, the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol.

B. U. R.

It is said in Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia 1862, p. 678, that the term used by General Butler originated with Capt. G. Tallmadge of New York.

EDITOR.

12-25. The Englishman who counted the words of a sermon was Jedediah Buxton, a sketch of whose life may be found in most biographical dictionaries and encyclopædias.

EDITOR.

13-37. Prof. Alpheus Crosby of Dartmouth College defined an angle thus about 1847, in a Geometry published by him. A better definition is simply, *difference of direction*.

E. T. QUIMBY, Hanover, N. H.

24-64. The European law and practice is, the driver sits on the right, that he may use the whip. He turns out to the left, that he may see if there is danger of the wheels locking or colliding. If the coming vehicle throws mud from its wheels he receives it instead of the lady, etc. Our ancestors used oxen and turned out to the right for the same reason others turned to the left,—that they might the better watch the wheels,—and we are keeping up the old ox-team fashion.

REVILO.

26-83. The distance from Land's End to John O'Groat's is 994 miles by the road. John O'Groat was an inn-keeper, and his house is still a public inn.

• O. M. KNIGHT.

24-62. Wheeler's "Noted Names of Fiction" says "Old Grimes," the subject of a popular ballad by Albert G. Greene, seems to have originated with Crabbe, and is the title of one of his metrical tales. A subscriber says "Old Grimes," the subject of the ballad, was a native of Hillsborough, N. H.

JONES.

23-55. According to the Hebrew method of supplying vowels to pronounce the Hebrew language, the word would be: *Men nem mem res u sus*.

LOGOS.

14-39. A very neat solution to this query has been received from Prof. Newton Fitz, Norfolk, Va, which will appear in No. 4.

27-86. William Hoover says that this pathetic refrain is said to be from the pen of Lord Byron according to the *N. E. Journal of Education*. Can any reader give information in which edition of his works it is to be found.

S. C. G.

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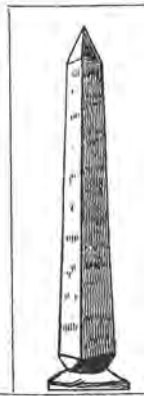
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NORFOLK, VA.

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PUBLISHERS' REMARKS.

We send forth Nos. 4 & 5 of our Magazine dated October-November—24 pages—which with the September No. of 24 pages is equal to three numbers. The number for October alone being omitted on account of the absence from home of the senior publisher. A supplement of eight pages is appended containing the announcement of a portion of our receipts of “regulars” and exchanges. Many of these have noticed and commended this magazine to their readers, for which we feel grateful; we shall “do likewise” in our future numbers. Others not mentioned in this Supplement will have their names in print in due time so our readers can select such current literature as suits their literary choice. Books and pamphlets sent to the editor or publishers will be duly noticed or announced as space will allow and as they may merit. We invite editors and publishers of educational and school journals, and those of similar character as this magazine, to exchange with us. The editor will review books, pamphlets, magazines, when sent to him.

This issue completes the first half of ten numbers, or eighty pages; we can already see where we can improve in the “make up” and some other features, and shall do so. We have not yet procured the type for setting matter in the spelling-reform alphabet, but intend to have it in due time. Several correspondents have sent in their communications in the “speling reform”; we trust they will pardon us for inserting as usual, and be patient.

We have a supply of back numbers, and advise all new subscribers to commence with No 1, so to have the first volume of 480 pages complete.

Mrs. W. D. Henkle, Oak Park, Cook Co., Ill., still has a few more complete sets of Dr. Henkle's “Educational Notes and Queries,” seven volumes, 1875–1881, at \$7.50.

Correspondents are reminded to write on only one side of the paper so as to avoid errors and delays, as communications are often cut in parts in arranging copy for the Notes, the Queries, and the Answers.

Subscribers failing to receive their Nos. will please notify the publishers. All changes in the address should be promptly sent to us, that we may make the change on our books.

This magazine is placed on sale at all the bookstores in Manchester, N.H., and at A. Williams & Co.'s Old Corner Bookstore, Boston, Mass., or may be ordered through any bookseller in the United States or Canada. Single copies, 15 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - - NORFOLK, VA.
S. C. & L. M. GOULD, PUBLISHERS, - - MANCHESTER, N. H.

VOL. I. OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1882. Nos. 4-5.

[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

ANSWERS.

MR. EDITOR: 44-33. Having noticed many references to the *Index Expurgatorius* which used to be kept at the office of the *Evening Post*, N. Y., I judge it best for the truth of history to give the exact facts. Mr. Bryant had nothing to do with getting it up. It was a humorous conceit of Mr. Augustus Maverick, when city editor of that journal. Mr. Bryant was a purist in language, very reluctant to permit French and Latin words in newspaper articles, slang expressions, or reporters' English. He and Mr. Parke Godwin carried this so far as to deprecate modern words, or what might be Mr. Johnson's isms. Webster's Dictionary, where the objectionable terms are practically adopted and domiciliated, was their abhorrence. One of the reporters, Mr. Andrew J. Marsh, now of California, was often annoyed by the corrections, and declared one day in 1859, "If the *Evening Post* had been printed five centuries ago, it would have kept the language as Chaucer used it." This expression was often repeated as a good-natured joke; till finally some eight or ten years afterward, Mr. Maverick drew up the *Index*, with an explanatory line setting forth that it properly included all words not to be found in Chaucer. Each one of us contributed what examples we could recollect. My words were "aspirant, indorse, inaugurate, measurable, reliable." Mr. Dithmar, now Consul at Breslau, was foreman of the printing-room; merry, wide-awake, efficient, faithful, and a great lover of wit and humor. He superintended the printing.

We had had a world of sport over our *Index*, months, and I think years, before Mr. Bryant ever heard of its existence. I remember his peculiar smile the first time he saw it and heard Mr. Maverick's explanation. It was a kind of "*audi alteram partem*" which he could appreciate.

Mr. Godwin and William S. Thayer were almost as rigid as Mr. Bryant and Richard Grant White. Mr. John Bigelow, though an elegant and forcible writer, would occasionally let in a word not quite acceptable to his associates. About 1870, the policy of displacing the entire stuff was begun in the office, and that was, to all practical purposes, the last of the *Index*. A. WILDER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

25-75. The girls who delivered oracles at Delphi were transported into the mantic frenzy by inhaling a vapor arising from a fissure in the earth; those of Branchidai by breathing a gas emanating from the water of a spring. The priest at Klaros drank the water flowing in a cave under ground. In many instances the emanations of certain caves appear to have produced the peculiar condition, Plutarch asserts, by silencing the external sensibility and leaving the imagination and intuitive faculties free. Incense was supposed to have like influence,—perhaps from the ozone given off by certain perfumes. The Babylonian prophets used a beverage called *nektar*; and magic potions like *haoma*, *soma* were common wherever secret rites and oracles maintained. The Bacchantes are reported to have used wine; but hemp, belladonna, and other herbs of analogous properties were infused for the purpose. Joseph the patriarch divined with his cup—(Genesis XLIV.)—I do not say with the beverage in it. A. WILDER.

24-61. Ecclesiasticus XLII, 24: "All things are double one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect." These words evidently relate to polarity. To be complete there must be two extremities, a positive and negative,—two sides, two sexes, two conditions. Matter and mind are alike necessary to cosmic being; "neither is the man without the woman nor the woman without the man in the Lord." Hence "one thing establisheth the good of another." The Mazdean doctrine of the *Avesta* related primarily to this same dual idea and was taught at Alexandria where the Jesus Xirachides flourished. It was an *arcanum* and signified equilibration. The book of *Job* was probably of like character. It treats of the sod or Semitic occult knowledge: and Idumea was renowned for such wisdom. I doubt, however, whether the expression translated, "the secrets of wisdom, that they are double to that which is," refers to this directly. A. WILDER.

24-62. Ephraim Grimes living in Hubbardston, Mass., in the latter years of the eighteenth century was familiarly known as "Old Grimes." He had an unwholesome notoriety for scurvy tricks and practical jokes, sometimes carried to the point of culpability. He was detected in passing counterfeit coin, exposed in the pillory at Worcester, and cropped, exhibiting reckless bravado. He disappeared for many years. The ballad was widely circulated—"Old Grimes is Dead," and supposed to refer to him, but this is hardly probable. I have seen it stated that an English magistrate of the name was the hero of that production, the author of which I do not know. My uncle, Nathaniel Wilder, encountered Grimes in Canada about the year 1805 and spoke with him. Many years afterward he reappeared in Hubbardston a broken-down old man, and became an inmate of the poor-house, where he died in 1841.

A WILDER.

48-111. In laws of New Hampshire, 1771, I find an act which was passed May 14, 1714, relating to marriages as follows: "It shall be lawful for any settled minister to join parties in marriage *provided* they be published three *public meeting* days and have certificate thereof under hand of town clerk, according to former custom." The last words explain the entire section. In February (15), 1791, another act was passed which throws a little light on the custom of reading such notice in church, "All persons desiring to be joined in marriage *shall have* such intention published at three several public meeting days, *or three Sabbath days* in the town where the parties dwell." This probably gave rise to the custom concerning which J. Q. A. asks. Somewhere between 1830 and 1842, the words "three Sabbath days," were dropped out of the statute; why or when I am unable to discover. In 1854 the law was amended so that it became sufficient if the parties merely filed their intention of marriage with the town clerk, which is the law in New Hampshire to-day.

"P," Manchester, N. H.

49-125. In London during the 20 years, 1660-79, the general death rate was 80 per 1000 living, or 1 in $12\frac{1}{2}$. It is probable the belief arose about this time, as it would be a correct statement of the probabilities if all classes were proportionally represented at the table. In the same city at the present time the annual death rate is 22 per 1000, or 1 in 45 living. The table death rate as a rule is probably lower than the general death rate, as the bad risks, the extremely young, the sick, insane persons, criminals, etc., are not usually present.

EUGENE BETTES, Washington, D. C.

24-67. George H. Moore, now librarian of the Lenox library, New York, read a paper some fifteen years ago before the Historical Society which was regarded as setting aside the supposed authenticity of Capt. John Smith's story of Pocahontas. Capt. Smith was an adventurer somewhat of the Dugald Dalgetty order, and did not hesitate to invent any romance to give himself notoriety; and that of the Turkish woman must doubtless go with the story of the Indian girl. A. WILDER.

14-40. The real author of the term "contraband" applied to slaves in the civil war, is said to have been an officer at Fortress Monroe. General Butler had ordered the return of slaves within the lines when claimed by their masters. The officer in question assured his servant of protection and was summoned before the commanding general. He justified himself by a quotation from the Articles of War, and General Butler immediately made use of the regulation. This has been printed already in public journals. I do not wish to take any credit or honor from Gen. Butler in the matter. A. WILDER.

49-120. Archbishop Whately had no doubt as to Napoleon Buonaparte. He wrote his book as an answer to "Hume, On Miracles." Appleton Morgan's "Shakespearean Myth" (referred to in my answer to Query 23-49,) is the last work on the doubt as to Shakespeare—which is a genuine doubt. (See that work, which is an octavo of 350 pages, with a capital index—and was published in 1881, by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.) "HERMES" will find on page 66 of this "Shakespearean Myth," an explanation of Whately's "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Buonaparte." The Morgan work is not the only one on the subject. (See Wyman's "Bibliography of the Shakespeare-Bacon Literature," Cincinnati, 1882: Robert Clarke & Co., which gives 63 titles of books or papers devoted to this question.) I never heard until now of any doubt as to Cleopatra. If expressed, it must have been either in joke, or as an exhibition of syllogistic ingenuity like Whately's brochure. JOHN W. BELL.

49-120. On page 28 of Stauffer's "Cabinet for the Curious — The Queer, Quaint, and Quizzical," we find:

"*Cleopatra a Myth*—Commentators of no mean standing insist that she—'Star-eyed Egyptian, glorious sorceress of the Nile,' was merely a creature of the imagination; in plain words, that the Cleopatra of history never existed, though there were two or three women who bore the name."

There is no reference given to what commentators. ORTHO.

10-1. I find the following explanation of the origin of the name *Newport News*, in the *N. Y. World*, May 23, 1880 :

"In 1607 Christopher Newport was sent from England by the King to the colonies which had been founded in the New World. The ship which carried him arrived on the American coast and passed up the James River to a lovely place which was named Point Comfort. Some distance farther up a place was discovered well suited for anchorage, and remaining there the voyagers dubbed the spot Newport in honor of their leader. This place afterwards came to be regarded by English mariners as a perfectly safe anchoring station and landing place, and it was from this place that the news brought by the ships was disseminated. It became a very common thing afterwards among the people of the interior of Virginia to inquire for news from Newport, or Newport News. Finally the two words were joined together to denote the settlement itself, until at last by use it has become the sole name by which the village is known."

J. T. L.

13-26. The American Book Exchange edition of Chambers' Cyclopædia states that capital punishment under the laws of the United States may be inflicted for treason, murder, arson, rape, piracy, robbery of the mails with jeopardy to the lives of the persons in charge, rescue of a convict going to execution, burning a vessel of war, and corruptly destroying a private vessel. Until within a few years capital punishment was the rule for the highest crimes in all the States, but it was abolished in Wisconsin and Maine in 1874, and had been about that time in Iowa ; but in the latter State it was restored in 1878, the argument showing from the record that during its abolition crimes of violence had largely increased.

J. T. L.

47-107. The tale of the Spartan youth that hid a fox under his clothes, and showing no anguish while the animal gnawed to his vitals is quoted by Goldsmith in his history of Greece, from Plutarch. The laws of Lykourgos, it is said, approved of stealing, but inflicted ignominy upon detection ; and the young Spartan accordingly let the fox kill him rather than be detected. But it is hardly creditable that a mischievous animal could be regarded as the object of a theft. A. WILDER.

47-107. Among the Spartans theft was accounted a capital offense. The youth alluded to had stolen a fox, and had hidden it in his bosom to avoid detection. The fox in his prison had begun to eat at the vitals of his captor, but this fear of detection kept him quiet until the fox finally touched a vital spot and the youth dropped dead.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

26-81. *Apropos* of "ORTHO's" communication here is a sort of literary curiosity which some readers of N. Q. & A., may not have seen. It is said to have been written in ridicule of the practice of lexicographers in swelling their pages with obsolete words, etc. :

"Sir : —You have behaved like an impetiginous scrogle ! Like those * * * who, envious of any moral celsitude, carry their ungicity to the height of creating symposically the fecund words which my polly-mathic genius uses with uberty to abligate the tongues of the weet less ! Sir, you have crassly parodied my own pet words, as though they were tangrams. I will not coacervate reproaches—I will obduce a veil over the atramental ingratitude which has chamfered even my indiscerptible heart. I am silent on the focillation which my coadjuvancy must have given you when I offered to become your fantor and adminicle. I will not speak of the lippitude, the oblepsy, you have shown in exacerbating me—one whose genius you should have approached with mental discol-ecation. So I tell you, * * without supervacaneous words, nothing will render ignoscible your conduct to me. I warn you that I would vellicate your nose, if I thought that any moral diarribrosis could be thereby performed—if I thought I should not impignorate my reputation. * * Go ! tachygraphic scrogle, band with your crass, inquisite fantors—draw oblectations from the thought, if you can, of having syn-chronically lost the existimation of the greatest poet since Milton."

J. T. L.

24-66. Napoleon III adopted the numeral designation as being the third Emperor of that name, recognizing the son of Napoleon I, the Duke of Reichstadt, in whose favor his father proposed to abdicate, as having been his predecessor *de facto* in that dignity. John Smith is "3d" in reference to the two others of the name who appeared and made their mark in the place before him.

A. WILDER.

25-72. The nickname of General Burgoyne—*Chrononhotonthologos*—was of Greek coinage and probably in derision of his pretensions to literary ability. It perhaps should be rendered *the gleaner of the filth of the period*.

A. WILDER.

49-126. A poor lad in London attracted the notice of nine tailors in a shop, who resolved to give him a suit of new clothes. With his improved appearance he gained lucrative employment, and finally became a rich man. He set up his carriage with the motto, "Nine tailors made me a man."

In the Druidical computation nine is the sacred number, in preference to ten or seven. Hence nine means complete, perfect, all that is required.

A. WILDER.

14-42. Herodotus who wrote within half a century after the battle of Marathon, makes no mention of the place of burial of Miltiades. I make mention of Herodotus because he wrote very minutely, and if any one would mention points like that above it would be he. I believe Byron inaccurate in his allusion.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

11-10. THOMAS NELSON, Mattapoisett, Mass., quotes from a lecture on "Three Supreme Moments in American History," that Stark used "Mollie" and called her his own grandmother.

46-93. In Morton's clever comedy, "Speed the Plough," the first scene of the first act opens with a view of a farm-house, where Farmer Ashfield is discovered at a table with his jug and pipe, holding the following colloquy with his wife, Dame Ashfield, who figures in a riding dress, with a basket under her arm:—

Ashfield.—Well, Dame, welcome whoam. What news does thee bring vrom the market?

Dame.—What news, husband? What I always told you; that Farmer Grundy's wheat brought five shillings a quarter more than ours did.

Ashfield.—All the better vor he.

Dame.—Ah! the sun seems to shine on purpose for him.

Ashfield.—Come, come, missus, as thee has not the grace to thank God for prosperous times, don't thee grumble when they be unkindly, a bit.

Dame.—And I assure you, Dame Grundy's butter was quite the crack of the market.

Ashfield.—Be quiet, woolye? always ding, dinging Dame Grundy in-to my ears. What will Mrs. Grundy say? What will Mrs. Grundy think? Canst thou be quiet? Let ur alone, and behave thyself pratty.

T. F. G.

12-24. This proverb is to be found in Ray's Collection, first published in 1672. See Bohn's reprint, pages 231 and 232. See also Scott's *Marmion*, Introduction to Canto VI:

"For course of blood, our proverbs seem,
Is warmer than the mountain stream."

J. T. L.

48-118. The hawk was symbolical of penetration; the vulture of rapine.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

48-116. The couplet is ascribed to Thomas Seward. Thomas Heywood wrote:

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead;
Who living had no roote to shrowd his head."

WM. HOOVER.

46-100. *Reliure janseniste* = Jansen binding. WILLIAM HOOVER.

46-100. A binding in which the back has only fillets without panels or gilt ornaments of any sort, as one might say, "puritan binding."

C. S.

13-29. The oldest work on algebra is that of Diophantus of Alexandria, who lived about the 4th century after Christ. The chief European source was the work of Mohammed Ben Musa, who lived in the time of Calif Al Mamun (813-833). The origin of algebra, however, must be sought in India among the Hindus, and it is altogether probable that they had treatises on algebra, but of them we have no knowledge.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

13-36. The earliest work on modern arithmetic was published in Germany in 1390; it explained the decimal notation and exemplified the elementary rules. See Chambers' Encyclopædia. Another authority, Prof. Edward Brooks, says, that decimal fractions seem to have been first used by Regiomontanus, about the year 1464. The first treatise upon the subject was written by Stevinus, published in 1585.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

13-29. The first treatise on algebra is that of Diophantus of Alexandria in the 4th century after Christ. It consisted originally of 13 books, only six of which are now extant. They are written in Greek and evince no little acuteness.

J. M. TAYLOR, Milton, Oregon.

13-36. The introduction of decimal fractions was formerly ascribed to Regiomontanus, but subsequent investigations have shown this to be incorrect. Decimal fractions were introduced so gradually that it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign their origin to any one person. The earliest indications of the decimal idea are found in a work published in 1525.

J. M. TAYLOR.

13-36. Simon Stevinus (1585) was the introducer of decimal fractions. As to the real inventor of the *decimal separator*, according to Augustus DeMorgan it has been ascribed to Napier, Oughtred, Gunter, Witt, and others claim the honor of originating that *little dot*.

W. I. BRENZER, Wadsworth, O.

13-29. At Alexandria by Diophantus in the 4th century.

SENEX.

49-126. Nine points of the law: 1, a good deal of money; 2, a good deal of patience; 3, a good cause; 4, a good lawyer; 5, a good counsel; 6, good witnesses; 7, a good jury; 8, a good judge; 9, good luck.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

27-91. The words and music to which they are set are by George Linley, born in 1798 and died in 1865. I have the entire poem.

WILLIAM HOOVER,

11-10. Mr. William Hall, a school teacher in the "Stark district," early in the present century, boarded with Gen. Stark, and testified to the habit of the General, in calling his wife "Mollie." Mr. Hall asserted that there was hardly a member who was addressed with their right names by the General; he being of a jocose nature had a whimsical nickname for every one. The maiden name of Mrs. Stark was Elizabeth Page, and she was the daughter of Caleb Page, of Starkstown, afterwards named Dunbarton.

H. W. H.

24-64. The statement is usually given that the Puritans in a spirit of defiance of English customs, manners, etc., and for the purpose of alienating themselves from such home influences, introduced, among other radical changes, this palpable inconsistency of "turning to the right," while sitting on the right.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK.

27-87. *Pentalithismus* is part Greek for *five stones*, and as a game is "jackstones" so freely indulged in by boys and girls at the present day. This is a game of very ancient date. In chapter II, of a late little work entitled "Old Greek Education" by J. P. Mahaffy, an English educator, distinct mention is made of this game as prevalent among Greek children living long before the Christian era.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

24-66. Your correspondent, on p. 55 of N. Q. & A., says: "There never was any Napoleon III." I have supposed that Louis Napoleon was actually and properly styled and titled Napoleon III. The Great Napoleon was I, his son was II, and Louis Napoleon was III. Will Mr. Bell explain?

LIZZIE.

12-17. Wrongly answered by the German Buchman. In Greek, ΕΙΗΕΑ ΗΙΤΕΡΟΕΝΤΑ, (*eiea pteroenta*). The phrase is the motto over the title-page of John Horne Tooke's "Diversions of Purley," first published in 1798, and Tooke took it from Homer or Hesiod, in both of whom it is often found.

PRIGGLES, San Francisco, Cal.

49-120. Among works on doubts of the existence of Shakespeare, may be noted Miss Delia Bacon's big volume to prove that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works; Mr. James Appleton Morgan's similar volume; and Judge Holmes's "Authorship of Shakespeare." There are other lunatic productions of the same nature.

PRIGGLES.

11-12. *Smaragdine Tablets*. The trouble about these is, that there is no testimony of any witness who saw them.

PRIGGLES.

24-59. The cause of the phenomenon of September 6, 1881, has never been scientifically nor satisfactorily explained. The "dark day" of May 19, 1780, may and may not have been from the same cause. Neither day could have been produced from extensive fires in Canada or elsewhere. Dr. Noah Webster, of New Haven, says: "It has been customary to ascribe this unusual appearance of 1780 and other dark days to condensed volumes of smoke, but no great fires have preceded these dark days. Besides, the same phenomena have been observed in countries where there were no great forests, as in Italy, Syria, Egypt, and especially in England." He says: "Had the woods from the 40th degree of latitude to the 50th, been consumed in a day the smoke would not have been sufficient to cloud the sun over the territory covered by darkness on the 19th of May, 1780. That thirty or forty miles of burning forests should cover five hundred miles with impenetrable darkness is too absurd to deserve serious refutation." On the "yellow day" of September 6, 1881, there were two hundred thousand square miles overspread, and yet in less than twenty-four hours all had disappeared as the mists of the morning. In a humorous but truthful description of the appearance of the atmosphere September 6, 1881, a writer in the *Springfield Republican* says: "The sky was draped in a kind of fog, a little too light for smoke, and a little too dark for steam." As all our wise men have failed to give a scientific reply to the question of your correspondent, allow me to suggest that a "fog which is a little too light for smoke, and a little too dark for steam" may properly be called a "vapour of smoke"—and whether it be from a supernatural cause or from unexplained or unknown natural causes—it looks, and I have no doubt is one of the wonders of the fulfillment of the prophecy of Joel, as declared by the apostle Peter in Acts II, 19 and 20: "I will shew wonders in heaven above, and signs in the earth beneath; blood, and fire, and vapour of smoke: the sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before that great and notable day of the Lord come."

A. R. BROWN, East Kingston, N. H.

We publish the answer sent by Mr. Brown because we have reason to believe that the phenomenon of the "Yellow Day" is regarded by many as one of the "signs and wonders" supernaturally caused in fulfillment of prophecy." We think such phenomena have been satisfactorily accounted for by meteorologists. It will be impracticable in our limited space to present the subject fully, but the well-known *dry-fog*, known in Europe as the *moor-rauch* or *moor smoke*, and the preva-

lence of minute dust particles in the atmosphere sufficiently account for such obscurities, and the phenomena have been often predicted by the weather bureau of the army signal service. An article on "Dust and Fog" may be found in the *Scientific American* of February 12, 1881, page. 103. We wrote the following article for the *Norfolk Virginian* of September 10, 1881.

"Such appearances are not unusual, and they frequently occur in dry and calm weather, both in Europe and America. Sometimes these "dry fogs" continue for several weeks. They have been traced to the smoke of volcanoes, and of prairie and forest fires. In France and Italy fine dust has fallen that on microscopic examination was traced to the dried infusoria in the valleys of the Amazon and Orinoco in South America, distant 5,000 miles.

During the present week the transparency of the atmosphere has been dimmed by the fine dust and smoke, probably from distant forest fires, wafted by the upper currents of wind, usually blown in a direction opposite the surface elements, and the appearance of the sun has been as if viewed through a slightly smoked glass. Long continued drought is usually characterized by similar appearances. A copious rain washes down the atmospheric impurities and clears the air, and the sun is all right again. The papers recently gave an account of a day of obscurity in New York, and the *dark days* of tradition are thus explained:

The 19th of May, 1780, was a famous dark day in New England. The 16th of September, 1785, was so dark in Quebec that no person could read at noonday, and the 19th of October, 1762, was dark as night, in Michigan. In 1831, a "dry fog" prevailed over the United States, similar to the phenomenon of the first week in September, 1881.

In Humboldt's *Cosmos*. Loomis's *Meteorology*, and various treatises on atmospheric phenomena, many instances of this smoky, dry weather haze may be found. It will be remembered that the great forest fires of Michigan and a wide region in the United States and Canada prevailed during the the first week of September, after a protracted drought, and to us the relation of cause and effect are manifest." EDITOR.

49-123. My own experience may possibly afford an appropriate answer. I was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1828, and was taught to accent the word *advertisement* on the third syllable. It was after I grew up that I first heard it called *advertisment*, and I have ever since so heard it, but have never changed my own habit. PRIGGLES.

27-91. You have at page 52, the inevitable apocryphal answer to this everlasting query. There never was any Ruthven Jenkyns, nor *Greenwich Magazine for Marines*, nor for horse-marines, nor no *Greenwich Magazine* whatever, and the phrase is an immemorial phrase, like some of the others often used as epitaphs in the *Philadelphia Ledger*, and other grave-yards. PRIGGLES.

49-125. The superstition concerning the number "13" arose probably this wise. In the calculation of probabilities, "if the probability be required that out of thirteen persons of different ages, one of them, at least, shall die within a year, it will be found that the chances are about one to one that one death will occur. This calculation, by means of a false interpretation, has given rise to the prejudice that the danger will be avoided inviting a greater number of guests, which can only have the effect of augmenting the probability of the event so much apprehended." By some it is supposed that the superstition owes its origin to the number that sat down to the Lord's table just previous to his crucifixion. Some regard the number as an "unlucky" one in other respects. A lady who happened to be in a drawing-room car was given a check for chair No. 13. She was so very much worried about it that a gentleman exchanged seats with her. There have been a number of societies formed of thirteen members to disprove the superstition, one of which held its thirty-fourth annual dinner recently, with ranks still unbroken.

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK, Norfolk, Va.

49-125. [Answered the same as above by J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.]

49-125 This Query should be referred to the "THIRTEEN CLUB" of New York city whose special object is to show the fallacy of the superstition alluded to. The club dines once a month with *thirteen at each table*.

H. C. BOLTON,

12-23 I venture to say *manoeuvre*, or *m  nuver* (with some modified forms of *u*) is better than any given. I am perfectly willing to abide by the decision of a majority of the leading English philologists. Such authority is surely *as good as* any dictionary extant.

H. H. W.

12-21. There have been classifications of the sciences by such men as Bacon, Leibnitz, D'Alembert, and Coleridge. The history of the subject is set down in detail in Woodward's "System of Universal Science," Philadelphia, 1816. (*Library Journal*, 7 : 172.)

H. H. W.

26-78. An awkward sentence ; but it might be "parsed." Better to put the bracketed clause as a separate sentence after "to-morrow"—John Smith and Thomas Brown are, &c.

H. H. W.

46-96. Perhaps this about the "cross-mark" will throw some light on the question. "It was, indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations." "Charles Knight explains the expression of 'God save the mark !' as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath."

H. H. W.

46-97. The Battle of the Frogs and Mice. (*Batrachomyomachia*), is to be found printed after the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, both in Greek and English editions; but not always. Its authorship has been conjecturally attributed to Pigres the brother of queen Artemisia, the fifth century before Christ.

PRIGGLES.

48-116. The "seven cities" quotation is all out of joint, as you may see by trying to read it metrically. The correct words are:

"Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,
Through which the living Homer begged his bread."

These two lines have been accredited to Thomas Seward, father of Anna Seward the English poetess, and himself a small poet; born 1708, died 1790, a canon residentiary of Litchfield, England, Brit. Thomas Heywood, who died in 1649 wrote, in his *Hierarchy of the blessed angles*:

"Seven cities warred for Homer, being dead;
Who living had no rooffe to shrowd his head."

PRIGGLES

12-19. The word *Houyhnhnms* does not mean "the whinny of the horse," as ORTHO thinks, but it was invented by Swift as an onomatopoeic name for his nation of horses. ORTHO's second word—*Phthirougp*—I never heard of. His third, *Whoa Hisch*, he does not spell correctly. It should be either "hish," "whish," (or with greater phonetic accuracy, "h'sh.") When I was a boy I heard it used by ox-driers, (not ploughmen), in the terms, *whoa*, *whish*, and *back*, *whish*, to make the cattle back, and the hint was often strengthened by raps on their noses with the whip-stock, I have not thought of the word for about forty-four years.

PRIGGLES.

46-98. There was an article in the *Century* (Scribner's) within two years on the subject of this query. A glance at the index should give volume and page.

H. H. W.

48-112. I have a genuine silver pocket letter-scale, make by John Sheldon, up to three (3) oz., and marked five (5) cents for the half oz. I would like to know the date, or approximately.

H. H. W.

3-Ed. As a literary note will you allow a word on *nom de plume*. It is used by as good authority as the *London Athæneum*, but I have never been able to find such a French phrase. *Nom de guerre*, *nom supposé*, and *pseudonyme* are used for a public writer's assumed name. If this is correct, would it not be incorrect to use "pen-man" intending it as a translation of *nom de plume*?

H. H. W.

14-40. It is said in Appleton's *Annual Cyclopædia* 1862 page 678, that the term used by General Butler originated with Captain G. Tallmadge of New York. [Re-published from page 56, where it was not numbered.]

EDITOR.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of it."—DICKENS.

36. It is said the "Life of Bishop Emery (New York, 1841), that his "first teacher was one Stattard of the true *abistelpya* and *ampersand* stamp of the days." The bishop's son and biographer thus explains these "cabalistic words:—" "In reciting the alphabet, the character &, at the close, was called *ampersand*. The other term, *abistelpya*, derived its name from the custom in spelling words of which the letter *a* constituted a syllable. Thus, if the word were *acorn*, it would be spelled as follows:—*a* by itself *a*, *c-a-r-n*, *acorn*. And this expression *a by itself a*, by a rapid enunciation, was corrupted into *a-bis-tle-pha*."

In England the name for the character & is pronounced "*and-pussy-and*," supposed by a writer in *English Notes and Queries*, Nov. 4, 1871, to be from its resemblance to a *pussy* or cat in a sitting posture. A more probable etymology of this (not yet obsolete) name is "*and-per-se-and*, or *and-by-itself-and*. Other English writers say they were taught to call it *ampesand*, *ampuzziam*, and *ampersand*. The character designating the often used *and* was undoubtedly called *and-by-itself-and*, as it is well known that letters forming syllables or words by themselves were followed by *per se* as "*a-per-se*," or *a-by-itself*, *a*. EDITOR.

37. *Supplemental Notes*.—Prof. H. C. Bolton of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., calls attention to an oversight of the editor p. 3, viz.: in the last edition of the American Cyclopædia the word "New" is omitted.

W. I. Brenizer of Wadsworth, Ohio, refers to a statement in a note on page 9, that Sarah C. Bagley of Lowell, Mass., was the first lady telegraphic operator, in 1846, by a quotation from "Our First Century," page 350, that Miss Annie Ellsworth sent the first message over the telegraphic wire in 1844. He says: "Now which of these ladies should be called the first operator?"

The first message "What Hath God Wrought," was *dictated*, not *transmitted* by Miss Ellsworth. She was in no sense a telegraphic operator. A good account of the circumstances of this first message may be found in "Memorial Tributes to S. F. B. Morse," published by order of Congress in 1875. Prof. Morse himself was the operator who transmitted the first message. EDITOR.

38. I sigh in silence to think that the sciences are being pruned by a scythe; even *psychology* and *psiology* are being classified by a *synopsis* though not expounded in *cipher*. CYRUS.

39

Dear Sir :—If you desire for your magazine the singular honor of a “first record” of a great American discovery, your insertion of these two rules of mine, will accomplish it:

RULE 1—Convert any given circle-diameter by ratio Nine to Eight (9 to 8), and you have the exact square root of the circle-area.

RULE 2—Multiply any given circle-diameter by the mixed number Three and Thirteen Eighty-Ones ($3\frac{13}{81}$), and you have the circumference, half of which, multiplied by radius, gives the area.

These two rules afford a mutual test.

Yours truly,

Brooklyn, L. I., Sept. 12, 1882.

THEO. FABER.

If the diameter of a circle is one, a circumscribed polygon of 24 sides will have its perimeter less than $3\frac{13}{81}$, and the circumference of the circle must be less than the perimeter of the polygon. We fail to see the truth of the “discovery.”

EDITOR.

40. *Massachusetts*. — Some one pronounces the following on the “Old Bay State.” Who will give a similar list on any other State?

Massachusetts established the first school in the United States, the first academy, and the first college; set up the first newspaper; planted the first apple-tree; caught the first whale; coined the first money; hoisted the first national flag; made the first canal, and the first railroad; invented the first mouse-trap, and washing-machine; sent the first ship to discover the islands and continents of the South Sea; produced the first philosopher in America, made the first pie; fired the first gun in the Revolution; gave John Bull his first beating; was first to sign the Declaration of Independence; and furnished the first Vice-President of the United States.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

41. It may be proper to state that the Arundelian Marbles, presented to Oxford in 1627, by Lord Arundel, consisted of 37 statues, 128 busts, and 250 inscriptions. The characters are all Greek, and were translated by Selden 1628, and by Prideaux 1676. (See Parson's Treatise, 1780.)

JNO. H. EDWARDS, New York city.

42. Englishmen credit Lord Burleigh with having published the first English newspaper. If so, the English press owes its origin to the year 1588. *The Weekly News* of 1622 is the earliest English newspaper above suspicion. This was the production of Nathaniel Butler. *The Intelligencer*, the first newspaper worthy of being called so, appeared in 1663. (From *English Journalism*, by Charles Peabody.) H. H. W.

43. The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly*, Easton, Penn., offered 12 valuable rewards, one of \$20 in gold, in their November number to the person telling them which verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Version) contains the greatest number of words by Nov. 10th. We will publish the result and reference when announced.

44. The *Journal of Education* (Boston) gives the analysis of the different sounds of the language, made by Mr. Julius A. Willard of Chicago, as follows: *n*, 488; *l*, 465; *r*, 438; *s*, 314; *d*, 314; *l*, 277; *k*, 189; *m*, 180; *f*, 125; *z*, 164; *the*, 180; *p*, 127; *v*, 141; *h*, 107; *b*, 110; *ga*, 72; *eng*, 49; *esh*, 47; *eth*, 46; *j*, 30; *che*, 20; *y*, (as a consonant), 6; *ezh*, 3. Of vowels: *it*, 528; *ut*, 307; *et*, 272; *e*, 235; *at*, 224; *oo*, as in tool (including *w* as the same sound), 175; *a* (ale), 161; *i*, 156; *ot*, 150; *o*, 119; *aw*, 97; *ow*, 49; *oo* (good), 47; *ew*, 45; *a*, (in care), 36; *ah*, 35; *u* (in use), 20; *oi*, 8. S. C. G.

45. The following names are somewhat remarkable in certain respects, as we will notice:

EMMANUEL SWEDENBORG—(18 letters)—Philosopher and Seer, born 1689, died 1772; age 83.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBO—(18 letters)—Adventurer and Discoverer, born 1436, died 1506; age 70.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE—18 letters)—General and Emperor, born 1769, died 1821; age 52.

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE—(18 letters)—Poet and Dramatist, born 1564, died 1616; age 52.

These four distinguished persons each bore a single prænomen, which, with their surname makes each 18 letters. The two latter died at the same age. The dates of birth of the former two are given differently by biographers. Each left a name. HERMES.

The publishers regret to say that the solution, by Prof. N. Fitz of 14-39 is again delayed for want of the proper type, which will be procured before the next number we trust.

Notes—First to do in Physics will be continued in December number.

An article on "National Monument to the Forefathers" by J. Q. A., is necessarily laid over to a future number.

49-125 is answered by H. H. W., Boston, Mass. 44-33 is remarked upon by Jno. H. Edwards, New York city. 13-36 is answered by Wm. Hoover. 27-91 is answered by E. C. Branson, Raleigh, N. C., the same as by T. F. G., on page 52. Mrs. J. B. M., North Dunbarton, N. H., will see the whole poem in due time. 11-3. SENEX says Alaska.

In Query 26-80, is a misprint. The term substituted was *quotity*. 46-95 should be the number for 43-95, on page 53.

This No. of N. Q. & A. has been delayed by circumstances beyond our control. We desire to be on time, but cannot always. We shall publish ten or more numbers in each year. PUBLISHERS.

QUERIES.

*"Multa rogare; rogata tenere; retenta docere;
Hæc tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."*

128. [] How far can a person see in every direction, standing on the summit of a mountain five miles high? Solution required.
C. C. DAVIDSON, New Lisbon, O.

129. [] Tartaric acid, will, it is said, preserve green corn in the can. What is the chemical reaction? C. C. DAVIDSON.

130. [] There is a belief, or superstition, or notion of some kind, that it is more conducive to health to sleep with our heads to the north or west, rather than to the south or east. I have found many beds within a few years set at angles with the room in order that the head may be to the northwest. Is there anything in nature, philosophy, common sense, or the laws of electricity justifying such an opinion?
A. R. BROWN, East Kingston, N. H.

131. [] In laying out for the foundation of a building, stakes are driven and boards nailed horizontally across and leveled nearly in the form of a right-angled triangle at each corner, commonly called *Barters*; from these lines are drawn by which to lay the stones or brick. Why are they called *Barters*, and what is the rule for getting the lines drawn at right angles?
Q., Manchester, N. H.

132. [] Who was Daniel Gookin, mentioned in Query, 10-1 and was he an ancestor of the late Judge Daniel Gookin of Chicago, Ill.?
JUMBO, Boonville, N. Y.

133. [] If a cubic inch of water is confined in a vessel of one cubic inch capacity, and of strength sufficient to withstand a pressure of 22,500 atmospheres, will it be possible for the water to produce steam sufficient to burst the vessel if it is heated to the temperature required to melt iron?
ENGINEER.

134. [] Matthew Arnold is quoted by M. J. Savage, in "Morals of Evolution," as saying: "Conduct is one-fourth of life." Where does Arnold say this, and how are we to understand him?
HERMES.

135. [] (26-82.) "Gymnops" is an instance of a technical word, found in English dictionaries, having four letters of our alphabet in their order.
H. F. F., Evanston, Ill.

In what Dictionaries?

EDITOR.

136. [] What was the *name* of the titled Englishman who designed the "REVERSE" of the Great Seal of the United States?

T. S., Cleveland, O.

137. [] "I expect to pass through this world but once. Any good thing, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I can show to any fellow human being, let me do it *now*; let me not defer nor neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again." Who was the author of this?

J. L. A., Boston, Mass.

138. [] Was George Washington ever in England?

C. L., Cleveland, O.

139. [] Two men bought a tub of butter, to be divided equally between them. The top diameter was 12 inches, the bottom 10 inches, and the depth 15 inches. If divided into equal parts horizontally how thick would each half be? EDWARD, Mauchester, N. H.

140. [] Whence comes the phrases, "A looker-on in Vienna," and "A dweller within the temple," often used as *nom de plumes*.

SIGMA.

141. [] Explain "Dead Weight," which is avoided by diminishing *wide* to *narrow* gauge railroads. L. I. B., Cleveland, O.

142. [] On page 580 of Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions in Philosophy and Literature, New York, 1853," he says in reference to the Fifth Theory of Casualty: "We are, therefore, entitled to apply 'Occam's Razor' to this theory of casualty" What is Occam's Razor?

HERMES.

143. [] Webster's Dictionary says under Thrasonical, [Lat. *Thrasouianus*, from *Thraso*, a braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuch*.] What is Terence's *Eunuch*, a book, play, or poem? SIGMA.

144. [] *a.* Explain the *Probability Curve* spoken of in mathematical works. *b.* Explain the mathematical *Circle of Necessity* quoted in Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled."

HERMES.

145. [] I have seen the statement that some teachers could not agree whether it was proper to say, "my wages are high, or my wages is high." They referred it to an Irish laborer to know what he would say. "Bo'heration on your nonsense," says Pat, "you are both wrong, entirely, My wages is low." Was the laborer grammatically correct?

FANNIE.

146. [] Why is the "nine of diamonds" called the curse of Scotland?

COGITO.

147. [] What language, if any, is pronounced as it is spelled?
BURKE, Manchester, N. H.

148. [] "For these reasons the solemn judges of ancient Areopagus wisely condemned to death the boy thief of the golden crown of the temple of Minerva, for having known how to distinguish the leaves of the true laurel from the leaves of gold."—*Beatrice Cenci*, Book II, Chap. 4

Where is the authority for the above statement? WM. HOOVER.

149. [] On what occasion was "the good news," brought "from Ghent to Aix," as described by Browning? BOCWEARD.

150. [] Why are persons who bury the dead called *undertakers*?
J. M. TAYLOR, Milton, Oregon.

151. [] When and by whom were the functions of angles (sines, cos., &c.) first used? G. H. ALLEN, Manchester, N. H.

152. [] Where in King James's Bible of 1611, is the word "*its*" found, and when, where, and how did it get there?

J. M. HOTTEL, Woodstock, Va.

153. [] The 4th of March fell on Sunday. The same has happened in the following years: 1753, 1781, 1821, 1849, 1877; and the same will hereafter occur as follows: 1917, 1945, 1973, 2001, 2029, 2057, 2085, 2125, 2153. — Redpath's *Popular History U. S.*, page 634. Is this an accurate statement?
WILLIAM HOOVER.

154. [] Can you tell me how Cumberland, Maryland, received its name?
M. J. I. T., Ottawa, Canada.

155. [] In Mechanics the measure of a force is $M \frac{d^2s}{dt^2}$ where M is the mass, s the space, and t the time. Why is the second differential coefficient sufficient for all forces?

DE VOLSON WOOD.

156. [] When, where, and under what circumstances, originated the custom of kissing the Pope's toe? C. W. HAWKS.

157. [] In clearing a piece of land covered with small pines, by burning, why does scrub oaks invariably spring up?

C. W. HAWKS, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

158. [] Why are Irish potatoes so called?

SHENANDOAH.

159. [] Who is the author of the oft-repeated expression, "And still they come." SHENANDOAH.

160. [] In what year was African slavery introduced into Virginia?
SHENANDOAH.

161. [] What is the allusion in this line from Sordells :
"Some Dularete, drunk with truths and wine?"
BOCWEARD.

162. [] A grocer at one straight cut took off the segment of a cheese which had one-fourth of the diameter, and weighed nine pounds; what was the weight of the whole cheese, the diameter being two feet?
GEO. W. FRY, Hamden, O.

163. [] If two strangers pass each other on the highway, and one looks back, he usually catches the other looking back also. Why is this?
G. W. FRY.

Possibly the feminine personal pronoun will be as appropriate as the masculine.
EDITOR.

164. [] A brook, in dry weather, sometimes runs during a part of the twenty-four hours, and ceases flowing during another part. This is noticed for several days in succession. The drought is prolonged and it ceases flowing at all for five days; then for twenty-four hours it runs. The drought continues and every vestige of water disappears from the bed of the stream. After six days the water begins to rise in the deep places in the bed of the brook. Twenty-four hours after it rains, the first since the phenomenon was noticed. What causes these alterations?
S. L. G.

165. [] I would like an explanation of the well in Brandon, Vt. While digging it several years ago they came to frozen ground down several feet. They went through it and struck an abundant supply of water at a depth of 25 or 30 feet; and, what is strange, this water freezes over the hottest days of summer. I have seen the well and know this to be the fact. It has attracted much attention, and much has been written about it, but I never have seen any satisfactory explanation why *this is thus*.
J. K. S., Malone, N. Y.

166. [] *a.* Is a differential a rate of variation? *b.* Is a rate of variation a finite quantity? *c.* Define a differential. *d.* Define a rate of variation. *e.* Is a differential an infinitely small increment? *f.* What are the marks by which a finite quantity (say a finite line), may be distinguished from one that is infinitely small? *g.* A differential coefficient is a limit. Is a differential, also, a limit?
J. N. LYLE, Fulton, Mo.

167. [] What were the "Corn Laws" of England, when passed, and what for?
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

168. [] Will some one please tell me name, publisher, date, and place of publication, of any "Common-Place Books" besides the following: Robert Southey's, 2 Vols., New York, Harpers, 1849; Henry T. Buckle's, 3 vols., London, Longmans & Green, 1872; Henry T. Buckle's, 3 Vols., Boston, Little & Brown, 1872; Henry J. Fox's, 1 Vol., New York, 1876. EPSILON, New Bedford, Mass.

I have George B. Cheever's "American Common-Place Book of Poetry," Boston, Carter & Hendee, 1832. S. C. GOULD.

169. [] I have an old account which I entered upon my *Index* some forty years ago, that Mrs. Mary Ayers of Ontario county, New York, presented the first petition in 1825 to any legislature praying for equal rights regarding holding property by married women. This petition of 18 yards in length was pigeon-holed and killed in committee. Is this strictly correct? J. J. H. EDWARDS, New York

170. [] In a current number of the *Canadian School Journal*, the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, G. B., is alluded to as the *Nestor of Canadian politicians*. Who and what was Nestor, and what is meant by the allusion? J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Ausonia, O.

Nestor was a Greek commander at the Siege of Troy, 1194-1184 B. C. He was noted for eloquence, wisdom, and valor, and Homer says he lived 300 years. EDITOR.

171. [] Are there more than three words in the English language ending in *cíon*, namely, *Suspi cion*, *coer cion*, and *s cion*? FRANKLIN,

172. [] We have a young fruit tree (apple) that is now, in the latter part of September, full of blossoms; what is the cause of this? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

173. [] Sir Thomas Browne, in *Religio Medici*, says: a *Batrachomyomachia* and hot skirmish there is betwixt S and T in Lucian. What was the hot skirmish between these two letters? SIGMA-TAU.

174. [] Observation indicates more slang words commencing with the letter S, than any other. Is it so? Examples are Sockdolager, Shipplaster, Skedaddle, Spondulics, Spreadeagleism, Soarheadism, Smirched, Splurged, Squelched, &c. ORTHO.

175. [] When and where was the first National Political Convention held? Will some reader of N. Q. and A. give some particulars. VOTER.

176. [] In "Trancendentalism" by Col. William B. Greene, Boston, 1871, page 7, it says: "Mr. A. Bronson Alcott (an accomplished adept in pantheistic theosophy) thinks the world would be what it ought to be were he only as holy as he should be; he also considers himself personally responsible for the obliquity of the earth's axis." Give an explanation how we are to understand Mr. Alcott.

S. C. GOULD.

177. [] Will some one give some information of the Convention known as the Barnburners of New York? VOTER.

178. [] Can N. Q. & A. explain to a mathematical layman why, as is popularly said, the top of a carriage wheel moves faster than the bottom; or, as he understands it, why, at the same time, a point in the rim of a rigid revolving wheel should move faster than any other point in that wheel similarly situated in respect to its center? It has been said that photographs of rapidly revolving wheels (on the ground) have shown the spokes more distinct at the bottom, thus proving (apparently) the above proposition.

H. W. H., Boston.

179. [] Can any reader of N. Q. & A. tell us who is the author of the quotation: "We call Friendship the love of the Dark Ages?" As best authority, we have the Hoyt & Ward Cyclopædia, which credits the sentence (page 243) to Madame de Stael, and M. M. Billou, in his "Treasury of Thought," (page 188) credits the quotation to Madame de Salm, the latter evidently a misprint. M. J. STERN.

180. [] Is the following true, taken from a newspaper?

Sir Bernard Burke, the well-known Irish herald, has frequently been asked: "What is the surname of the children of Queen Victoria?" He says: "I feel persuaded that the royal house of Saxe-Coburg has no surname. When the adoption of surnames became general, the ancestors of that illustrious race were kings and needed no other designation than the Christian name added to the royal title. The Plantagenets and the Tudors were in quite another case and the *sobriquet* of the former originated in their surname.

W. S. H.

181. [] The following quotation was said to be by Pierpont upon a church in Boston. I see it also mentioned of a Methodist church in Bristol, England. Was Pierpont the author, or is it of other origin?

W. S. H.

"There is a spirit above, and a spirit below;
A spirit of joy, and a spirit of woe;
The spirit above is the spirit divine;
But the spirit below is the spirit of wine."

182. [] In Webster's Dictionary every word under Q in all the vocabularies, (except Modern Geographical Names,) the letter Q is followed by a *u*. In Modern Geographical Names we find three words, namely, *Qaherah*, (syn. Cairo); *Qene*, (for Kenah); *Qoceyr*, (syn. Cosseir.) In J. P. Lesley's "Man's Origin and Destiny, Sketched from the Platform of the Sciences," Philadelphia, 1868, p. 346, he says "the primeval grand-master, Solomon, the Man of the Cell, called himself the *QELT*: from *QEL*, *ekklesia*, kirk, church. Are there other words than these, and does Q take the sound of K in such words?"

KAPPA.

183. Who is the author of the Latin quotation which N. Q. and A. places at the head of this department—Queries—"Multa, rogare, etc.?" I find the same words, with other five lines quoted on page 702 of Sir William Hamilton's "Discussions in Philosophy and Literature," commencing "Condita tabescit, vulgata scientia crescit."

Also, I want to know the author of the following line that Sir William Hamilton quotes on the title-page of this same valuable work: "Truth, like a torch, the more it's shook it shines." ORTHO.

184. [] What are the titles of the books that the following Arabian philosophers have written and come down to this time: Avicenna, Averroes, Avenzoar, Almanzor, Albumazar, and Alhazen. The first of these is referred to in answer to 11-12, on page 29 of N. Q. & A. The last one is known by his problem—Alhazen's problem. HEXAGON.

185. [] Sir Thomas Browne says that Didymus and Eustachius expounded the *emphatical word*—which is given as "ORCHOS"; what was the use of the word that it was deemed emphatical?

CYRUS.

186. [] On page 37, note 22, of N. Q. & A. the editor gives the origin of the name Penn Yan. Will he give the same of *Pennmar*, in Maryland; *Moark*, in Missouri; and also *Texarkana*? I have heard different accounts of the latter. BATLIMORE.

187. [] The author of the "Life of Philidor" was Prof. Allen. His full name is always printed, so far as I have observed, Prof. Gøerge Allen. Why written and printed with a diphthong, and does it change the usual pronunciation of the Christian name, and if so, how should *Gøerge* be pronounced? ORTHO.

EXPLANATION.

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

In 1856 there appeared an article in the *New York Illustrated News* under the caption "Curioso," on the above line quoted from Thomas Gray's *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. It was there stated that this line could be changed eleven times without destroying the sense nor the rhyme. "Hermes" took the eleven changes given and increased the number of changes to 56. The entire *Elegy* consisting of 39 stanzas was collected together from various editions of Gray's works and published in the *Mirror and Farmer*, Manchester, N. H., about the year 1862, or 1863, together with 9 stanzas appended, supplied by James Davis Knowles, which he deemed was necessary to the completion of the poem. This was the first time the publishers of N. Q. and A. ever saw it complete. "Hermes" in the next issue published the *Unique Poem*—transpositions. The two were clipped and placed in our scrap-book. The editor of N. Q. & A. being in Montreal attending the Scientific Association, at the time this magazine was making up for the press, the publishers needed one page to complete the number and opened the scrap-book at Gray's *Elegy*. The copy was hastily prepared for the compositor, and inadvertently the word *any* written for *first* in the offer for the 57th change. The edition of 2500 was nearly off before the error was discovered.

The first person to send in a change was Alvin T. Thoit, who will receive Vol. I. His changes are legitimate and as follows :

Plods the homeward ploughman his weary way.

Plods the homeward ploughman weary his way.

Weary plods the homeward ploughman his way.

Several other persons have sent in the same three changes. One person says 720 transpositions, by the rule of permutation, without changing the last word, which is true, but without the sense.

We purpose in a future number of our magazine to publish the entire *ELEGY*—48 stanzas—with the *Unique Poem*, probably as a *Supplement*, as many of our patrons want it in a complete form for preservation. There are usually only 32 of the stanzas published in our modern works.

PUBLISHERS, N. Q. & A.

We have heard with deep regret of the recent death of two of our most esteemed subscribers in Norfolk, Va., viz : REV. DR. N. A. OKE-SON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, and of HENRY P. WORCESTER, Esq., nephew of the late Dr. Joseph E. Worcester, the Lexicographer, and of Hon. Samuel T. Worcester of Nashua, N. H. Both of these estimable men and accomplished scholars have been suddenly removed in the midst of their active usefulness.

Announcements of Current Literature.

The publishers acknowledge the receipt of the following current literature to their table. The larger portion of it contains an announcement or a notice of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, for which we hereby return our kind thanks, and are reminded that "one good turn deserves another;" we therefore call the attention of our readers to the following pages, and we doubt not each can find in these serials such as will suit his literary taste. Other exchanges and receipts will be announced in future Nos. of N. Q. & A., and some of these will receive a more extended notice as they certainly deserve.

DIME SERIES OF QUESTION BOOKS—No. 1, Natural Philosophy with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 2, Literature with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 3, Physiology with Notes, Queries, &c.; No. 4, United States History and Civil Government. The subject matter of these "little books" is sufficient, if well memorized, to pass a favorable examination. The author is Albert P. Southwick, now Assistant Principal of the Norfolk (Va.) Collegiate Institute. Published by C. W. Bardean, Syracuse, N. Y., to whom all orders should be addressed.

THE SIDEREAL MESSENGER, conducted by Wm. W. Payne Director of Carleton College Observatory, Northfield, Minn. Published monthly, except for July and August, at \$2.00 per year, for ten numbers. This valuable serial was begun March, 1882, and should receive the support it merits. All communications should be addressed to the editor.

THE MATHEMATICAL VISITOR. Edited and published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of the London Mathematical Society. Issued semi-annually. Terms \$1.00 per year. Single numbers 50 cents. Back numbers supplied at the same rate. Address the editor, Erie, Pa.

THE MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE: A Journal of Elementary Mathematics. Edited and published by Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of the London Mathematical Society. Issued quarterly. Terms \$1.00 per year. Single numbers 30 cents. Address the editor, Erie, Pa.

THE ANALYST: A Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics. Edited and published by J. E. Hendricks, A. M. Issued semi-monthly at \$2.00 per year. Address the editor, Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SCHOOL VISITOR, devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, and Queries, and Examination Questions. Published monthly at \$1.00 per year by John S. Royer, Ansonia, Ohio.

WILFORD'S MICROCOSM: A Religio-Scientific Monthly devoted to Discoveries, Theories, and Investigations of Modern Science in their bearing upon the Religious Thought of the Age, with other matters of general interest. A. Wilford Hall, editor and proprietor. Published at \$1.00 per year by Hall & Co., 25 Park Row, New York.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, WITH THEIR SOLUTIONS, from the *Educational Times*, with many Papers and Solutions not published in that Journal. Edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A., Registrar of the General Medical Council. Published semi-annually at \$3.50 per year, bound, by C. F. Hodgson & Son, Gough Square, Fleet Street, London. Address orders to Artemas Martin, M. A., Member of London Mathematical Society, Erie, Pa.

THE NORMAL TEACHER AND EXAMINER; a Monthly Journal of Education, devoted to practical school work and free discussion of Educational topics. F. F. Prigg, Managing Editor. Published at \$1.00 per year by J. E. Sherrill, Danville, Ind.

ELEVATED RAILWAY JOURNAL; devoted chiefly to Elevated Railway Matters, and designed to prove interesting to every reader. Contains a department for Questions and Answers under the caption of "Signals." Published weekly at \$3.00 per year. Address Elevated Railway Journal, 71 Broadway, New York.

THE NAT BASKET, a large quarto publication illustrated. Devoted to discoveries in Light, Life, Colors, Figures, Numbers, Forces, Rituals, Scriptures, Races, Symbols, Names, Men, with Stories, Book Notices, and Glimpses of Mission Life. Mrs. Eleanor Mason, editress. Published at 90 Cheape Road, and printed at the Albion Press, Rangoon, British Burma.

THE PRINTER'S CIRCULAR; Stationers and Publishers' Gazette. devoted to Printers, Publishers, Stationers, Lithographers, Book-binders, Paper-makers, and kindred industries. R. S. Menimin, editor and publisher. Price \$1.00 per year; 515, 517, & 519 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE PLATONIST, devoted chiefly to the dissemination of the Platonic Philosophy in all its phases. Published quarterly at \$5.00 per year by Thomas M. Johnson, Osceola, St. Clair Co., Mo.

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MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

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CHRISTMAS, NEW YEAR'S.

PUBLISHERS' REMARKS.

We are gratified at the reception given to NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS thus far. We return our kind thanks to those who have helped introduce it to those interested in such a publication. Especially do we thank Miss Frances R. Scott, Charleston, S. C., for the list of subscribers received from her. We have sent sample numbers to all who have requested them, and to many without requests. We shall be glad to respond to 500 more requests. We have published thus far 19,500 copies of this magazine, and we desire to call the attention of those who *advertise* to this fact. This magazine goes into every State of the Union, the Territories, Canada, England, India, and British Burma.

Some of our subscribers have requested us to send their Nos. to them *uncut* and *untrimmed*, reserving that luxury for themselves. To all those who desire their copies sent in that condition, we will say, make your wishes known by a postal addressed to us. Any subscriber failing to receive his copy in the month of its date should notify us. We are human, and subject to error in superscriptions. When Utopia is realized, and only one city, one town, and one post office has a separate name, we shall be happy. By some unaccountable hap, *five* out of the six New England States possess a *Manchester*; Little Rhody has found names enough without one. Address all our mail matter to *Manchester, N. H.*

Double Number for the Holidays.

We have thought it advisable to issue a Double Number as appropriate to the season, — *Christmas* and *New-Year's*, — which is sent out to our subscriber December 20th. We will also remark here in passing that a number of our subscribers have requested double numbers, or thirty-two pages monthly; to all such we will say that we shall be glad to publish such a magazine as soon as we feel warranted in incurring additional expense. Several are anxious to complete the present volume of 480 pages during the coming year, 1883. This would require 32 pages for ten of the months. The question arises, Are our subscribers prepared for an increase in the subscription price? We shall be pleased to hear the views of any and will consider the subject, and report.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers.

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N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - - NORFOLK, VA.
S. C. & L. M. GOULD, PUBLISHERS, - MANCHESTER, N. H.

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[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of it."—DICKENS.

47.

First-to-do in Physics. Euclid the geometer, born at Alexandria 300 B. C., first found that rays of light are straight lines.

Archimedes, born at Syracuse 287 B. C., discovered the principle of the lever, and of specific gravity.

Alhazen, an Arabian, about 1000 A. D., first taught the present theory of vision, and explained why we see but *one* picture of an object with *two* eyes. He also discovered the refraction of light, and explained the magnifying effect of convex lenses.

Flavio Gioja of Naples was the first European to make a mariner's compass, about the year 1300 A. D. It is said that the magnetic needle was known in Sweden in the time of King Jarl Birger, 1250 A. D., and used by Marco Polo in 1260. The Chinese are said to have used it more than a thousand years before the Christian Era.

A German monk named Schwartz first made gunpowder about the year 1320. Roger Bacon of England made and described it soon after. It was used in battle at Cressy, August 26th, 1346.

Leonardo de Vinci first constructed locks for canals, in the latter part of the 15th century.

The Camera Obscura, now extensively used by photographers, was first made by Baptiste Porta, a boy fifteen years of age. He published an account of his invention in "*Magia Naturalis*," 1560.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin in 1752 was the first man to draw the lightning from the sky, carry it home in a bottle, prove its identity with frictional electricity, and to invent lightning conductors for protection of ships and houses.

In 1774 Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal of England, was the first man to weigh the earth. The weight is estimated in *Encyclopædia Britannica* (9th ed.) Vol. II, page 793, to be 6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons.

Dr. Thomas Young of England was the first to discover and explain the Interference of Sight, and to explain the colors of a soap-bubble, in 1801.

Malus of France first found out the polarization of light by reflection, in 1808.

Sir John Herschel first found heat rays below the red of the solar spectrum, and Ritter first found chemical rays above the violet, about the year 1801. On the latter depend the wonders of photography.

Dark lines were first seen in the spectrum in 1802 by Dr. Wollaston, and by Fraunhofer in 1814.

The dark lines of the spectrum were first explained by Kirchhoff and Bunsen in 1861, and hence the spectrum analysis of the sun and stars.

Prof. Oersted of Copenhagen was the first, in 1819, to see the deflection of the magnetic needle by a current of electricity passing near it.

Ampere of France was the first to make soft iron magnetic by passing an electric current round it, and thus he made the first electro-magnet.

Michael Faraday was the first to produce an electric current by means of a magnet.

Prof. Seebeck was the first to experiment on the electric current produced by heating two dissimilar metals at their point of contact, and thus was the discoverer of thermo-electricity.

Jacob Perkins—1766–1849—was the first to demonstrate that water is slightly compressible, and he was also the first to liquefy atmospheric air, about sixty years ago. By a pressure of 1200 atmospheres he reduced air to the state of limpid liquid. His experiments and results may be found in “*Abstracts of papers in Philosophical Transactions*” (American) Vol. II, page 290, as quoted in Johnson’s *Moffat’s Philosophy*, page 181. In the more recent experiments of Pictet, and Cailletet the result was obtained by greater cold and less pressure.

Thales, about 600 years B. C., first called attention to the attractive power of rubbed amber for light substances, and thus is considered the first experimenter in electricity.

Dr. Gilbert of England, about 1600 A. D., first found that many substances besides amber had attractive influences when rubbed and hence he is called the founder of the science of electricity.

Otto Guericke of Magdeburg, made the first electrical machine about the year 1647.

Galileo first found the principle of the pendulum and of falling bodies about the year 1590. He was the first to make a telescope for astronomical purposes, and the first to see the moons of Jupiter. He first made a thermometer.

Torricello in 1643 was the first to make a barometer, and show the reason for the rise of water in the common pump.

The first thermometer by expansion of liquid, was made by Drebbel of Alcmæer in 1609.

The first to make an air-pump was Otto Guericke in 1654. The credit of this invention has been erroneously attributed to Robert Boyle who only made an improvement on Guericke's pump.

Robert Boyle of Ireland and Mariotte of France were the first, though independently, to discover the law of compressibility of gases. Hence it is sometimes called Mariotte's law, and sometimes Boyle's law.

Isaac Newton was the first to explain the laws of motion, experimentally established by Galileo; to calculate the specific gravity of the planets; to propose the present theory of the tides; to prove the spherical form of the earth; to explain fully the precession of the equinoxes; to show why Kepler's laws must be true; and the decomposition and dispersion of light.

Huyghens first explained the double refraction of light by Iceland spar as shown by the experiment of Bartholinus, in which *one* black spot appeared as *two*. This was the first of the wonderful revelations of polarized light.

In 1760 Dr. Black of Scotland was the first to make known the doctrine of latent heat, now believed to be the transference of sensible heat into potential molecular energy.

Madame Galvani of Bologna saw the first muscular contraction that led to investigations resulting in the science of Galvanic Electricity, and its innumerable applications to modern civilization. EDITOR.

48. Notes on Bibles. I. We re-publish the notes on Bibles (43-32) with corrections, and additional information. EDITOR.

The Latin Vulgate. Among the rare Bibles exhibited in London in 1877 was the Latin Vulgate, published at Mentz, in Germany, known as the *Mazarin Bible*, and also as *Gutenberg's*, and as the *forty-two line Bible*, because each full column contained forty-two lines. It is believed that this was the first book printed from movable metal types. Eighteen copies of this "first fruit of the press" are known to be in existence, some printed on vellum and some on paper. It was printed by the joint labor of Gutenberg, Faustus, and Schöffer, without date, but it must have been between 1450 and 1456.

The Bug Bible, 1551, in which Psalm xcvi, 3, was rendered "afraid of bugs by night" instead of the present reading "terror by night."

The Breeches Bible, Geneva 1560, so called because the word "breeches" was used for "aprons," in Genesis iii, 7. This was the English Family Bible during the reign of Queen Elizabeth and of James I, until the adoption of the present authorized version. A correspondent of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, E. M. B., of Worcester, Mass., writes, "A London edition, 1599, before me reads 'and they sewed figge-tree leaves together and made themselves breeches.'" "Making themselves breeches" out of fig-leaves" is a popular quotation we cannot verify.

The Placemakers' Bible, 1562, so called from the use of "placemakers" instead of "peacemakers" in Matthew v, 9. "Blessed are the peacemakers." Modern politicians seem to follow the edition of 1562.

The Treacle Bible, 1568, was named from the rendering of Jeremiah viii, 22. "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" instead of "balm."

The Rosin Bible, 1609, had "rosin" instead of "balm," in the text last cited, Jeremiah viii, 22. This was the Douay Version.

The He-and-She Bible, 1611, from renderings of Ruth iii, 15, one, that "He went into the city," and the other "She went into the city."

The Wicked Bible, 1631, named from the omission of "not" in the Seventh Commandment, Exodus xx, 14. For this the printer was fined £300.

The Thumb Bible, published at Aberdeen, 1670, was one inch square and one-half inch thick.

The Vinegar Bible, 1717, had "Vinegar" for "Vineyard" in head-line of the Parable in Luke xx.

The Printers' Bible is said to have had the word "printers" instead of "princes" in Psalm cxix, 161. "Princes have persecuted me without a cause."

The Murderers' Bible, 1801, had "murderers" for "murmurers" in 16th verse of Jude.

The Caxton Memorial Bible, 1877, was wholly printed and bound (100 copies) in twelve hours.

Wierix's Bible. The edition of this Bible contains a plate by John Wierix, representing the feast of Dives, with Lazarus at his door. In the rich man's banquetting room there is a dwarf playing with a monkey, to contribute to the merriment of the company, according to the custom among people of rank in the sixteenth century.

We copy the following from Bernard Quaritch's General Catalogue, 15 Piccadilly, London.

Biblia Sacra Latina, 2 vols., folio, the first dated edition of the Bible, in double columns, having 48 lines in each column, printed upon vellum, a magnificent copy, in old crimson morocco gilt, £1800. Colophon in red ink, beneath which (also in red) is the device of the double shield, 1462. Excessively rare; the noblest work of Fust and Schöffer's press. Although preceded by the thirty-six line and the forty-two line Bible, this has a certain superiority over them in possession of a colophon declaring the date and place of impression; while as those without any such indication, we are left to conjecture and inference with regard to their origin. Thus the present edition can never lose its claim to pre-eminent importance (whether from the standpoint of Biblical interest or of typographical archaeology) as being the first dated Bible which issued from the first printing-press in the World. The present (the Sunderland) copy is in every respect a most desirable one, being large, sound and perfect in every particular (size 16½ x 11½ inches). The numbers of the chapters, the headings of the books, and the small capitals are printed in blue and red, and the large initials are ornamented and painted in red, white, and blue."

At the Sunderland Library Sale some large prices were obtained. A Latin Bible, being the first printed with the date 1462, realized £1,600; a copy sold in 1870 brought £720. A fine Vinegar Bible in vellum brought £255 = \$1,275.

At the sale of rare books collected by the late George Brinley of Hartford, at Clinton Hall, New York, the total returns amounted to a little less than \$30,000. The most remarkable volumes of the sale were two copies of the Scriptures. One of these was Eliot's Indian Bible, of the first edition, printed at Cambridge, Mass., 1563, by order of the "United Colonies of New England." This sold for \$900. But that which excited the greatest interest and drew together an unusually large number of persons, was the wonderful Gutenberg Bible, the first book

ever printed from movable types. It is in two volumes of a little more than 300 pages each, and was printed in Latin, with the prologue of St. Jerome. The thick oak board covers, overlaid with stamped leather, and the ornamental brass corners, are still in good repair. This is the celebrated Mazarine Bible, published in 1450-53, only a few copies of which are in existence, taking its name from its discovery by DeBure in the Mazarine Library. Mr. Brintley's copy was purchased in London soon after it was found. It was the first copy ever sold in America, and brought \$8,000. The Perkins copy was sold in London, in 1873, for £2,690 (\$13,450), and another has been sold as high as \$17,000.—*Tribune*, Dec. 13, 1881.

There is a Bible in the possession of the University of Gottingen written on 5376 palm leaves, and a similar copy at Copenhagen.

There is a note in the *English Notes and Queries* for July 15th, 1872, page 40, of a New Testament in which the heading of Luke XXII was "Christ condemneth the poor widow," instead of "commendeth."

In the Bible at present issued by the British and Foreign Bible Society we find in Jeremiah XXXI, 15, "Rachel weeping for her children." In the Bible of the American Bible Society, it is "Rachel weeping for her children."

In 1804 a Bible was stolen from a church pew which suggested the idea of the formation of a Bible Society to enable persons wanting the book to get it honestly. (See "Union Bible Dictionary by American Sunday School Union, page 586.) This Bible was stolen from the pew of Deacon William Colgate, the famous soap manufacturer, and the pew was in the First Baptist Church, Gold Street, New York City. (See *New York Observer*, April 9, 1857, page 114.)

In the recent Revised New Testament, several verses of the authorized version have been omitted, among them, Matthew XXIII, 14; Mark IX, 44 and 46; and John's 1 Epistle V, 7. The whole number of changes in the English of the New Version is about 16,500, but the alterations due to manuscript authority are less than 1400.

49. *Notes for the Curious—Univocalic Verses.*

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

Wars haru all ranks, all arts, all crafts appall,
At Mars' harsh blast, arch, rampant, altars fall;
Ah! hard as adamant a braggart Czar
Arms vassal swarms, and fuis a fatal war;
Rampant at that bad call, a Vandal band
Harrass and harm and ransack Wallach-land.
A Tartar phalanx, Balkan's scarp hath past,
And Allah's standard falls, alas! at last.

THE FALL OF EVE.

Eve, Eden's Empress, needs defended be;
The Serpent greets her when she seeks the tree.
Serene, she sees the speckled tempter creep;
Gentle he seems, perverted schemer deep,
Yet, endless pretexts ever fresh prefers,
Perverts her senses, revels when she errs,
Sneers when she weeps, regrets, repents she fell,
Then, deep revenged, re-seeks the nether hell.

APPROACH OF NIGHT.

Idling, I sit in this wild twilight dim,
Whilst birds, in wild, swift vigils circling skim.
Light winds in sighing sing, till, rising bright,
Night's Virgin Pilgrim swims in vivid light.

GENERAL TRUTHS.

No monks do stoop to rob, or cog, or plot,
No fool so gross to bolt Scotch collops hot.
No cool monsoons blow soft on Oxford dons,
Orthodox, jog-trot, book-worm Solomons;
Bold Ostrogoths, of ghosts no horror show,
On London shop-fronts no hop blossoms grow.
To corks of gold no dodo looks for food.
On soft cloth footstools no old fox doth brood.

DESULTORY REMARKS.

Dull humdrum murmurs lall, but hubbub stuns,
Lucullus snuffs up musk, mundungus shuns.
Puss purrs, buds burst, bucks butt, luck turns up trumps,
But full cups, hurtful, spur up unjust thumps.

50. The following literary production — the preface of the work — was prepared and published by the author of the work and circulated among his literary friends: the work itself containing 2491 words ending in *tion*, has not yet been published.

A LITERARY PRODUCTION.

OR A COLLECTION OF WORDS WITH *t-i-o-n* FOR THEIR TERMINATION, PREFACED WITH THE FOLLOWING DEDICATION:

Having become an octogenarian, on the verge of superannuation and having a gentle admonition of my incapacitation for physical exertion, but in my early education having made the acquisition of a disposition averse to inaction, without the least ambition or aspiration for distinction, personal aggrandizement, or pecuniary remuneration, but for the sole purpose of having some mental occupation, and for my own satisfaction and gratification, I conceived the notion of the direction of my attention to the collection, classification, combination, connotation, and concentration of words in the English vocabulary with *t-i-o-n* for their termination.

With this explanation of my intention I commenced operation, with no conception of the vexation, and long and close application necessary for its completion; but possessing an innate obduracy against the prevention of, or the frustration in, any laudable vocation, I persevered in my investigation against strong opposition, frequent interruption, and with excessive fatigue, till I brought the subject in contemplation to a successful consummation.

Finding the enumeration of *t-i-o-n* as a termination far exceeding my anticipation, expectation, or calculation, I felt an inclination to submit for publication, even at the risk of my reputation, my singular and unique production, for the information, instruction, and edification of the rising generation.

After the formation of a determination in favor of its publication, it became a matter of necessity, in conformation to a prevailing custom in every new literary composition, to preface my publication, as an introduction with a dedication, to some distinguished friend or relation.

It then became a grave question to what distant or near relation I could make this donation, before consultation, and avoid the causation of disaffection, disapprobation, and perhaps reprobatation. After long cogitation, much consultation, and serious reflection, I could bring to my recollection and recognition, but one distant relation in all creation, who, in my estimation, would entertain a full appreciation of this demonstration of my affection.

Therefore, without further circumlocution, in consideration and commemoration of the frequent repetition, exclamation, vociferation, and apt application of *t-i-o-n* by my distant relation, L. B. C., in her daily conversation, when objects offensive come in contact with her degustation, olfactory, or other acute sensation, I can have no hesitation, and I feel under great obligation, and it affords me much satisfaction and gratification to honor her with the donation of this dedication of the following laborious compilation, trusting it will meet her entire approbation and highest commemoration. Hoping that a perusal of this production will engage her attention, afford her instruction, excite her animation, elicit her admiration, produce exhilaration, and occasionally a burst of cackination, I am as ever, without affectation, her sincere friend and affectionate relation.

HORACE CHASE.

NOTE.—The printing of the entire work, as suggested in this dedication, by reason of the great expense attending its publication, having been abandoned, I have deemed it sufficient to add the following synopsis, showing the number of words under each letter in the alphabet with *t-i-o-n* for their termination, as follows:

Number of words beginning with A, 249; B, 18; C, 310; D, 275; E, 211; F, 69; G, 31; H, 23; I, 370; J, 10; K, 00; L, 60; M, 97; N, 48; O, 66; P, 204; Q, 8; R, 196; S, 199; T, 69; U, 22; V, 65; Total, 2491. Of the whole number of words having *t-i-o-n* for their termination, the vowel *A* precedes the terminating syllable in 1847, wanting a mere fraction of three-fourths of the whole number. The vowel *A* precedes 1847; E, 17; I, 142; O, 12; U, 59; Total, 2077. It appears then as a fact, that of the whole number of words, 2491, terminating with *t-i-o-n*, in a great proportion of them, to wit, 2077, the terminating syllable is preceded by vowels; while the remaining words, 414, have consonants preceding the terminating syllable.

51. With the next No. we shall publish a *Condensed Index of Queries and Answers* so arranged that readers can refer from any answer to the query answered, and see at a glance on what pages other answers appear. They can also readily see where to find all published replies to any query, and what queries remain unanswered. This Index will be revised for each subsequent No. and will be an invaluable aid to correspondents and readers. It will accomplish the purpose of those who have requested the re-publication of the *question* everytime it is answered, without taking up the space such re-printing would require.

52. The familiar features of George Washington as seen on bank-notes, postal-stamps, steel engravings, lithographs, chromos, and even on cook-stoves, are copied from the portrait painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart. He painted from life the head which served as a model for all his other portraits of the "Father of his Country." The original study is in the possession of the Boston Athenæum.

In the remarkable fullness of the lower part of the face, closely resembling the features of Admiral Lord Hawke, in *Lodge's Portraits*, this picture of Washington differs from portraits painted in his early life, and from the famous Statue of Houdon in the Capitol at Richmond, Va., which was modeled from a plaster cast of the head taken by the sculptor in Philadelphia. It has been said and popularly believed that Gouverneur Morris so closely resembled Washington in person, that while in Paris, he stood to Houdon for a model. The truth is that Morris, who had a wooden leg, or rather a rough stick as a substitute for a leg, called on Houdon to see his work, and allowed a measurement to be taken of his symmetrical figure.

It is pretty certain that the Washington of the Revolution was quite unlike, in facial expression, the Washington depicted by Stuart, though Stuart's work was undoubtedly a good likeness at the time it was painted.

To explain this change of features, we need only to know that the president had an entire set of artificial teeth made in 1795. They were carved in ivory and secured by spiral springs by Mr. John Greenwood, the first American dentist. *Dentists* were not called *doctors* then. If the reader should visit Baltimore he may see the ivory teeth of Washington in the Museum of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and he will not wonder at the full lower face of Stuart's picture sketched with the teeth in position. If our *first* president who was "*first* in war, *first* in peace, and *first* in the hearts of his fellow-citizens," was not the *first* American to wear artificial teeth and patronize a dentist, he was among the first so to do.

Apropos of dentistry, and how *dentists* became *doctors*, we note the fact that the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, organized in 1839, was the first institution of the kind ever founded, and for many years was the only Dental College in the world. The first two graduates, in 1841, and the only two doctors in the world with the degree of D. D. S., were Robert Arthur (a brother of T. S. Arthur) and R. Covington Mackall, both of Maryland. In 1842 three more diplomas of D. D. S.

were granted—viz:—to J. B. Savier of Virginia, W. R. Scott, M. D., of North Carolina, and W. W. H. Thackston of Virginia. The next year, 1843, there were six graduates, and in 1844, six more, all from Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, except two from Pennsylvania. If Dr. R. Covington Mackall (1841) still lives (and his name is not in the last "Necrology" of the College) he is the oldest dental graduate in the world. Since the organization of the Baltimore Dental College, 1910 students have attended, and 1132 have graduated, including two ladies (1878) from Germany. It is a noteworthy fact nearly every Court Dentist in Europe is a graduate of the first dental college at Baltimore, Maryland.

EDITOR.

53. *A Queer Postal*.—Since the introduction into our service of that convenient little missive—the postal card—millions have been utilized in forwarding messages of all descriptions. The following is one of the most unique. It was written on a postal card by a distinguished clergyman and sent to his mother:

From sweet Isaiah's sacred song, ninth chapter and verse six,
First thirteen words please take, and then the following affix:
From Genesis, the thirty-fifth, verse seventeen, no more,
Then add verse twenty-six of Kings, book second, chapter four;
The last two verses, chapter first, first book of Samuel,
And you will learn, what on that day, your loving son befell

Get your Bible and read the story just as it was intended to be read.

J. Q. A., Natick, R. I.

54. (78-176.) Will Mr. Gould make sure that Col. Greene rendered A. B. Alcott's language correctly? I opine that Mr. Alcott said "man" and not "I," meaning himself. Unfortunately, Mr. Alcott is very ill, and cannot now speak for himself in the matter, and it is uncertain who may speak for him.

A. WILDER.

The quotation is correctly given on page 78, N. Q. & A., as found in Col. Greene's "Transcendentalism," page 7, 1871, which is the fourth edition. I find it given the same by Mr. Greene in the first edition 1849, published at West Brookfield, Mass. Mr. Greene wrote me in 1876, that he once interviewed Mr. Alcott as to the meaning of the expression, but elicited nothing satisfactory as to its interpretation. Hence the query as to its application. Dr. Wilder's opinion that Mr. Alcott used the word "man" and not "I" meaning himself, we think is better.

S. C. GOULD.

55. The prize of \$20 offered in *Rutledge's Monthly* for November, for the verse in the New Testament containing the largest number of words, brought a correct answer from quite a large number from which 20 names were selected and \$1 forwarded to each, Nov. 15. The verse is Revelation xx, 4, and contains 68 words.

PUBLISHERS.

56. *No. 1—The Colonial Governors of Georgia.*

FURNISHED BY PROF. W. S. BOGART OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

- I. *James Oglethorpe*, civil and military Governor under the Trustees from July 15, 1732, to June 9, 1752, when the Trustees resigned their charter.
- II. *William Stephens*, President of Council and Acting Governor in absence of Oglethorpe, July 11, 1743, to April 8, 1751.
- III. *Henry Parker*, President of Council and Acting Governor from April 8, 1751, to Oct. 1, 1754.
- IV. *John Reynolds*, Governor under the Crown from Oct. 1754, to Feb. 15, 1757.
- V. *Henry Ellis*, Governor from Feb. 15, 1757, to Oct. 31, 1760.
- VI. *Sir James Wright*, Governor from Oct. 31, 1760, to July 11, 1782.
- VII. *James Habersham*, President of Council and Acting Governor, in absence of Wright, from July 2, 1771, to Feb. 11, 1773.
- VIII. *William Ewen*, President of Council of Safety, under American Government, from June 22, 1775, to Jan. 20, 1776.
- IX. *Archibald Bullock*, President of Council and Commander in Chief, from Jan. 20, 1776, to Feb. 22, 1777.
- X. *Button Gwinnett*, succeeded to the same office till May 8, 1777.
- XI. *John Adam Trutten*, (Trueitlen ? Ed.), first Governor under the new Constitution, from May 8, 1777, to Jan. 9, 1777.
- XII. *John Houstoun*, Governor from Jan. 8, 1777 to Dec. 29, 1778.
- XIII. *John Weare*, President of Executive Council from Dec. 29, 1778, to Nov. 4, 1779.
- XIV. *George Walton*, Governor from Nov. 4, 1789, to Jan. 7, 1780.
- XV. *Richard Howley*, Governor from Jan. 7, 1780, to Jan. 7, 1781.
- XVI. *Stephen Heard*, President of Executive Council from Jan. 7, 1781, to Aug. 15, 1781.
- XVII. *Nathan Brownson*, Governor from Aug 15, 1781, to Jan. 8, 1782.
- XVIII. *John Martin*, Governor from Jan. 8, 1782, to Jan. 9, 1783.

The names and dates given above are from the *Georgia Historical Society's Collections*, Vol. I, page 306, as copied by Prof. W. S. Bogart. The apparent discrepancies from 1775 to 1782 are thus explained: Sir James Wright was the last Royal Governor of Georgia, and when he left the colony in 1775, William Ewen, President of the Citizens' Council of Safety acted as governor. In 1776, when the British attacked Savannah, the legislature adjourned to Augusta. Sir James Wright returned, and after the fall of Savannah, in 1779, re-established British rule in the State. In the meantime a new Constitution had been adopted (in 1777), and the governors named were duly chosen by the people or their representatives. With the evacuation of Georgia by the British Governor, Wright's nominal and real authority ended.

We mention an incident in the term of Gov. Walton. A resolution censuring him was passed, and the attorney-general was ordered to prosecute him; but the day preceding the passage of the resolutions, the legislature elected Walton chief-justice of Georgia. Thus he became president of the only tribunal competent to try him. We find this incident in Loring's Field Book of the Revolution. ERROR.

57. *Antonio Evangelisti*, an Italian poet and scholar, for thirty years professor of *belles-lettres* in Padua, made a Latin version of Gray's Elegy under the name "Elegia in Rusticum Sepulchretum." He was born in 1742 and died in 1805. (See his name in Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas.)

58. *Virginia Graduates of Harvard College.* R. A. Brock, Esq., of the Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va., recognizing the extensive circulation of N. Q. & A. among scholars and wide-awake people generally, has requested the insertion of the following letter from Hon Samnel A. Green, M. D., Mayor of Boston, Mass. :

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Boston, November 18, 1882. }

My Dear Mr. Brock :—In the year 1813, William Fitzhugh Carter, of Charles City county, Va., graduated at Harvard College, and doubtless he is now dead. If so, I should like to find out the date of his death. Again : Thomas Nelson Pierce, of Norfolk, graduated at the Law School in 1836, and Aquilla Bolton Caldwell, of Wheeling, in 1837, and I should like to learn their present whereabouts. Can you help me in the matter? Yours very truly,

SAMUEL A. GREEN.

Any information as requested, sent to Mr. Brock or to the mayor of Boston, will be duly appreciated.

EDITOR.

59. *Biographical and Necrological.* As the subscription list of N. Q. & A. contains hundreds of names of scholars, and practical and professional men of note, of whom many are known to each other personally or by reputation, and as they, like other men, are mortal, we propose to publish brief obituary notices of such as from time to time, may fall before the "sickle keen" of the "Reaper whose name is Death."

If surviving friends of any deceased subscribers of N. Q. & A. will send to the *editor* the name, age, date of death, and a brief sketch of his life, we will give it a place in our necrological list, as a tribute to his memory, and for the information of survivors. We have been reminded of the propriety of the notice as suggested above, by the intelligence of the death of the Hon. SAMUEL T. WORCESTER, formerly Member of Congress from Ohio, a judge honored and esteemed, and a writer of note, especially on historical subjects. His last considerable work was a "History of Hollis, N. H.," his native town, which is a model of its kind. He died at his home in Nashua, N. H., at the age of 78 years, on the 6th of December, 1882. Just as the planet Venus left the solar disc, a good man passed from scenes terrestrial. He was a brother of the late Joseph E. Worcester, LL. D., the lexicographer.

EDITOR.

60. In the next and subsequent Nos. of N. Q. & A. suitable space will be allotted to "*Our Book Table*" in which books, pamphlets, magazines, etc., sent to the *Editor* of this magazine, *Norfolk, Va.*, will be noticed, and, when considered worthy, will be commended to the favorable consideration of our readers. We particularly request such works as our intelligent and curious subscribers will desire to know about and possess.

61. *Curious Titles and Quaintness of Books—*

These titles were common in the time of Charles I, and Cromwell. We select the following as samples :

In 1626 a pamphlet was published in London, entitled "A most delectable, sweet perfumed nosegay, for God's saints to smell at." About the year 1646, there was published a work entitled "A pair of bellows to blow off the dust cast upon John Frey;" and another called "The Snuffers of Divine Love." Cromwell's time was particularly famous for title pages. The author of a work on charity entitles his book, "Hooks and Eyes for Believers' Breeches;" and another, who professed a wish to exalt poor human nature, calls his labors, "High healed shoes for Dwarfs in Holiness;" and another, "Crumbs of Comfort for the Chickens of the Covenant." A Quaker, whose outward man the powers thought proper to imprison, published "A Sigh of Sorrow for the Sinners of Zion, breathed out of a hole in the Wall of an Earthen Vessel, known among men by the name of Samuel Fish." About the same time there was also published "The Spiritual Mustard Pot, to make the soul sneeze with Devotion." "Salvation's Vantage Ground!" or a Louping Stand for Heavenly Believers;" Another, "A shot aimed at the Devil's Head Quarters, through the Tube of the Cannon of the Covenant." This is an author who speaks plain language, which the most illiterate reprobate cannot fail to understand. Another, "A Reaping Hook well tempered for the stubborn Ears of the coming Crop, or Biscuits baked in the oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit, and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation." To another we have the following copious description,—"Seven Sobs of a Sorrowful Soul for Sin, or the Seven Penitential Psalms of the Princely Prophet David, whereunto are also annexed William Humma's handful of Honey-suckles, and Livers Godly and pitty Ditties now newly augmented."

62. The following productions are being collected for a purpose. The collector desires information of others, and the names of the authors of those below not given.

HERMES.

Black Valley R.R. Ride, by <i>J. N. Tarbox, D. D.</i> ,	Mary Butler's Ride, by <i>Benjamin F. Taylor</i> ,
Charlotte Cushman's Ride, by <i>Annie A. Preston</i> ,	Parson Allen's Ride, by <i>Wallace Bruce</i> ,
Collins Graves's Ride, by <i>John Boyle O'Reilly</i> ,	Paul Revere's Ride, by <i>H. W. Longfellow</i> ,
Erl King's Ride, by <i>Wilhelm von Goethe</i> ,	Ride to Aix, by <i>Robert Browning</i> ,
Ishabod Crane's Ride, by <i>Washington Irving</i> ,	Sheridan's Ride, by <i>Thomas B. Read</i> ,
John Gulpin's Ride, by <i>William Cowper</i> ,	Skipper Ireson's Ride, by <i>John G. Whittier</i> ,
John Sullivan's March, by <i>A. L. Childs</i> ,	Tam O'Shanter's Ride, by <i>Robert Burns</i> ,
King of Denmark's Ride, by <i>Charlotte E. Norton</i> ,	The Radical Ride, by <i>A. Jay Walker</i> ,
Kit Carson's Ride, by <i>Joaquin Miller</i> ,	Warren's Ride, by <i>E. H. Weston</i> ,
Lady Godiva's Ride, by <i>Alfred Tennyson</i> ,	Young Lochinvar's Ride, by <i>Walter Scott</i> ,
Don Quixote's Parole,	Ride of the Light Brigade,
Grayson McArthur's Ride,	Ride of Commandatore,
Israel Putnam's Ride,	The Ride for Life, September 6, 1881.
Mazeppa's Circus Feat,	Turpin's Ride,
News from Flodden Field,	Wilhelm's Ride with Lenore.
Pythias's Homeward Race,	

63. The *New York Weekly Tribune* says: "The first book printed on this hemisphere was a translation into Castalian from the Latin, entitled *Escala Espiritual Para Llegar al Cielo*. The printer and translator was Juan Pablos, and the work was done sometime between 1538 and 1540. No copy of the book exists."

H. H. WHEELER.

64. "Poets of Connecticut, with Biographies, edited by C. W. Everett, Hartford, 1844," "The Rhode Island Book," and "The New York Book" are examples of literature compiled by States. What other States, if any, have similar compiled volumes?

J. Q. A.

We add to these "The New Hampshire Book," published at Nash-ville (now Nashua), N. H., 1844; "Gems for You," edited by F. A. Moore, Manchester, N. H., 1852. The contents of these two works are entirely by New Hampshire authors.

S. C. GOULD.

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard.

BY THOMAS GRAY. (1716-1771.)

I

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd wind slowly over the lea;
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me.

II

Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the air a solemn stillness holds;
Save where the beetle wheels his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull the distant folds;

III

Save that, from yonder ivy-mantled tower,
The moping owl does to the moon complain
Of such as, wandering near her secret bower,
Molest her ancient solitary reign.

IV

Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering
heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

V

The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow, twittering from the straw-built
shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

VI

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife ply her evening care;
Nor children run to lisp their sire's return,
Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share.

VII

Oft did the harvest to their sickle yield;
Their furrow oft the stubborn glebe has broke;
How jocund did they drive their team afield!
How bow'd the wood beneath their sturdy stroke.

VIII

Let not Ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destiny obscure;
Nor Grandeur hear, with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor.

IX

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike, the inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

X

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the fault,
If memory o'er their tomb no trophies raise,
Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted
vault,
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.

XI

Can storied urn, or animated bust,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can Honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or Flattery sooth the dull, cold ear of death?

XII

Perhaps in this neglected spot, is laid
Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fires;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstacy the living lyre.

XIII

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill Penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of the soul.

XIV

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

XV

[Some lovely fair, whose unaffected charms
Shone with attraction to herself unknown;
Whose beauty might have blessed a monarch's
arms,
Whose virtue cast a lustre on a throne.

XVI

That humble beauty, warmed an honest heart,
And cheered the labors of a faithful spouse;
That virtue formed for every decent part,
The healthful offspring that adorned their house.]

XVII

Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest;
Some Cromwell, guiltless of his country's blood.

XVIII

The applause of listening senates to command,
The threats of pain and ruin to despise,
To scatter plenty o'er a smiling land,
And read their history in a nation's eyes,

XIX

Their lot forbade; nor circumscribed alone
Their growing virtue, but their crimes confin'd;
Forbade to wade through slaughter to a throne,
And shut the gates of mercy on mankind;

XX

The struggling pangs of conscious Truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenuous Shame;
Or heap the shrine of Luxury and Pride,
With incense kindled at the Muse's flame.

XXI

The thoughtless world to majesty may bow,
Exalt the brave and idolize success;
But more to innocence their safety owe
That power or genius e'er conspired to bless.

XXII

Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;
In still, small accents whispering from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace.

XXIII

No more with reason and thyself at strife,
Give anxious cares and endless wishes room;
But through the cool sequestered vale of life,
Pursue the silent tenor of thy doom.

XXIV

Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learned to stray;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

XXV

Yet even these bones from insult to protect,
Some frail memorial, still erected high,
With uncouth rhymes and shapeless sculpture
decked,
Implores the passing tribute of a sigh.

XXVI

Their names, their years, spelled by the unlettered
muse,
The place of fame and elegy supply;
And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustic moralist to die.

XXVII

For who, to dumb forgetfulness a prey,
This pleasing, anxious being e'er resigned,
Left the warm precincts of the cheerful day,
Nor cast one longing, lingering look behind?

XXVIII

On some fond breast the parting soul relies:
Some pious drops the closing eye requires:
Even from the tomb the voice of nature cries,
Even in our ashes live their wonted fires.

XXIX

For thee, who mindful of the unhonored dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate,
If chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
Some kindred spirit shall inquire thy fate,

XXX

Haply, some hoary-headed swain may say,
"Oft have we seen him at the peep of dawn,
Brushing with hasty steps the dews away,
To meet the sun upon the upland lawn."

XXXI

"Him have we seen the greenwood-side along,
While o'er the heath, we hid, our labor done;
What time the wood-lark piped her farewell song,
With wistful eyes pursue the setting sun."

XXXII

"There, at the foot of yonder nodding beech,
That wreathes its old, fantastic roots so high,
His listless length at noontide would he stretch,
And pore upon the brook that babbles by."

XXXIII

"Hard by yon wood, now sullying, as in scorn,
Muttering his wayward fancies, he would rove,
Now drooping, woful wan, like one forlorn,
Or crazed with care, or crossed in hopeless love."

XXXIV

"One morn I missed him on the accustomed hill,
Along the heath, and near his favorite tree:
Another came, nor yet beside the rill
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood, was he."

XXXV

"The next, with dirges due, in sad array,
Slow through the churchway path we saw him borne.
Approach and read (for thou canst read) the lay,
Graved on the stone beneath yon aged thorn."

XXXVI

There scattered oft the earliest of the year,
By hands unseen, are showers of violets found;
The redbreast loves to build and warble there,
And little footsteps lightly print the ground.

XXXVII

THE EPITAPH.

Here rests his head upon this lap of earth,
A youth to fortune and to fame unknown:
Fair Science frowned not on his humbled birth,
And Melancholy marked him for her own.

XXXVIII

Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere:
Heaven did a recompense as largely send:
He gave to misery all he had—a tear;
He gained from heaven—'twas all he wished—a
friend.

XXXIX

No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they, alike, in trembling hope, repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.)

XL

BY JAMES DAVIS KNOWLES.

[No airy dreams their simple fancies fired,
No thirft for wealth, nor panting after fame;
But truth divine sublimer hopes inspired,
And urged them onward to a nobler aim.]

XLI

From every cottage with the day arose,
The hallowed voice of spirit-breathing prayer;
And artless anthems, at its peaceful close,
Like holy incense, charmed the evening air.

XLII

Though they, each tone of human lore unknown,
The brilliant path of science never trod,
That sacred volume claimed their hearts alone,
Which taught the way to glory and to God.

XLIII

Here they from Truth's eternal fountain drew,
The pure and gladdening waters, day by day;
Learned, since our days are evil, fleet and few,
To walk in Wisdom's bright and peaceful way.

XLIV

In yonder pile, o'er which has sternly passed
The heavy hand of all-destroying Time,
Through whose low, mould'ring aisles now sighs
the blast,
And round whose altars grass and ivy climb,

XLV

They gladly thronged, their grateful hymns to
raise,
Oft as the calm and holy Sabbath shone;
The mingled tribute of their prayers and praise,
In sweet communion rose before the throne.

XLVI

Here, from those honored lips, which sacred fire
From Heaven's high chancery hath touched, they
heard
Truths which their zeal inflame, their hopes in-
spire,
Give wings to faith, and check affliction's tear.

XLVII

When life flowed by, and like an angel, Death
Came to release them to the world on high,
Praise trembled still on expiring breath,
And holy triumph breathed from every eye.

XLVIII

Then gentle hands their "dust to dust" consign;
With quiet tears their simple rites are said;
And here they sleep, till, at the trump divine,
The earth and ocean render up their dead.]

Remarks on Gray's Elegy. We insert the *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard* in this double number of N. Q. & A. instead of a Supplement, as previously intimated.

While the elegy is in complete form, there seems to be a difference of opinion as to the authorship of some of the stanzas. The xvth and xvth stanzas, in brackets, are attributed to George MacDonald, a Scottish novelist, who is said to have pondered long on this elegy and interpolated two as needed in order to pass from the xivth to the xvth of Gray's. Bohn's Edition of the British Poets (London 1851), Vol. I, says the xxist, xxiid, and xxiii, occupied a place in the first edition; also, that Gray displaced the xxxist; and that the xxxivth was in the early editions. The xlth to the xlviii inclusive were added by James D. Knowles.

Gray finished his Elegy in 1750 and sent it to Walpole. It was received, and eleven editions were soon published. Gray is said to have written down this line, "*Sunt lacrymæ rerum, et mentem mortalia tangunt,*," for a motto to the elegy on account of its rapid sale, but was informed that it was pre-occupied by Dr. Young's "Night Thoughts." Christopher Anstey and Gilbert Wakefield made Latin versions, G. Venturi a Hebrew version, Chateaubriand a French version, Boulard a Portuguese version; also Greek, Italian, and German versions have been made. Van Voorst, London, and Torri, Verona, have issued Polyglott editions. It was also parodied in London by a legal gentleman and published in the *Legal Examiner* in 1844, the parody containing 32 stanzas.

It is related that the night before the capture of Quebec, as the British troops were drifting in darkness and silence down the St. Lawrence, Wolfe repeated the elegy to his companions. On concluding its recitation, he exclaimed, "Now, gentlemen, I would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow!"

Hon. Daniel Webster, just previous to his death, requested Gray's Elegy to be read to him, that he might again listen to its soothing words.

The monument to Thomas Gray in Westminster Abbey, erected in 1778, bears the following inscription, from the pen of Mr. Mason:

NO MORE THE GRECIAN MUSE UNRIVALLED REIGNS ;
TO BRITAIN LET THE NATIONS HOMAGE PAY ;
SHE FELT A HOMER'S FIRE IN MILTON'S STRAINS,
A PINDAR'S RAPTURE IN THE LYRE OF GRAY.

QUERIES.

*" Multa rogare ; rogata tenere ; retenta docere ;
Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."*

188. [] In what poems do the two stanzas given below occur, and who are the authors ?

"But tell me how love cometh? 'Twas here, unasked, unsent.
But tell me how love goeth? It was not love that went."

"And when he died, he left the name he bore
A glory and a hope to all that isle
Men spoke of him with bated breath and evermore
One face, rememb'ring his forgot to smile."

The last line is also quoted, *A face, etc.*, which is better sense.

JOHN W. BELL.

189. [] From what author are the following lines?

"Could sighs avert his dart's relentless force,
Could youth and virtue claim a short delay,
Or beauty charm the spectre from his prey,
Thou still hadst lived." C. W. LEWIS, 19 Alliston St., Boston, Mass

190. [] The following epitaph is copied from a gravestone in the old cemetery at New London, Conn. It is on Captaine Richard Lord, who died May 17th, 1662, at the age of 57. Two letters of a word in the sixth line are illegible, owing to a large crack in the stone ; Can any of the readers of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS supply the missing letters and explain the meaning of the absent (?) word?

"The bright starre of our cavallrie lyes here
Unto the state a counsellor full deare,
And to ye truth a friend of sweete content ;
To Hartford towne a silver ornament.
Who can deny to poor he was reliefe
And in composing paroxy * * les was chiefe.
To Marchants as a Patiern he might stand
Adventring dangers new by sea and land."

H. C BELTON, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

191. [] As it seems to be generally admitted that Gen. R. M. Johnson did not kill *Tecumseh*, we ask for any facts that may be known to any of the subscribers to NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, that will give light on this mooted point. EDITOR.

192. [] Is the forenoon, or time from sunrise till noon, ever longer or shorter than the afternoon, or time from noon till sunset, and if so, why ? HUPHANTES.

193. [] What are the other two events of "The Three Supreme Moments in American History," quoted on page 63 of N. Q. & A. by Thomas Nelson? "STARK."

194. [] In Prof. Schele de Vere's "Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature," page 130, we read of a striking provision of Nature, "that there are some seeds so exquisitely adjusted to their future destination as to sink in salt water while they swim with safety in sweet water." Is this possible?

EROTEME.

If by sweet water ordinary fresh water is meant, and if the sinking or floating of the seeds depends on their relative gravity to the water, it is physically impossible. If by sweet water is meant a *syrup* of sugar and water, denser than salt water, it is possible. The statement is probably a careless transposition of terms *salt water* and *sweet water*.

EDITOR.

195. [] Speaking of suspicious days for performing certain works, as influenced by the moon's age, Virgil says in Georgic I, Lines 284-285 :

"Septima post decimam felix, et ponere vitem,
Et prenas domitare boves, et licia tele
Addere."

Does he mean that it is lucky to plant the vine, etc., on the 7th or on the 17th day of the moon, or in other words, should such work be done on the crescent or on the waning moon?

HUPHANTES.

The expression is ambiguous. It may mean on the 7th day after the 10th, or that the 10th was the most lucky day, and next to it the 7th.

EDITOR.

196. [] *Apropos* to 25-73, when should we use the contractions "&" and "etc.?" Your article (70-86) on *ampersand*, prompts me to ask this question, and we see the above two contractions often used interchangeably.

LOGOS.

197. [] I would like to ask through the columns of N. Q. & A., if in a revolving grindstone, pulley, or any kindred body, any point of the shaft, or any point of the body, when in motion, is stationary?

B. A. MITCHELL, JR., Philadelphia.

198. [] Mr. Hoyle says his little bride is worth her weight in gold. Now if she weighs 98 lbs. what is her value in *pure gold*? also, in *standard gold*, reckoning both at par?

J. Q. A.

199. [] Who were "The Silver Greys," "The Hunters," "The Barnburners," "The Woolly Heads," "The Free Soilers?" When, where, and how did each originate?

J. Q. A.

200. [] How is the ratio of a cycloidal curve to its base ascertained?

J. Q. A.

201. [] The tyrant Dionysius offered honors and fortune to Myllias the Pythagorean, if he would tell why the followers of Pythagoras would die rather than trample over a field of *beans*. Myllias replied that as his sect preferred death to treading on beans, so he would rather tread on beans than gratify the curiosity of Dionysius. The tyrant then tried to get the reason from the wife of Myllias, named Tymichia, but she bit off her tongue and spit it in his face, lest in the torture he inflicted she should betray the secret. Has the secret ever been revealed?

EDITOR.

202. [] What is the signification of the Indian name *Ottawa*, now the name of the Capital of the Dominion of Canada, and of the river on which it is situated?

QUERIST, Toronto, Ont.

Ottawak or Ottawa is a name given to a tribe of Indians formerly dwelling on the bank of the river called by the French the Grand River, but now the Ottawa. The word signified an *ear*, and was applied to the only Canadian Indians who brushed their hair behind their ears.

EDITOR.

203. [] What three eminent French geometers have been said to be a Mathematical Triumvirate?

HUPHANTES.

The term has been applied to the three L's,—*Laplace*, *Lagrange* and *Legendre*.

EDITOR.

204. [] Who proposed the green color for bank notes? and why is it preferable to any other color?

CASHIER, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Sterry Hunt, an American chemist, proposed and we think patented a *green tint made by the sesqui-oxide of Chromium*. Its advantage is indelibility and the *impossibility of photographic imitation*. EDITOR.

205. [] Can any correspondent of N. Q. & A. inform a subscriber who was the sculptor of an equestrian statue of Joan of Arc, which was inaugurated at Orleans in 1855?

DONO.

The sculptor was *Denis Foyatier*.

EDITOR.

206. [] What University professor in Paris said, "If a hungry ass is placed between two measures of oats, making the impression on his senses so he is incapable of choice, he must die of starvation?"

A. B. C., Montreal.

207. [] When, where, and by whom were steel pens invented? Lead pencils?

J. Q. A.

208. [] Was the name of the celebrated sculptor, painter, and architect of St. Peter's Church in Rome, *Michael Angelo*, *Michaelangelo*, or *Michaelagnolo* ?

JOAO.

Both of the first two modes of spelling are common, but the last is employed by Roscoe in his "Pontificate of Leo X," and is also inscribed on the base of his statue at Palazzo Vecchio in Florence, and the name of the street on which he lived is so spelled. We quote from Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas.

EDITOR.

209. [] Mrs. Emma Willard says in her *Universal History*, page 178, that when Genseric took and pillaged Rome 455 A. D., "the treasures and vessels of the holy temple of Jerusalem, which had been brought by Titus to adorn his triumph," were sent to Carthage, but were lost on the passage. It is not improbable, if such was the case, that some of the costly vessels of Solomon's Temple having been used in Babylon to "hold the godless heathens' wine," may now rest on the bottom of the Mediterranean, nor is it impossible that the diving-bell or submarine armor shall be the means of their restoration to sacred use again. Can any one point out reliable authority for the statement of Mrs. Willard ?

EDITOR.

210. [] Where, and at what time, and in what place, originated the custom that the clergyman should first kiss the bride at the close of the marriage ceremony ?

J. Q. A.

211. [] What State troops took part in the capture of Stony Point in 1779 ?

J. Q. A.

212. [] How would you write *Ten Thousand* in Roman numerals ?

J. H. EDWARDS.

213. [] Is there any truth in the popular superstition that the Beech tree (*Fagus Ferruginea*) is never struck by lightning ?

SAM. R. SIMMONS, JR.

214. [] The writer of the biographical sketch of Andrew Jackson, in Lippincott's *Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary* by Dr. Thomas, says "Jackson, following the custom then extremely common in the South and West, fought a number of duels in the early part of his life." Can some one furnish a complete list of them with their results ?

A. B. C.

215. [] Who had a statue erected to his memory for discovering a method of preserving herring ?

HARENGA.

216. [] By what names were the numerous political parties and factions of the French known during their Revolution at the close of the last century ?

EROTEME.

217. [] I have read in Italian history that about six centuries ago a noble family in Rome was named from the distribution of bread among the people, in a time of famine, and write to ascertain what name was so bestowed ?

EROTEME.

The querist must refer to the *Frangipanni* family, at one time very powerful in Italy.

EDITOR.

218. [] Who is the author of the Latin line applied to Dr. Franklin, "*Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis?*"

EROTEME.

219. [] Can any one give the name of the author of a mathematical work entitled "*An Idea of Arithmetick,*" published in England about the year 1650 ?

B. U. R.

220. [] When a school-boy I used to read a poetical extract in some school reader, the title of which I have forgotten, but I well remember four lines, viz. :

"Compare the body with the soul !
Compare the bullet with the bowl !"

"How can ye hope your souls will live,
If ye, for flesh, a serpent give."

If any readers can inform me of the author of these lines, what poem they were included in, or in what book published, they will confer a favor on a subscriber to N. Q. & A.

B. U. R.

221. [] Edward * * * conferred the degree of knighthood on his son Prince Edward, and on many of the young nobility: and at a great banquet when two swans were placed on the table of the royal hall, the king swore * * * that he would punish the rebels who had thus defied him. Such were the vows of chivalry, often thus taken at the feast of the peacock. Knight's *History of England*, Vol. I, chap. 26, last page. Explain the fowl allusion. H.

222. [] What was the origin of the term "High Seas ?"

JUMBO, Boonville, N. Y.

223. [] What relation am I to my first cousin's children, and *vice versa* ?

JUMBO.

224. [] What magazine was first published in the British colonies of North America? who published it, in what place, and for how long ?

J. Q. A.

225. [] What preceptor of a prince, was ennobled and made a senator when the prince became king, but when the king became insane he put his old preceptor to death? This question was proposed to a class of High School pupils, but neither they nor their teacher can answer it, though the teacher is sure he has read the incident in history. We appeal to N. Q. & A. for a reply. STUDENT.

226. [] Who translated the works of Edgar A. Poe into the French language? GALLIO.

227. [] Is not the appearance of the *Aurora Borealis* always connected with electrical disturbances? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

228. [] In a story published in a popular journal, Charles the Pretender, is mentioned as passing a certain place with his kilted Highlanders, Lancashire riders, and "Seven men of Moidart." Who were the "*Seven men of Moidart*?" J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

229. [] In a Sunday School lesson the statement was made that Constantine the Great abolished crucifixion. Is this correct? I cannot verify the truth of it. J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

230. [] Where, and by whom, was the term *zealot* first used? J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

231. [] Who wrote a novel entitled "*John de Castro*?" and when, where, and by whom was it published. H. K. A.

232. [] Who were the *Untori* (anointers of doors), who, during the plague of Milan, 1630, were persecuted as the imaginary authors of the pestilence, and why are they so called? They are referred to in Timayeni's History of Greece, Vol. I, p. 316. H. K. A.

We suspect that *Untori* is a modern term for the *Unetores* of the old Romans. *Unetores* were slaves who anointed their masters or their guests at their baths, and sometimes wrestlers at their games. They are referred to in Adam's Roman Antiquities, p. 311, and in Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, p. 148 (Harpers' Ed.).

EDITOR.

233. [] "In winter you may read them *ad ignem*, by the fireside; and in summer, *ad umbram*, under some shady tree; and therewith pass away the tedious hours." These lines about books are ascribed to Leverett Saltonstall, sometime, I believe, State Senator or U. S. Senator from Massachusetts. Where in his published works may they be found? H. K. A.

234. [] Who is the author of the following lines, and where can they be found? I have searched for them for over ten years.

H. K. A.

"A silver spade to dig his grave,
A golden cord to let him down,
A bugle-horn to blow him on."

235. [] Have we any authentic evidence of the existence of the Order of Rosicrucians? A. WILDER.

236. [] What personage or personification was denoted by *Baphomet* of the Knights Templar? A. WILDER.

237. [] Who is the author of a novel entitled "The Heart of Mabel Ware," and where and when published? H. K. A.

238. [] Is the quotation from Dickens at the head of your NOTES correct? Capt. Cuttle dropped the pronoun. G. H. D.

239. [] What city or town is meant by "The Peruvian Pompeii," in Ewbank's *Hydraulics*, 2d ed., N. Y., page 17, note? QUESTI.

240. [] Formerly the letters *u* and *v* were both used interchangeably. At what time was each used in its own distinct place as at present? OBELOS.

241. [] When was the empire of the Incas, the rulers of ancient Peru, in its most flourishing condition? OBELOS.

242. [] Ewbank says, in his *Hydraulics*, page 80, "Ancient writers unite in asserting that Lake Mœris was 'the work of men's hands,' and constructed by a king of that name; its prodigious extent, however, has led some modern authors to question its alleged origin." What is the extent of this lake? and when did such a king flourish? OBELOS.

243. [] Who was Piaggia? H. K. A.

244. [] Where can I find information about the little Swiss plant *edelweiss*? The dictionaries and such encyclopædias as I have been able to consult, are silent. H. K. A.

245. [] What is the signification of the letter *a* in such names as *Thomas a Becket*, and *Thomas a Kempis*? ORTHO.

246. [] What are "The four first acts already past," also, "The fifth shall close the drama;" in the first stanza of Bishop Berkeley's *On the Prospect of Planting Arts and Learning in America*?" S. C. GOULD.

ANSWERS.

"I pause for a reply."—SHAKESPEARE.

74-146. *Why the "nine of diamonds" is called the curse of Scotland* is not exactly known. Some say that *"the nine of diamonds"* in the game Pope Juan, is called the pope, the antichrist of the Scotch reformers."

WILLIAM HOOVER.

74-146. In J. Douglas Borthwick's *Cyclopedia*, Montreal, 1859, page 52, it says :

"The 9 of Diamonds is called the *Curse of Scotland* ; owing, it is said, to a Scotch Member of Parliament, part of whose family arms was the 9 of diamonds, having voted for the introduction of the malt tax into that country. Another reason why it is so styled, is, that the Duke of Cumberland—called the Butcher from his inhuman cruelty to the officers after the battle of Colloden—wrote out the order for execution of a large number of Jacobites on the back of that card."

HERMES.

49-126. In the phrase "*nine tailors make a man*," tailor had no sartorial reference. From Queen Elizabeth to Carlyle the saying has been mistaken. Spelling of original word not known, but connected with "tally," or "tale" of Milton's Shepherd, or it may be "tollers." In some parts of England the church-bell tolled according to the age of the dead, but always nine times for a man. So passers-by would say, "Nine tollers make a man." H. H. W.

49-126. Instead of this phrase being one of reproach, its origin reflects honor on the "sons of the scissors." In 1740, a poor orphan boy applied at one of the fashionable west-end tailors' shops in London, in which nine journeymen were then employed. The forlorn yet interesting appearance of the friendless lad touched the hearts of the benevolent tailors, who immediately contributed a shilling each for the relief of the young stranger. With his capital of nine shillings the little fellow purchased fruit, which he retailed at a profit. As the result of his untiring industry, wealth and honor smiled upon him, so that at length he was able to retire from business and keep a carriage. Instead of applying to the College of Heraldry for his crest, he painted the following motto on the panel of his carriage door : "*Nine Tailors Made Me a Man*." J.Q.A.

11-7. The query, "Why Thanksgiving Day is always on Thursday," was proposed in Dr Henkle's *Educational Notes and Queries* for May 1876, page 79, by Artemas Martin of Erie, Penn., but was never answered. The New England Thanksgiving dates back to the first year of the settlement of Massachusetts. Gov. Bradford appointed a day of Thanksgiving after the first harvest had been gathered in. This seems to have been a puritanic observance of the English Harvest Home Feast, called *Horkey* in Suffolk. Charles A. Goodrich, in the *History of the United States* (Boston, 1854), page 42, says in a note:

"Before the appointment of this first Thanksgiving, the Governor sent out a 'fowling expedition,' that for their thanksgiving dinners, and for the festivities of the week, they might have 'more dainty and abundant materials than ordinary.' This was the week in which Massasoit and ninety of his men were entertained. Labor was suspended, and the English employed themselves in military exercises before their visitants."

It was a *week* instead of a *day* of Thanksgiving, the day of feast and religious exercises being Thursday. This we have somewhere seen expressly stated, but cannot now quote authority. Thus without any special reason aside from convenience, it being near the middle of the week, Thursday, by precedent and custom became the usual day for the Thanksgiving peculiar to New England.

EDITOR.

72-45. I fail to see anything "remarkable" in the fact brought forward by HERMES that certain distinguished persons had each "18 letters" in his name; it is easy to find in any good biographical dictionary a score of names having almost any desired number of letters in each; and of these some might well have reached the same age. A few minutes' search for 18 lettered names gave me:

LUCIUS DOMITIUS NERO (18 letters), Emperor and Tyrant, born 37, died 68 A. D.

JAMES ABRAM GARFIELD (18 letters), Statesman and Martyr, born 1831, died 1881.

In order to secure exactly 18 letters for Columbus' name, HERMES uses the *English* prænomen and the *Italian* surname, misspelled too, of the great navigator. One might equally well claim a "remaraable" character for GEORGIUS WASHINGTON (18 letters), Statesman and Soldier, born 1732, died 1799. HY. CARRINGTON BOLTON (18 letters.)

79-186. It has been said that the town of Texarkana lies partly in Texas and partly in Arkansas; hence the name. Should suppose others had similar origin.

H. H. W.

49-126. The answers of our correspondents give a plausible explanation of the proverbial estimate of *nine tailors*, but there is a proverb of long standing that *three tailors* make a man. It has been said that *nine tailors* is a corruption of *nine tollers*, having reference to a custom in German villages, and formerly, if not now, in New England villages, of signaling the death of a child by *three* quick strokes of the village bell, of a woman by *three times two*, and of a man by *three times three* strokes of the bell, with a short interim, and after tolling a few minutes slowly announcing the age of the deceased by as many strokes as the person had lived years. Hence *nine tollers* (or tolls) made or indicated a man. This seems to us inadequate as an explanation.

DR. HENKLE, in *Educational Notes and Queries*, May 1880, page 70, quoted from Taylor's Works, Vol. III, page 73, (1630):

"Some foolish knave I thinke at first began
The slander that three taylers are one man."

Canning is quoted as authority for the statement "that three tailors of Tooley St., Southwark, began a petition, for the removal of grievances, to the House of Commons, with 'We the people of England.'"

EDITOR:

73-132. By some oversight the name of *Judge Gookins* was incorrectly printed. It should be *Samuel B. Gookins*. Daniel Gookin, the subject of the query was born in England in 1621, came with his father to Virginia in 1621. The father defended his plantation at the mouth of James River, now called *Newport News*, from an attack of the Indians in 1622. At the age of thirty Daniel Gookin moved to Massachusetts, on account of his sympathy with puritan doctrines. He was appointed superintendent of all the Indians owing allegiance to Massachusetts, protected the fugitive regicides, became major-general of the colony, wrote the "Historical Collections of the Indians of Massachusetts" (published in 1792 by the society), and also a history of Maryland, which has been lost. He greatly aided John Eliot, the "apostle of the Indians," and died in 1687. We have heard that the name of an honored Virginia family, now Goggin, was originally Gookin. Since writing this answer, we have received from Dr. Alexander Wilder a sketch of Daniel Gookin, too long for our pages now, to which we may hereafter refer.

EDITOR.

71-40. For the information of readers of N. Q. & A., I will say that Richard H. Dana, Jr., is the author of the extract, what Massachusetts was "first to do."

H. P., Manchester. N. H.

10-1 Our first query has elicited two answers (pages 32 and 61) and has been the means of calling forth an able article of 13 pages from Charles Harris, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the "Southern Historical Society Papers" for October and November, 1882, page 489.

By R. A. Brock, Esq., (page 32) the name Newport News is attributed to a combination of the surnames of Capt. Christopher Newport and Capt. Thomas Newce.

On page 61 is an extract sent by J. T. L. from the *New York World*, May 23, 1880. This, or a similar one, is the popular explanation of the name, but it is very unsatisfactory.

Sir Christopher Newport did not come in 1607 to the colonies which had been founded in the new world. The only English colony then in America was founded in 1607, and Newport commanded the expedition that founded it.

Point Comfort is not on the James River. The place now called Newport News, but which should be Newport's News or Nues, is not some distance up the James River, but at its mouth. The whole extract is erroneous. Hugh Blair Grigsby, Chancellor of William and Mary College, in letters to Charles Deane, Esq., and Hon. R. C. Winthrop of Boston, referred the name to Capt. Newport and Sir William Newce, Knight-Marshal of Virginia.

The compound name was supposed to be derived from two surnames like such names as Say-Brook, Wilkes-Barre, Randolph-Mason, Hampden-Sidney, Washington-Lee, etc.

This etymology is inconsistent with the possessive form *Newport's* News, in which it was almost always written in the early history of the colony. It is true *News* was sometimes written Nuce, Nuse, Neuse, and Nuice, and this is the troublesome part of the name.

Much of the confusion has arisen from a manifest error in Beverly's History of Virginia, which was published in London in 1722, and reprinted in Richmond, Va., by J. W. Randolph, in 1855. In the great fire in Richmond most of the edition was destroyed, so the reprint is now scarce. Beverly, who made the mistake of putting the advent of the Dutch ship with Africans for sale, in 1620, says: (Reprint, page 38): "In October, 1621, Gov. Sir Francis Wyatt arrived, and in November, Capt. Newport arrived with fifty men, imported at his own charge, besides passengers, and made a plantation on Newport's News, naming it after himself,"

It is pretty certain that Newport did not visit Virginia after 1611. Mr. Harris, a very careful investigator of records, thinks there is sufficient reason to conclude that Newport died before November 17, 1619.

The name of *Gookin* should have been given by Beverly instead of *Newport*, as it is well known that he established such a colony as is described, at a place marked on Smith's map as Pernt Hope, in November, 1621. Mr. Harris proves that the captain of the "Irish shipp," which was Gookin's, was "a Dutchman who name is Cornelius Johnson, of Horne, in Holland."

In former expeditions Dutchmen had come over, and as workmen had been employed in building a *stone chimney* for Powhatan at Werowocomoco on York River. This structure is still standing in Gloucester County, Va., about three miles above Yorktown, and is the oldest structure by the English on this continent. It is owned by John Henry Seawell, Esq.

The Hollanders were also put to work to straighten the river at *Dutch gap*, and hence its name.

If the point at the mouth of the river had not been named Newport's Point or Cape, before the arrival of Gookin's ship, Capt. Johnson, it is not improbable that it was then so named, and if named by a *Dutchman* it was doubtless called *Newport's Neus*, from the analogy of calling capes or points by words ending in *ness* or *naze*, meaning *nose*. The many capes of Scotland ending in *ness*, and the Norwegian *naze* will occur to the reader, and they mean simply *nose*. A reference to Webster's Dictionary will show that the Dutch for *nose* is *neus*, and the Dutch captain undoubtedly called the prominent point at the mouth of the James, by the name it still bears as far as the sound is concerned. Sounds are transmitted traditionally, and all old people in the vicinity pronounce the last syllable as if it were *noose* and put Newport's instead Newport. Col. Beatty, in his report of the battle of Craney Island, spelled it *Newport's Noose*. See Niles' Register, July 17th, 1813.

We venture to offer this etymology of a long disputed name as "*news*" to the public generally, as well as to readers of N. Q. & A.

A great city will rise on Gookin's plantation, with its "*nomen demissum*" from the adventurous captain of the first fleet of English ships that passed its shores.

EDITOR.

78-178. Why in rolling forward does the top of a carriage wheel move faster than the bottom? (See Uriah Parke's *Philosophy of Arithmetic*, Philadelphia: Moss & Co., 1877, page 227 and 228.)

"If we suspend a wheel on an axle and cause it to revolve as a spinning wheel, every part of the wheel equally distant from the center, will move through equal spaces in equal times; but when we cause the wheel to roll forward the effect is very different. In the former case while the upper part of the wheel moves forward the lower part moves backward just as far, and any point will, in a revolution of a wheel, describe a circle. But if we take any point in the tire of a wagon wheel and watching it through successive revolutions of the wheel, we shall find it describe a series of figures which are called cycloids, and though they resemble in some measure the arcs of a circle, they have no part of the curve of that figure. It is a figure described as generated by the revolution of a circle on a plane. Its properties are described in some mathematical works, but we desire here to call attention to one circumstance only,—the unequal motion of the point by which the figure is described. In other words it is that, if, when a wagon is moving uniformly forward, we trace the motion of any point of the tire from the time it leaves the ground until it returns to it again, we shall find that it moves through very unequal spaces in equal times. The motion increases from the time the point leaves the ground until it reaches the highest point, and decreases again until it reaches the ground at the end of its revolution. *The upper half therefore of the wheel moves much faster than the lower.* This seems paradoxical, but it is strictly true, as any one may satisfy himself in a moment by setting up a stake by the side of a wheel and moving the wheel forward a few inches. The writer of this well remembers that he thought this proposition a hoax when he first heard it, and experiment alone satisfied him to the contrary. When however we come to think of the matter, we must know that such will be the case, or how could the wheel turn? Move the lower part as much as the upper and the wheel must drag. One moment we see a given point directly at the back part of the wheel, and at the next it is in front; how did it change places but by out-traveling the other parts? In a moving wheel no part ever moves backward, as in a standing one. If the circumference of a wheel were marked at every 10° and then rolled uniformly forward, while the point at the 1° would trace the cycloidal curve, and if the diameter of the wheel were divided into 1000 parts, the portion of the curve described in the several equal times would be (rejecting fractions less than tenths) 7.6, 22.8, 87.8, 52.4, 66.8, 80.6, 93.8, 106.2, 117.8, 128.6, 138.4, 147.2, 154.8, 161.2, 166.4, 270.4, 172.9, 174.3, which carries us to the highest point of the figure; and the same numbers reversed in regular order will carry us forward to the ground again. From this it appears that though the motion continues to increase until the mark

reaches the highest point, and then decreases to the ground again, it is not in a uniform ratio. In the last 10° the generating point passes through more than 23 times the distance that it does in the first 18° , and hence on an average moves 23 times as fast, yet the last degree as compared with the first would show a far greater relative motion; and this would be increased as the parts compared are diminished.

Galileo first treat of this figure, but he was not able to determine its properties. Mersenus, a learned Frenchman, turned his attention to it in 1615, with little better success. Other mathematicians afterwards took up the subject and succeeded, though not without labor, for we are informed that Roberval was led by the investigations to study closely the works of the Greek, and especiall Archimedes, yet it was six years after he commenced the investigation before he determined the area of the figure. The same problem engaged the attention of other philosophers, and the cycloid, and its kindred figure the epicycloid, furnished their full share of difficulties during the celebrated "War of Problems."

J. Q. A. Natick, R. I.

79-187. In S. S. Haldeman's, *Tours of a Chess Knight*, Philadelphia, 1864, 16mo, the author dedicates his curious little work to "Prof. GEORGE ALLEN, author of the *Life of Philidor*," so it would appear that the unusual diphthong was to Prof Allen himself. H. C. BOLTON.

74-144. I do not remember any mention of a "mathematical circle of necessity" mentioned in *Isis Unveiled*. Nevertheless it is not improper as words have been used. The term "mathematics" once included all learning, and was applied to the doctrines of Pythagoras. The phrase therefore may mean the Circle of Necessity as held by Pythagoras. I am no interpreter of the book in question, and have no copy before to verify the expression; but presume that that is the sense. The Circle of Necessity of course is understood by Platonists and philosophers generally, to denote the condition of cosmical existence, the *genesis* or sphere of change, in which all souls are included that pertain to the region of earth-life. A. WILDER.

77-171. "A correspondent who has 'read the dictionary through a few times,' says: '*Coercion*, *Intercion*, *Pernicion*, *Scion*, *Suspicion*, are five words ending in *cion*. The last two are obsolete, and are not given in all editions of Webster. *Intercion* means mutual slaughter, *pernicion* means destruction, perdition.'" EXCHANGE.

H. H. W., adds two more—*Levacion*, (Richardson), and *Cion*, and says seven in all; and asks "are there more?"

76-167. For a complete history of the "Corn Laws" see Knight's *History of England*. Consult the index. WM. HOOVER.

79-184. *Avicenna*, more properly "Abu Ali el-Hofein Ben Abdallah Ben el-Hofein Ali el-Scheich el-Reis Ibn Sina," which is commonly shortened into "Ibn Sina," or its Latin form *Avicenna* (born 980 A. D.), wrote a large number of medical and natural history essays and works. Wustenfeld in his "Geschichte der Arabis-chen Aerzte und Naturforscher" (Gottingen, 1840) gives 105 titles; of these the most important were the "Cannon Medicinæ" a great work which was regarded as high authority for five centuries. The titles of all his writings would fill three pages of N. Q. & A.

Averroes, more properly Abu-Wetid Muhammed Ben Ahmed Ibn Ros-chd el Maliki, which is commonly shortened into Ibn Ros-chd, whence the Latin form *Averroes* (died 1190), was also a voluminous author. Wustenfeld gives titles of 33 essays and books by him, of which the most notable is his Commentary on Aristotle.

Avenzoar, or *Avenzohar*, more properly "Abu Merwan Abd el-Malik Ben Abul-Ala Zohr Ben Abd el-Malik Ibn Zohr" (born about 1075 A. D.), is credited with nine treatises, chiefly of medical import. His physician is also called "Abumeyon," a corruption of "Abu Merwan."

Alhazën, more properly Abu Ali Alhazen ben Alhazen, is distinguished for his treatise on Optics, of which the following edition is the best: *Opticae thesaurus Alhazeni Arabis*, Lbr. vii. One vol. folio, Basil, 1572. Alhazen died about 1038.

Albumansor, more properly Abu Maschar Giafar Ben Mohammed (born 805 or 806), wrote several treatises on Astronomy and Astrology. Their titles are found in Poggendorff's *Biographisch-literarisches Handwörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1863.

Almansor, also written *Al Mansoor*, "the victorious," was more of a statesman and soldier than an author and philosopher. He was Minister of Hisham I, Sultan of Cordova, born about 939 A. D. For further particulars see any good biographical dictionary.

H. C. BOLTON.

13-29. Aryabhata, a Hindoo mathematician and astronomer who lived, probably, about the beginning of the Christian era, was, according to Thomas's Dictionary of Biography, vol. i, p. 187, the earliest known writer on algebra.

EDITOR.

12-19. *Whoa Hisch.* This term has been for fifty years at least, and now is, in common use in Maine among drivers of oxen. I do not know how the last word should be spelled, but is pronounced with the *i* long as in *high*. It is used to stop the team, as *whoa* alone is used to horses. *Whoa* is never used alone to oxen. Often the two words are used as if *whoa* was a premonitory command, and its pronunciation is prolonged until the very instant for stopping is reached, when the word *hisch* is spoken quickly and emphatically, and a well broken team will stop instantly. J. H. D., Portland, Me.

Comment. *Ahoy* to stop vessels; *halt* to stop soldiers; *ho*, *hoa* and *whoa* to stop horses and oxen; and *hold*, to stop anything, as one's tongue, have a common origin.

We know of no dictionary authority for the spelling or meaning of "*Hisch*," but if we were a yoke of oxen in New England, and our driven was a *Shamgar*, goad armed as of old, and we were to hear him say "*hisch*," we should turn to the left, as if he had said "*haw*" or "*hoi*," but if in old England, we should turn to the right. *Why?* Because in New England the driver, when he walks by the side of his team, goes on the *left* side, and in old England on the *right* side, and should turn toward him. If the driver were to tell us to *gee* we should turn from him, because *gee* means *go* from or turn to the *off* side, as *haw* or *hither* means to the *nigh* side.

It used to seem to us that the driver's "*whoa-haw*," or "*hisch*" we heard in early life must serve to confuse the "dull ox," but the ox knew what to do. *Apropos* to team-driving, we once tried to plough a garden in Ottawa, Canada, with a horse raised, to the age of losing his "incisors," by a Frenchman, and although we could say "*en avant*," "*hurhaut*" and some other Gallic words, the stupid beast could not comprehend our "Parisien accent," and all our French was as useless to us as Priscilla Crane's was to her suffering father, when she made him *paste* for *gruel*. EDITOR.

73-134. "Matthew Arnold says over and over again, 'conduct is three-quarters of life;' that one-fourth is all that is needful for learning facts and principles, and that the other three-fourths ought to be reserved for the powers that are used to embody these principles." *Christian Register*. H. H. W.

74-140. For "a looker on in Vienna" see Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, Act V, Sect. 1. WM. HOOVER.

46 & 47-102 & 103. The National Monument to the Forefathers then to be erected at Plymouth, Massachusetts, was described in the "*Illustrated Pilgrim Almanac*" for 1860, pages 43 and 44, as follows: The design "consisted of an octagon pedestal, on which stands a statue of FAITH. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of Morality, Education, Law, and Liberty. Below them, on panels, are alto-reliefs of 'The Departure from Delfthaven,' 'The Signing of the Social Compact in the Cabin of the May Flower,' 'The Landing at Plymouth,' and 'The First Treaty with the Indians.' Upon the four large faces of the main pedestal are large panels to contain records of the principal events in the history of the Pilgrims, (*Query* — What have been inscribed?) with the names of those who came over in the May Flower, and below are smaller panels for records connected with the society and the building of the monument.

A chamber within the pedestal 26 feet in diameter, and well lighted, is to be the deposition for all documents, &c., relating to the pilgrims and the society. In this chamber will be a stairway leading to the platform, upon which stands the statue of FAITH, from which may be seen all the places of interest connected with the history of the forefathers. The whole monument will be about 150 feet high, and 80 feet square at the base. The statue of FAITH rests her foot upon the Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds an open Bible; with the right uplifted she points to heaven. Looking downward as to those she is addressing, she seems to call on them to trust in a higher power. The sitting figures are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first of these is Morality. She holds the Decalogue in her left, and the Scroll of Revelations in her right hand. Her look is upward, towards the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above. In a niche on one side of her throne is a Prophet, and in the other, one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is Law. On one side of his seat is Justice; on the other, Mercy. The third is Education. In the niche, on one side of her seat, is Wisdom, ripe with years; on the other, Youth led by Experience. The fourth figure is Freedom. On one side, Peace rests under his protection; on the other, Tyranny is overthrown by his prowess. The STATUE OF FAITH will be 70 feet high, and the sitting figures 38 feet high,—thus making it in magnitude, the greatest work

of the kind in the world, while as a work of art, it will afford pleasure to every American citizen." The Pilgrim Society decided in 1850, to erect a monument. More than \$20,000 were subscribed to buy and clear up land, and about \$12,000 subscribed towards the monument.

[October 7th the great granite statue of "Education" was safely placed upon the buttress at Plymouth, Mass., where it is in future to rest. This statue occupies the southwest buttress, immediately in the rear of the statue of "Morality." This completes the female statues. The two remaining statues, "Law" and "Freedom," will be represented by male figures. Steps have been taken by the American Law Association to raise money to furnish a statue of "Law." If this is successful there will remain but one more, that of "Freedom" to complete the monument.—*From N. E. Journal of Education.*] J. Q. A.

78-177. A name given to the anti-slavery section of the Democratic party which separated from the rest of the Democratic National Convention in 1846. The term was used chiefly of those in the State of New York. They received their name from the old story of the man whose house was infested with rats, desiring to burn it down as the only way to rid himself of them, because they desired to do away with all corporations, as they were dissatisfied with the corporation and system of the United States Bank. From page 71, *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*.

74-142. *Entia non sunt multiplicanda* (entities are not to be multiplied), an axiom of William Occam (1270-1347), the advocate of Nominalism. With this axiom he cut into every question as with a razor.

WM. HOOVER.

74-143. Terence's *Eunuchus*, the Eunuch, was a play produced at the Megalesian games 162 B. C. It was at the time Terence's most popular comedy.

WM. HOOVER.

79-182. The use of *Q* without *u* in such words as Qaherah, Qene, Qoceyr, Qelt, etc., is of very doubtful propriety. It is an attempt of certain scholars to naturalize the Arabic, Hebrew, and Phœnician letter *Koph*. In the Masoretic Hebrew the letter *Kaph*, the equivalent of *Koppa*, is aspirated like *Kh*, and *Koph* is the accepted *K*. Parkhurst does not accept this pronunciation. It is all there is of the matter..

A. WILDER.

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FEB.-MAR., 1883.

NOS. 8-9

VOL. I.



MISCELLANEOUS



Literary, Scientific, and Historical

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS,

FOR

TEACHERS, PUPILS,

AND

PRACTICAL AND PROFESSIONAL MEN.

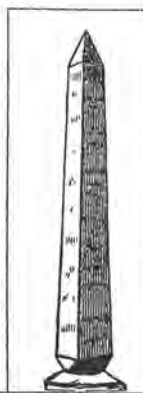
N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR,
NORFOLK, VA.

"Think on these things."

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For ten numbers of sixteen pages each.

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S. C. & L. M. GOULD,
MANCHESTER, N. H.

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PRICE 20 CENTS.

PUBLISHERS' REMARKS.

We herewith send forth our February-March Nos., 8 and 9, in one cover, this form being a convenience to us. Besides its regular thirty-two pages of matter, we have appended a *Supplement* of 16 pages in a separate form like our October-November Nos., 4 and 5, which can be discarded in binding, if any one desires, without interfering with the paging. The Supplement contains matter not properly belonging with the contents of the magazine, but designed to give our readers information of some of the current literature of this age of "many books." Quite a number are necessarily "laid over." Our future arrangements for N. Q. & A. will be announced in No. 10, which will complete the first-third part of the proposed Volume of thirty numbers. With that No.—10—nearly all our subscriptions end. We shall, however, send No. 11, when issued, to all present subscribers, so that all can see any new features and improvements we purpose to make.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD.

Editorial Notice.

[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

To Correspondents.

1—Write only on one side of your paper. 2—Write your name after each Note, Query, and Answer, and do not use "Id." 3—Do not number your Notes, Queries, and Answers. 4—Leave a space of one inch between Notes, Queries, and Answers, so that they may be cut apart and pinned or pasted to other Notes, Queries, and Answers. 5—Refer to previous Notes, Queries, and Answers after the following models: [P. 12-N. 19.] [P. 49-Q. 125.] [P. 65-A. 12-17.] 6—Do not write matter for publication on the same paper that contains items of business. 7—Do not insert more than one Note, Query, or Answer in the same paragraph. 8—Send all articles for publication to the editor, N. B. WEBSTER, Norfolk, Va. 9—Send all communications on business, requests for sample Nos. of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, and subscriptions to the publishers, S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Manchester, N. H.

Nota Bene. Correspondents whose communications do not appear after a reasonable time should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. Those observing these rules may expect to see their contributions published sooner than if they are received in such a shape that they will be apt to be laid aside from month to month.

Notes, Queries, and Answers.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS is placed on sale at T. W. Lane's Antiquarian Book Store, J. Frank Gordon's Book, and Music Store; J. F. Gillis's Book, and News Store; Goodman & Gorman's Book, and News Store, all on Hanover Street. C. P. Trickey's Book, and Music Store; W. P. Coburn's Book, and News Store; Temple & Farrington's Book, News, and Paper Hangings Store; E. R. Coburn's Book, News, and Picture Frame Store, all on Elm Street, Manchester, N. H. At E. C. Eastman's Book Store, Main Street, Concord, N. H. At M. V. B. Greene's Book and Fancy Goods Store, Main Street, Nashua, N. H.

At A. Williams & Co.'s Book Store, corner Washington and School Streets, Boston, Mass.

At all the Book Stores in Norfolk, Va.; and also at J. Durie & Son's Book Store in Ottawa, Can.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - - NORFOLK, VA.

VOL. I. FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1883. Nos. 8 & 9.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."—*Dickens*.

67. An interesting illustration of "*popular science*" was extensively published in the newspapers soon after the late British victories in Egypt. We copy from the *Scientific American* of November 4, 1882:

"THE MIRROR TELEGRAPH.—An interesting experiment in heliography, or signaling by sunshine, was successfully made in Egypt during the recent campaign. Colonel Keyser ascended one of the pyramids near Cairo, and by means of a heliographic mirror reflected a ray of sunlight to Alexandria, 120 miles away. At that great distance the signals, appearing like pin points of brightness, were easily ascertained to be a message from Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Khedive."

The remarkable point in this statement is that the "ray of sunlight," if seen from the earth's surface at Alexandria, must have been curved or bent from a tangent, or the pyramid must have been more than a mile and four-fifths in height. The fact is, that from the top of the highest of the pyramids the limit of vision fixed by the rotundity of the earth is about 27 miles. If two pyramids were each 480 feet high and 60 miles apart, their bases having a geodetic level, the brightest light at the top of one would be invisible from the top of the other. Egypt must have a wonderfully refractive atmosphere, or writers who enlighten the world concerning it must have no fear of figures and facts. We have read in a score of school books and popular histories that one of the "Seven Wonders of the World," the *Pharos* or first lighthouse in the world, "was constructed of white marble, and could be seen at the distance of one hundred miles at sea." A wonderful pile of white marble, as it must have been about a mile and a quarter in height, or very nearly the altitude of Mount Washington. Even the historian

Archibald Alison, F. R. S. E. shows symptoms of hyperbolism when he writes of Egyptian affairs. On page 514, Vol. I, *History of Europe, Harpers' Edition*, we read a "graphic description" of the destruction of the fine French man-of-war L'Orient, after the death of the captain, Casa Bianca. His ten-year-old son "stood on the burning deck" at ten of the clock of the night of August 1, 1798, when the noble ship "blew up with an explosion so tremendous that nothing in ancient or modern war was ever equal to it. * * * * * The tremendous explosion was followed by a silence still more awful, interrupted only, after the lapse of some minutes, by the splash of the shattered masts and yards falling into the water from the vast height to which they had been thrown." With the falling "mast and helm and pennon fair," we may suppose the "young and faithful heart" fell to its briny grave, but "what a fall was there" from the "vast height" of *eleven miles* which Alison's statement, interpreted by the Laws of Falling Bodies, makes the distance fallen, even if the "some minutes" were only *two*, the least possible number of *minutes*, and that the masts, etc., were one minute going up, and one coming down. Doubtless atmospheric resistance would diminish the theoretical distance, but the context shows that the writer had a longer time than two minutes in his mind.

An unjustifiable *telephonic hoax* about hearing the firing of the cannon during the bombardment of Alexandria last July, at Malta through 1000 miles of ocean cable, was extensively published in commercial and scientific journals.

In the light of modern research it appears that the Pharaoh, whose hardened heart prompted him to pursue the departing Israelites, was not drowned in the Red Sea, but that he died in upper Egypt, yet thousands of careless readers think the conclusion contradicted by Moses. More careful reading will show that there is no discrepancy between the narration of Moses and the conclusions of Lepsius. We name this as an instance of careless *reading*, as we name others of careless *writing* about the "dark land" of Mazor.

68. Washington Irving says in *Life of Washington*, Vol. III. page 359, that Baron Steuben (pronounced *Stoiben*) used to lose his temper when his men could not understand his orders, and that "he swore in all three languages (English, French, and German) at once." He even called his *aïd* to help him curse the blockheads.

69.

Corrigenda.

"Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
In every work regard the writer's end,
Since none can compass more than they intend,
And if the means be just, the conduct true,
Applause, in spite of trivial faults, is due."

We thank Alexander Pope, Esq., for this "crumb of comfort." We thank Q. Horatius Flaccus for writing "bonus dormitat Homerus." We thank Isaac Newton for *making*, and "the wise and modest" Firmin Abauzit for *detecting* an error in the Principia. We gratefully remember Thomas Harriot and Galileo for finding spots on the sun, and the mathematicians of Cambridge and Oxford for a few misplaced figures in Logarithmic Tables. We are not sorry that Mr. Knight, in History of England, says James Smith settled Virginia, or that all England failed to see there was no *c* in what was meant for *Rachel* in Jeremiah xxxi. 15, of the Oxford, and British and Foreign Bible Society's Bibles.

NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS afford no exception to Pope's theory of perfection, or the proverbial errors of types. We call attention to some instances and suggest corrections in the text. On p. 82, 10th line, for "Sight" read Light; p. 97, D. 206, before "impression" insert same; p. 100, Q. 232, *Ed.* for "*unetores*" read *unctores*; p. 108, 77-171, for "*Inter cion*," read *Interne cion*; p. 108, 79-187, 4th line, before the words "to Prof. Allen" insert *peculiar*; p. 111, 17th line, for "deposition" read *depository*. "Other instances, no doubt there are, splendid exemplifications" of what types can do, but probably they will suggest corrections to the intelligent reader. All errors are not due to types. Pens make and have made some. These instances show what we *can* do. The 112 pages of seven numbers show what we *have done*, and No. 8 and subsequent numbers must show what we *do* and *shall do* in the way of *errata*.

70. There are two sides to most questions, and two sides to a leaf of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, which is, undoubtedly, the reason why the humorous "author" of an *attractive* (adhesively) *Scrap-Book* subscribed to numbers "twain" of our magazine. As said *scrap-book* is made in the interests of morality and intelligence, by reducing to a *minimum*, incentives to unseemly ejaculations, and affording a *maximum* of convenience in the preservation of otherwise fugitive scraps and gems of truth and fancy, for reference and meditation, we confess a pleasing gratification in the compliment implied by the direction of Mr. Clemens to *mark twain* for him on our subscription list.

71. *No. 2—Colonial Governors of Maryland,*

WITH DATES OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Leonard Calvert, Esq., appointed governor, 1637.

Thomas Green, Esq., 1647.

William Stowe, Esq., 1649.

The government remained in the hands of the parliament commissioners during the time of Oliver Cromwell's usurpation, 1654.

The commissioners, by certain articles of agreement then entered into, delivered up the government into the hands of Jonah Fendale, Esq., then governor 1658.

Hon. Philip Calvert made governor, 1660.

Charles Calvert, Esq., 1662.

Upon the death of Cecilus, the government descended to Charles, Lord Baltimore, who came into the province, 1675.

Thomas Notly, governor, 1678, who continued till his lordship returned a second time to the province in 1681.

King William and queen Mary took upon them the government, and appointed Lionel Copley, Esq., governor, 1692.

Francis Nicholson, Esq., 1694.

Up in the death of queen Mary, the government was altogether in the hands of king William III. 1696.

Nathaniel Blakiston, Esq., governor, 1699.

By the death of king William III. queen

Anne took on her the government—and the same governor was continued, 1701-2.

Thomas Finch, Esq., president, 1703.

John Seymour, Esq., governor, 1704.

Edward Lloyd, Esq., president, 1704.

John Hart, Esq., governor, 1714.

Upon the death of queen Anne, king George I. took upon him the government—and the same governor was continued, 1715.

The government was restored to Charles, Lord Baltimore, who issued a new commission to John Hart, Esq., 1715.

Charles Calvert, Esq., governor, 1720.

Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., governor, 1727.

The proprietor came into the province in 1733, and returned to England, 1734.

Samuel Ogle, Esq., governor, 1737.

Thomas Bladen, Esq., governor, 1742.

Samuel Ogle, Esq., governor, 1747.

By the death of Charles, Lord Baltimore, the province descended to his son Frederick, Governor Ogle died the same year, 1751.

Benjamin Tasker, Esq., president, 1751.

Horatio Sharp, Esq., governor, 1753.

Robert Eden, Esq., governor, 1769.

Frederick, lord baron of Baltimore, died 1751.

Robert Eden, Esq., governor, 1773.

72. *No. 3—Colonial Governors of Pennsylvania.*

A list of the several Proprietors, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Presidents of the Province, with the times of their respective administration. [From Morse's Geography, Boston, MDCCXCIII.]

PROPRIETORS.

The Honorable William Penn, born 1644, died 1718. *Thomas Penn* and *Richard Penn* died 1771. *John Penn*, sen., and *John Penn*, jun.

GOVERNORS, ETC.

Lieut. Governor, William Penn, *Propr.* from Oct. 1682, to Aug. 1685.

President, Thomas Lloyd, Aug. 1684, to Dec. 1688.

Dept. Lt. Governor, John Blackwell, Dec. 1688, to Feb. 1689-90.

President and council, governed Feb. 1689-90 to April 26, 1693.

Dept. Governor, Benjamin Fletcher, 26 April, 1693, to 3 June, 1693.

Lt. Governor, William Markham, 3 June, 1693, to Dec. 1699.

Lt. Governor, William Penn, *Prop.* 3 Dec. 1699, to 1 Nov. 1701.

Dept. Lt. Governor, Andrew Hamilton, 1 Nov. 1701, to Feb. 1702-3.

President and council governed, Feb. 1702-3, to Feb. 1703-4.

Dept. Lt. Governor, John Evans, Feb. 1703-4, to Feb. 1708-9.

Charles Gookin, March 1708-9, to 1717.

Sir Charles Keith, *Bart.* 1717, to June 1726.

Patrick Gordon, June 1726, to 1736.

George Thomas, 1736, to 1747.

President, Anthony Palmer, 1747, to 1748.

Dept. Lt. Governors, James Hamilton, 1748, to Oct. 1754.

Robert Hunter Morris, Oct. 1754, to 19 Aug. 1756.

William Denny, 19 Aug. 1756, to 17 Nov. 1759.

James Hamilton, 17 Nov. 1759, to 31 Oct. 1763.

John Penn, 31 Oct. 1763, to 6 May 1771.

President, James Hamilton, 6 May 1771, to 16 Oct. 1771.

Lt. Governor, Richard Penn, 16 Oct. 1771.

Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania — Thomas Wharton, March 1777, to April 1778.

Joseph Reed, April 1778, to Oct. 1781.

William Moore, Nov. 1781, to Nov. 1782.

John Dickinson, Nov. 1782, to Oct. 1786.

Benjamin Franklin, Oct. 1786, to Oct. 1788.

Thomas Mifflin, Oct. 1788, to Oct. 1790.

Governor, Thomas Mifflin, Oct. 1790.

73. *Words*.—According to Dr. Allibone, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, studied Bailey's Dictionary through twice, word by word, and a similar statement has been made concerning Dr. Archibald Alexander of Princeton and Webster's large Dictionary. The English orator Fox said "I never want *a* word, but Pitt never wants *the* word. We believe the word *demoralizing* was first used by Noah Webster 1794, and the word *coincidences*, in the sense of similarity of occurrences, was first used by Daniel Webster, August 2, 1826, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, in his Discourse on the Deaths of Adams and Jefferson. The word *talented* was first used by Carlyle in 1830 when he wrote of Richter as the "most talented of men." If any reader of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS can cite earlier use of these words, or of the term *Metetorograph*, prior to April, 1854, we shall be glad to publish it. ED.

74.

The Talitan Turnpike Tale.

Two terribly tired travellers toiled through tangled thickets thickly thorned, toward the Talitan turnpike, telling touching tales, thetically told. They thought themselves thoroughly the oretical tacticians. Therefore, the throng that threw themselves thickening thitherward, thought themselves Thespians. Thracio-like they thundered thronically their thrifless threnodies. Thirsty, they tipped together. There tractability told them tolerably tolerant. Their tortuosity, too, trans gured the Talitans tumorously. Their Tiaras, too, that Tiffany toilsfully trimmed till the topaz trembled therein, to the throng. The Tokay that they took, trying the tavern table, told terribly—tinting, tioging, troubling their thoughts—all their untimnabulary tones tortured the tired townsmen; they therefore thrashed the tpsy tironian tyros through the town. They tittered thereat, thereupon the tonults twittered touchingly, transporting thereby the thoughtless throng to that transitory tranquility that thoroughly transcends the terrible trance. Two trashy trappers tugging two terrible tractile tigers, took three triennial tulips to the theologic teachers there, telling them that theorems theoretically treated tended toward tiring the too thoughtful theologian; that therefore, theology thetically tinctured thoroughly throttled the thin thesis that theophany throws theurgy to the thoughtless. Their tedious trifling teased the teachers terribly, though their theories taxed their theosophy throughout, therefore the turnkey took the two to the trap. The tailor trimmed them tastefully, their testimony taken tachigraphically taboored them tartly till their tactiturnity turned to the tullest talking. These trying things turned their trite tantrums to thoughtful tameuess. The tigers took to the thickets, the trappers to the toll-gate. Tardily they tendered the tax, tartly throwing the testy taxer the twopence, they tawdrlily took to their travels. The Thespians tarried—to tell the truth their tendencies tendering their tickets to tempt the town. The tagrag through the tap-house talking theatrically, the tavern thronged, the town tattlers told tautological tales, ten times ten times tensible, tense, terse, thickly tinged, titilating, ti-used to tickle the thoughtless. The theatre taking 'The Tempter's Toils' threw the theatre-tending town to transcendentalism. The town-clerk, town-crier, town-truman, town-tinker, town-tailor, town-turnkey, *tois*, turned theatrically topsy-turvey. Thus the talitan turnpike tale terminates. Told the tocsin! tell the treason! theological Talitan taken theatrically! Tacitly taking the tale that the *T's* tell, though thoroughly tired, Tettotethius turns triumphantly to the telic T.—*Boston Gazette*. G.

We invite the attention of our readers to the *Supplement* appended to these Nos. of N. Q. and A. containing the Numerical Index, Announcements of Current Literature, Books, Pamphlets, What the Press says of this Magazine, Advertisements of Short-Hand Publications, Mathematical Magazines, Books for Sale, etc.

PUBLISHERS.

75.

That "Unique" Poem.

(60 transpositions without change of the rhyme.)

- 1 "The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,"
- 2 The ploughman homeward plods weary his way,
- 3 The ploughman homeward weary plods his way,
- 4 The ploughman plods homeward his weary way,
- 5 The ploughman plods homeward weary his way,
- 6 The ploughman plods weary his homeward way,
- 7 The ploughman plods weary homeward his way,
- 8 The ploughman plods his weary homeward way,
- 9 The ploughman plods his homeward weary way,
- 10 The ploughman weary plods his homeward way,
- 11 The ploughman weary plods homeward his way,
- 12 The ploughman weary homeward plods his way,
- 13 The weary ploughman plods his homeward way,
- 14 The weary ploughman plods homeward his way,
- 15 The weary ploughman homeward plods his way,
- 16 The weary homeward ploughman plods his way,
- 17 The homeward ploughman plods his weary way,
- 18 The homeward ploughman weary plods his way,
- 19 The homeward ploughman plods weary his way,
- 20 The homeward weary ploughman plods his way,
- 21 Homeward the ploughman plods his weary way,
- 22 Homeward the ploughman plods weary his way,
- 23 Homeward the ploughman weary plods his way,
- 24 Homeward the weary ploughman plods his way,
- 25 Homeward weary the ploughman plods his way,
- 26 Homeward weary plods the ploughman his way,
- 27 Homeward plods the ploughman his weary way,
- 28 Homeward plods the ploughman weary his way,
- 29 Homeward plods the weary ploughman his way,
- 30 Homeward plods weary the ploughman his way,
- 31 Weary the ploughman plods his homeward way,
- 32 Weary the ploughman homeward plods his way,
- 33 Weary the ploughman plods homeward his way,
- 34 Weary the homeward ploughman plods his way,
- 35 Weary homeward the ploughman plods his way,
- 36 Weary homeward plods the ploughman his way,
- 37 Weary plods the homeward ploughman his way,
- 38 Weary plods the ploughman his homeward way,
- 39 Weary plods the ploughman homeward his way,
- 40 Weary plods homeward the ploughman his way,
- 41 Plods homeward the ploughman his weary way,
- 42 Plods homeward the ploughman weary his way,
- 43 Plods homeward the weary ploughman his way,
- 44 Plods homeward weary the ploughman his way,
- 45 Plods weary the ploughman homeward his way,
- 46 Plods weary the ploughman his homeward way,
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- 49 Plods the homeward ploughman his weary way,
- 50 Plods the homeward ploughman weary his way,
- 51 Plods the homeward weary ploughman his way,
- 52 Plods the weary homeward ploughman his way,
- 53 Plods the weary ploughman his homeward way,
- 54 Plods the ploughman homeward his weary way,
- 55 Plods the ploughman homeward weary his way,
- 56 Plods the ploughman weary his homeward way,
- 57 Plods the ploughman weary his homeward way,
- 58 Plods the ploughman weary homeward his way,
- 59 Plods the ploughman his homeward weary way,
- 60 Plods the ploughman his weary homeward way.

The foregoing "unique poem" appears for the first time, in this, so far as known complete 60 transposition without destroying the rhyme. The first person to send in a transposition after the October-November No. of N. Q. & A. was sent out was A. T. Thoits who submitted the 37th, 49th, and 50th. Others have sent in the same all of which were received in the order named. Some sent in one different transposition, some two, and some three. The line can be transposed 252 ways without destroying the sense.

A. T. Thoits, Manchester, N. H.
G. H. Allen, Manchester, N. H.
P. H. Dow, Manchester, N. H.
A. G. Bronson, Ottawa, Canada.
S. R. Simmons, Pur, K. I.
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Mrs. Annie H. Foster, Kempsville, Va.
J. M. Hottel, Woolstock, Va.
J. H. H. DeMille, Canisteo, N. Y.
C. C. Gibson, Spangle, Washington Ter.
W. C. Jones, St. Louis, Mo.
G. I. Hopkins, Manchester, N. H.

A few further remarks on Gray's *Elegy* may be in place here. Numerous editions have been published, both in England and America, several of which vary in a few words. We are informed that the first and original edition appeared as "*Stanzas Written in a Country Churchyard*," instead of "*Elegy*," etc. In it some read "And now the air a solemn stillness holds," instead of "And all the air," etc. In xxxvith some read "Here scattered oft," instead of "There, etc." Various other slight changes might be cited.

Omitting the xvth and xvith, attributed to George MacDonald, and the xlth to xlviii, appended by James D. Knowles, there remain 39 stanzas by Gray. These contain 1140 words counting 8 compound words as each two words. The xxxth, 2d line; xxxivth and xxxviii, 4th lines, are all monosyllables. One of the oftener quoted stanzas is the xivth.

The xvii stanza in the first edition had *Cato*, *Tully*, and *Cæsar* instead of *Hamden*, *Milton*, and *Cromwell*, as follows, according to Prof. Rolfe who published an edition of the *Elegy*:

Some village Cato, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood;
Some mute inglorious Tully here may rest;
Some Cæsar, guiltless of his country's blood.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

PSEUDONYMS OF AUTHORS, INCLUDING ANONYMS AND INITIALISMS by John Edward Haynes. New York, 78 Nassau St., MDCCCLXXXII.

This is a curious and valuable book. As much of our best literature appears under fictitious names it is very desirable to have some means of ascertaining the real names of authors. Probably thousands of readers have made partial lists of pseudonyms, initials, etc., as they have found out one by one, for their own convenience and gratification. All such will rejoice to learn that for a very moderate sum they can purchase Mr. Haynes's apparently exhaustive list of about 5000 names in the form of an attractive book in its typography, paper, and binding, as well as its curious contents. Every reader of N. Q. & A. who procures it will thank us for this notice.

A CRUISE UNDER SIX FLAGS, by O. A. E. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1882.

This is the title of an attractive book descriptive of the characteristics of the principal nationalities of Europe with the addition of a genuine Jonathan from America. The author is understood to be Prof. Erickson, an accomplished scholar of Richmond, Va., and his work may appropriately be called "Modern Canterbury Tales in Prose." We cordially commend Prof. E's "Cruise under Six Flags" as an enjoyable and instructive book. The mechanical execution of the book is in keeping with the publications from the house of J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO MARK, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHORIZED VERSION, IN PHONETIC SPELLING, by C. W. K. For a First Reading Book. New York, Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 1882.

No more efficient means can be devised to introduce the new or phonetic orthography, than the circulation of familiar writings in the type and style of the Spelling Reformers. That it is desirable to spell words as pronounced, without the absurd silent letters of the present mode, and to pronounce words as spelled, no one will dispute or deny. The only difference of opinion is as to its expediency. Like other great reforms, this must be the work of time, but it will surely be accomplished. The leading philologists of the world are its advocates, and the masses are gradually becoming familiar with the new method. Want of uniformity in characters and diacritical marks has hindered the progress of the movement, but important features of it are already widely adopted. The book is handsomely printed and will be an important aid in the phonetic movement.

SWINTON'S WORD EXERCISE BLANKS IN EIGHT NUMBERS. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., New York.

It may seem unnecessary to review "Blank Books," but the books before us are more creditable to the author as an educational writer, than some printed books we know of. They are suggestive semi-blank books, admirably adapted to *educe* the latent powers of the pupil, to *induce* a lively interest in grammar and spelling, and thus *produce* properly *educated* scholars.

RAGNAROK; THE AGE OF FIRE AND GRAVEL, by Iguatius Donnelly. New York: D. Appleton & Co., publishers.

This is truly "a strange and fascinating book." It might suffice to say it is by the author of "Atlantis," published by Harper & Brothers, but we will add that the book is marvelously strange and plausible. Whether mythical or scientific it will repay perusal.

TEXT-BOOK OF COMMERCIAL LAW, FOR COMMERCIAL COLLEGES AND ACADEMIES, by Salter S. Clark. New York: Clark & Maynard.

This is the best book of its size, on the subject of which it treats, that we have seen. It is full enough, clear enough, and small enough to meet the wants of students. Messrs. Clark & Maynard have recently published Kellogg's English Literature for Academies and Colleges, and also a revised edition of Young's Government Class Book. These are excellent text-books, and handsomely printed and bound.

THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, by Prof. Elroy M. Avery. New York and Chicago: Sheldon & Co.

This is an excellent treatise on an important subject, by a man who knows how to write a book on the subject of its title. We have tested Avery's Philosophy in the class room and find it full, accurate, logical and clear. We do not say it is *easy*, as compared with some others. The lofty height it reaches is unattainable by short and catechetical steps. We know of no book of its size better adapted to aid the earnest student in Physics.

PERIODICALS.

THE JOURNAL OF SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY, EDITED BY WILLIAM T. HARRIS, and published quarterly at \$3.00 a year by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

This publication is now in its 17th year, is profound, and to thinkers, as interesting as ever. The name indicates the scope and character of its contents.

Q U E R I E S.

"I pause for a reply.—*Shakespeare*."

247. [] What word of two syllables, in Webster's Dictionary, has its plural a monosyllable? MARY.

248. [] Who made, in the British Parliament, the motion to terminate hostilities against the United States, at the close of the war of the Revolution? B. U. R.

249. [] Who wrote the following couplet containing in one line eight names, and what is *Rhedycina*?

*"Alma novem genuit celebres Rhedycina poetas,
Rubb, Stubb, Cobb, Crabb, Young, Carey, Tickell, Evans."*

The couplet may be found under the name *Abel Evans* in Lippincott's Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary by Dr. Thomas, Vol. I. page 878. DONO.

250. [] It is generally believed that the circular seams in trees, more or less distinct in nearly all trees, indicate the annual growth or age of the tree. What is the indication of the same, observable in vegetable products, the *beet*, etc. BENJAMIN.

251. [] In Worcester's Pronouncing and Explanatory Dictionary of the English Language, Boston, 1849, under "Words of Doubtful and Various Orthography," the following ten orthographies are given: *Moscheto, Moschetto, Mosquetoe, Mosquetto, Muscheto, Muschetto, Musketo, Musqueto, Musquetoe, Musquito*. Two orthographies more are given as preferable or well authorized, viz: *Mosquito* and *Musquito*. Twelve modes to spell ———— ! Is there any other word of so doubtful orthography? and what reduction has there been made on this word in *thirty-four* years? ORTHO.

252. [] Why did Benjamin Franklin call himself "Poor Richard?" When was "Poor Richard's Almanac" commenced and when discontinued? SIGMA.

253. [] Will the editor, or some reader, give an explanation of the phenomena of *sun-dogs*. OSGOOD.

254. [] In 1834, Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a course of lectures in Boston on "Luther, Milton, Michael Angelo," and also on the "Philosophy of History." Were the lectures published, and if so, can a copy be obtained? L. A. M.

255. [] In "Daisies and Buttercups," an English novel, occurs the following: "He was also a good judge of horses, and drove the best cattle in the neighborhood." *Query*: What animals are covered by the term "cattle," in England? D.

256. [] On examining any atlas or geography, it will be seen that nearly all the large ranges of mountains run nearly north and south, and most of them are situated not far from the ocean. As the earth turns on its axis from west to east, is it not somewhat remarkable that such should be the fact, and has any theory been advanced why they are so situated, and if so, what? GIMEL.

257. [] If the shape of the earth's orbit is caused by centripetal and centrifugal forces, why is it not circular, instead of an ellipse? Is the sun in one of its foci? If so, at what season is the earth in perihelion? TYCHO BRAHE.

258. [] Were any English girls named Mary Anne before the time of the princesses Mary and Anne who became queens? MARY.

259. [] Nearly 200 words ending in mute *e* take the suffix *able*, of which about 50 retain the *e*, as changeable. About 30 words ending in mute *e* take the suffix *ible*. Does any such word ending in *ible* retain the mute *e* of its primitive? DONO.

260. [] What is the pronunciation of the Hawaiian word "Hooiaioai" (8 vowels), mentioned in Max Muller's Lectures on Language, second series? ORTHO.

261. [] It has been often said in newspapers that Lieut. Flipper, who graduated at West Point but was subsequently dismissed from the service, was the first colored person ever commissioned in the United States army. There was, however, once a colored colonel commissioned by Congress who had in his veins the blood of three races, French, Indian, and Negro. Who was he? MILES.

262. [] Was Miles Standish, "the puritan captain," a Roman Catholic? EROTEME.

263. [] Browning is quoted as saying in one of his poems—"There's a great text in Galatians!" Give the reference to chapter and verse, what text he considers great. HERMES.

264. [] Who wrote the story of "Peter Schlemihl" the man who lost his shadow? Q.

265. [] The Encyclopædia Americana (Vol. I. p. 7.), edited by Francis Lieber, says Abel was a twin brother of Cain. What other authority can be quoted to show that the first two boys born were twins? DONO.

"DONO" may find Dr. Adam Clarke's reasons for this opinion in his commentary on Genesis IV. 2. According to the learned Henry Ainsworth, it was also the opinion of Jewish Rabbis. EDITOR.

266. [] If a person could travel ten miles an hour round the world, going all the time *due east* from Rouse's Point, N. Y., latitude 45°, how long before he would arrive at the starting point. VIATOR.

Never. EDITOR.

267. [] Who is the present owner of the Mammoth Cave in Edmondson county, Kentucky, and by whom is it now managed? and is it in condition to receive visitors as before the war of 1861 to 1865? M. O. W., Toledo, O.

268. [] It cannot be disputed that the sun and moon, each, at their so-called rising and setting, are farther from the observer than at meridian. Can any one explain why both the sun and moon appear so much larger when at the horizon than when at meridian? M. O. W.

269. [] Was George Washington ever wounded? J. S. GITT, New Oxford, Penn.

270. [] Where is the township of land given by Congress to Lafayette, and did he ever accept it? J. S. GITT.

271. [] What is the meaning of the letters in the corners of the English postage stamp, and why are they different? J. Q. A.

272. [] The statement has been made, that if a full minor chord is played with full organ, in a large empty cathedral, its echo will be major. Is it a fact, and if so, what is the reason? J. Q. A.

273. [] Samuel Smith's History of Nova Cæsarea * * * to 1721, treats of New Jersey. When and by whom was the name given, for what cause, and how long retained? What of the change? J. Q. A.

274. [] What was Novum Belgium? when named? by whom? when was the name changed, etc.? J. Q. A.

275. [] Where can I find the Latin ode entitled
 "Ad Beatricem in cœlis?" One of the stanzas is:

"Te ducente, victrix, fortis,
 Portas non formido mortis,
 Te ducente, quam amabo,
 Quoquo vadis ambulabo."

ABDIEL PEKAH, Philadelphia, Pa.

276. [] Why are people buried with their feet to
 the east? ABDIEL PEKAH.

277. [] Why is the fast of St. Thomas in the Cath-
 olic, the Episcopal, and the Lutheran churches, fixed for the 21st of
 December? ABDIEL PEKAH.

278. [] What is the origin of the phrase "Who
 struck Billy Patterson?" ABDIEL PEKAH.

279. [] Why are there always six candlesticks on
 the altar in the Latin church with the crucifix in the midst?

ABDIEL PEKAH.

280. [] Is there any reason to think that the "An-
 nals" of Tacitus are a forgery? ABDIEL PEKAH.

281. [] Wanted, a definition of Linear Algebra.

A. M. A.

282. [] How did it happen that Cowper's poem was
 named "The Task?" A. M. A.

283. [] It is said that ex-Senator David B. Atchison
 of Missouri was, for 36 hours, "interregnum president" of the United
 States. Will some one give the full number of similar cases, with the
 time of each. J. Q. A.

284. [] About 2,450 years ago a poem was written,
 called "*Telegonia*" intended as a continuation of the "*Odyssey*" of
 Homer. I have long tried to find the name of the author. Can you
 help me? SUBSCRIBER.

285. [] Why do we have several words for express-
 ing halves, viz.: demi-, hemi-, semi-, and bi-, etc.: for demi-god, hemi-
 sphere, semi-circle, and bi-monthly? Why do we say tri-ennial for
once in three years; and tri-weekly for *three times a week*? ORTHO.

286. [] Who first proved that degrees of latitude
 gradually increase from the equator toward the poles? M. G. GRAY.

287. [] Was Newton's *Principia* ever translated in-
 to French by a lady? MARY.

288. [] Who is the author of the following lines?

"Could we with ink the ocean fill ; To write the love of God above,
Were earth of parchment made ; Would drain the ocean dry,
Were every spear of grass a quill ; Nor would the scroll contain the whole,
And every man a scribe by trade ; Though stretched from sky to sky."

J. S. GITT.

289. [] What traveler visited Timbuctoo, and received the reward of 10,000 francs promised to the first explorer that should reach that city?

VIATOR.

290. [] Where in Africa is the desert classified as *Challahengah*, in "Sanborn's Geographical Manual," second edition, 1862, page 24?

GIMEL.

291. [] When do we have the longest twilight, in summer or winter, and why?

EVERETT.

292. [] When a car is moving due east or west, explain how the sun can shine in a window on the north side.

IGO.

293. [] From reading notices of storms and meteorological phenomena, it seems that some writers speak of tempests and tornadoes indiscriminately, while others make a distinction. What is the difference between tempests, tornadoes, hurricanes, and cyclones?

VENTUS.

294. [] In a lecture published in the *Scientific American Supplement*, page 2935, Prof. A. R. Grote says: "It seems to me that Shakespeare is mistaken when he compares the sufferings of a worm to those of a giant." Where does Shakespeare make the comparison?

B. U. R.

295. [] It is said in a biography of Voltaire that he kept a volume of sermons constantly on his desk. Whose sermons so pleased the skeptical philosopher?

JOSEPHINE.

296. [] I have heard quoted, as an illustration of the tendency of mathematical studies to repress emotions and even the imagination, an anecdote of a distinguished mathematician, who when asked his opinion concerning the merits of a dramatic performance he had just attended, replied "What does it prove?" Isaac Newton is sometimes cited as the too logical mathematician, but I find no authority for this in any of his biographies or works. I write to ask who was the mathematician referred to, if there is any truth to the story?

MARY.

A N S W E R S.

"Multa rogare ; rogata tenere ; retenta docere ;
Hæc tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

78-177. The designation of *Barnburners* was adopted in New York in 1843. The Jackson party had led to the division of the Democratic party into Conservatives and Radicals. President Van Buren sided with the latter, and the others, many of them, led by William C. Ripley, Nathaniel P. Talmadge, and others, united for a time with the Whigs. Others, like William L. Marcy, Edwin Croswell, and Greene C. Bronson, after much complaining remained in the party. After the death of President Harrison, New York fell back into the Democratic ranks, and elected William C. Bouck, governor in place of Mr. Seward. The State was in the height of her policy of enlarging the Erie canal, and there was a depreciation in her credit. This was probably due to the hard times of 1837, and the fact that Pennsylvania, Mississippi, and other States "repudiated" their debts. The radical Democrats were for stopping the work, levying a direct tax and so restoring the credit; the Whigs and conservatives of loaning more money and finishing the enlargement. But the expenditure had been far greater than had been anticipated when the work was undertaken, and the "stop-and-tax" policy was adopted. The discussions in the Legislature were heated. Andrew B. Dickinson of Steuben led the Whigs in the Senate, and Col. Samuel Young of Saratoga, the radical Democrats. Dickinson was a homespun, illiterate backwoodsman, but of great energy. He was put to use homely illustrations. One day he remarked in debate: that the friends of Col. Young were like a Pennsylvania farmer, whose barn was so overrun with rats that he burned it in order to get rid of them, consuming a large crop of wheat, the danger of which he had overlooked. Col. Young in reply declared that he meant to burn the barn, nevertheless. Accordingly, he and his friends, including Van Buren, Silas Wright, Comptroller Flagg, John A. Dix, H. H. Van Dyck, and William Cassidy were known as *Barnburners*. Gov. Bouck and his friends were named *Hunkers*, from the Dutch word *Yunker*. In 1847, the Democratic State Nominating Convention was divided, and in October the first distinctive convention of *Barnburners* met at Herkimer, and adopted the famous Wilmot Proviso as a political test. A second convention was held at Utica in 1848, which appointed a del-

egation to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May. Preston King, James C. Smith, and Mirthome Tompkins were among the delegates; and Samuel J. Tilden, D. Dudley Field, John Bigelow, Parke Godwin, James S. Wadsworth, W. F. Havemayer, and Dean Richard were conspicuous in the party. They bolted the nomination of Gen. Cass and Gen. Ripley, and corporated with Henry Wilson, Charles Allen, G. W. Johnson, and other anti-Taylor Whigs in the nomination of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams. The designation of Free Democrats, Free-soil Democrats, and Free-soilers usurped the place of the old name; the new combination falling to pieces with the election of 1848, the recusants took their places again in the Democratic party, receiving in common with those of their ancient associates who welcomed them back the new title of Soft Shell Democrats.

A. WILDER.

13-29. To ask for the publisher of a first treatise on algebra is about equivalent to inquiring the date of the creation of the world. Diophantus of the Alexandrian school wrote on the subject about fifteen centuries ago. Dr. Hutton, however, states that one Bombelli published a treatise on that science in 1579 in which he says he had translated part of Diophantus, "and that he found the Indian authors often cited in it, from which he concluded that the science of algebra was known to the Indians before the Arabians had it." The Mussulmans residing in India, some of whom are learned in mathematical science, regard algebra as having originated in that country, and not to have been derived from the Arabians. In 1813 there was published in London a translation of the *Bija Ganita*, a work on that science by Vaskara Acharaya, written about the year 1188. It had been translated into the Persian, from which translation Mr. Streehey made his version, but it was originally written in Sanskrit, and purported to be a compilation from older authors. Euler appears to have advanced algebraic solutions to the same formulas as Vaskara, which would seem to be the limit to Hindu science. It is more than probable that some older people antedated the Aryans of India in this matter.

A. WILDER.

78-180. I think it is usually said that royal families have no surnames.

H. H. W.

76-164. Perhaps intermittent springs.

H. H. W.

24-60. We find the following in the *American Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. II., No 4, page 404, *Note by the Editors* to "Notes on the '15' Puzzle," by Prof. Wm. Woolsey Johnson, of Annapolis, Md., and Prof. W. E. Story :

"The editors have thought they would be doing no disservice to their science, but rather promoting its interests by exhibiting this *a priori* polar law under a concrete form, through the medium of a game which has taken so strong a hold upon the thought of the country, that it may almost be said to have arisen to the importance of a national institution. Whoever has made himself master of it may fairly be said to have taken his first lesson in the theory of determinants. It may be mentioned as a parallel case that Sir William Rowan Hamilton invented a game called the "Eikosion" game, for illustrating certain consequences of the method of quaternions."

The following is from "Mathematical Questions, with their Solutions from the *Educational Times*," London, 1881, Vol. XXXV., page 115, from a solution by the Rev. T. P. Kirkman, M. A., F. R. S.:

"Attention to these circles was perhaps first called by me in *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. CXLVIII., 1858, page 160, from which the late Astronomer Royal, Sir W. R. Hamilton, took his idea of his 'Icosian Game,' as he informed me, when he did me the honor to present me with the handsomest copy of the puzzle." S. C. GOULD.

112-(79-182). The Latin Q stands in its alphabetic series of Q, R, S, T, precisely as the ancient Semitic Koof (not Koph) stands in that alphabetic series of Koof, Resh, Sin, Tau. The Hebrew Koph is almost equivalent to the German Ch, and is either K, or kh. Many Hebrew words with Koph, are transcribed in Greek with X=Ch, e. g. Hebrew "Chasdim," Greek "Chaldaioi." The Latins had no K, for they could not pronounce the guttural Ch, but they retained the Semitic Koof, in form and place. Parkhurst went after the Spanish-Jewish pronunciation of the Hebrew, which is to be rejected as unscientific and arbitrary. E.

49-125. Is not the answer, 68-(49-125), somewhat astray? It is understood from mortality tables, that the thirteen diners would need to have an average age of seventy years to make such a fatal conclusion probable; and if their average age was forty years, only one-seventh of a person would be liable to die within a year. H. H. W.

74-143. "The Eunuch" of Terence is a comedy; it was produced in 162 B. C., and was the most popular of his plays. It is said he received 8000 sesterces for this work. H. H. W.

78-180. Years ago an unproved statement was printed that Prince Albert's real name was Busichi. Burke's statement will be found correct, for the Saxe-Coburg house, and for any other families who have simply continued mediæval practice of adding to their baptismal name only a territorial designation instead of the modern "surname."

PRIGGLES.

69-(12-19). In my boyhood, 1803-1810, I lived in the northern part of Vermont, in a town settled by people from different localities, in New England, and there the teamsters' commands to their oxen were neither "whoa hish," "whoa whish," nor "h'sh," but broad "hwo hush," or "back, hush." I never heard it used in speaking to a horse team. Though I have not driven an ox-team for sixty years, I expect my old habit would prevail were I to drive another ox-team. J. A. W.

70-36. In my childhood I saw "Dilworth's Spelling Book," which had been my mother's school-book (1770-1780), and from her I learned that in repeating the alphabet, all the vowels were distinguished as *a* is represented in this phrase — "a by itself, a;" "e by itself, e," etc., or each a simple sound; while all the other letters were spelled by the addition of a vowel, as *be, ce, de, el, em, etc.*

J. A. W.

97-201. The trampling over a field of *beans* must mean simply going over such a field. This was forbidden in the orient from very ancient times. Qut'ami the Babylonian, who lived 2000 B. C., says in his treatise on "Nabothian Agriculture," the following: "In the sayings of the ancients, it is said that a person who slept over night in a field among bean-pods loses his mind for forty days." (See D. Chwolson, "Über die Überreste der Attbabylonischen Literatur," in the *Memoires Pusintes a L'Academie Quper. d. Sciences*, St. Petersburg, 1859, pages 93, 421. Also, F. Nork's *Real Worterbuch*, sub verbo "Bohne.") Qut'ami speaks of beans as hurtful, because of their producing mephitic gases, or air, and therefore disturbing the mind with impure thoughts. From many ancient languages we learn, that of old, the air, or airs, the spirit, or spirits, of living beings were held to be of the same essence. A bad air was hence regarded as a bad spirit, and that which produced the one produced the other. Pythagoras learned this from the oriental masters, and taught the same to his disciples. We moderns detach material from spiritual things in our scientific proclivity to analysis. Perhaps we go as far wrong in this as the ancients went in their synthesis.

E., University of Dacotah.

73-128. "PRIGGLES" sends an answer, but not what the querist evidently desires. He says a person can see to the stars, or to an immeasurable distance. On the earth's surface at the sea level, "PRIGGLES" says a person north of the equator can see farther to the north than in any other direction. This is true in theory, but he does not say *how far*. Calling the earth a sphere of 4,000 miles radius, and making no allowance for refraction, a person on the summit of a mountain five miles high can see 200 miles in any direction towards the horizon. The solution is found in applying the geometrical truth that *a tangent is a mean proportional between a secant and its external segment*. In this case the secant is 8005 miles and its external segment is 5 miles; hence the tangent or distance required is the square root of $8005 \times 4 = 40025$, which is 200 miles nearly.

EDITOR.

77-168. Add Boswelliana: Common Place Book of James Boswell, London, 1881.

PRIGGLES.

12-21. For a considerable number of classifications of the sciences, and a pretty good account of them, see Edwards's *Memoirs of Libraries*, Vol. II., page 761. But there are others, some for metaphysical, some for physical, some for bibliographical, some for bibliopolic, some for bibliothetic purposes.

PRIGGLES.

77-174. Take a slang dictionary and a Webster, and a stated proposition will show, I think, that *S* occupies no more space in the former than in the latter, for the size of the books. *S* is always a "long letter," I think the longest in English dictionaries.

PRIGGLES.

78-178. Any point in the circumference of a wheel rolling along a plane describes a series of cycloids, or somewhat arch-like curves upon said plane. At the moment when any given point is actually upon the plane, viz., where one cycloid ends and another begins, it is for an infinitesimal time motionless, and its movement just before and after is slow, while the point at the opposite extremity of the same diameter is describing the top of the cycloid and is moving at its fastest speed. This justifies the photographs and proves the proposition.

PRIGGLES.

79-187. In Allen's *Life of Philidor*, now before me, his name is thrice spelled in the usual manner, George. I suspect the odd variation seen by "ORTHO" was a misprint. Will he cite volume and page from more than one publication to support his view?

PRIGGLES.

27-88. No intelligent materialist of the present day believes any of the absurd things named by "EROTEME." Possibly some "naturalists" still cling to the popular superstitions of barnacle geese and hair snakes. Every year the traditional antediluvian toad comes out of the solid rock and airs himself in the newspapers. EDITOR.

74-138. No. PRIGGLES.

According to Morse's Universal Geography, Boston, MDCCXCIII., Vol. I., page 284, "It has often been asserted with confidence that President Washington was a native of England." "PRIGGLES" is right. Washington was never in old England. EDITOR.

24-65. Such dyeing materials as will impart their color to different stuffs without previous preparation, are technically called *substantive colors*. Such as will not do this without the intervention of a third substance, called a mordant, which has an affinity both for the dyeing material and for the fabric dyed, are termed *adjective colors*. Alum and copperas or ferrous sulphate are examples of mordants used to "set the color" or modify it, and madder is usually an adjective color or coloring material. *Substantive* colors with some fabrics will be *adjective* colors with others, and *vice versa*. The terms are not now generally used. EDITOR.

25-70. "CRITIC" failed to give the full definition of *compasses*. One of the uses named by Webster is "measuring figures." As *calipers* are used for that purpose, we see no inaccuracy in the dictionary. EDITOR.

25-74. As Fryeburg is where it was before the separation, viz., in Maine, we should write Fryeburg, Me, for Maine was Maine as a district as well as a State. EDITOR.

26-80. As *quantity* has reference to *magnitude* or *bulk*, rather than to *number* the term *quotity* seems more suitable, though we have not been able to find it in any dictionary or encyclopædia. The *t* was unintentionally omitted in the query. EDITOR.

27-89. The annual summer visitor near fashionable watering places described as a huge *sea-serpent* is considered to be a *myth*, but scientists do not deny the possible or even probable existence of undescribed saurian monsters of the deep. EDITOR.

74-143. A comedy, PRIGGLES.

75-149. The occasion was wholly imaginary.

PRIGGLES.

101-242. Mœris was the Greek name for the Egyptian king who was interested in the irrigation of Egypt. The Egyptian form of the name is Amun-m-he, according to a note by Sir Gardner Wilkinson to Chapter 13, Book II., Rawlinson's *Herodotus*. The building of Lake Mœris is ascribed to Amenmhat III., of Dynasty XII., of the Shepherd Kings. (*Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9th edition, Philadelphia, page 637). This Lake Mœris described by Herodotus, (Book II., Chapter 149) "is manifestly an artificial excavation." "The measure of its circumference is three thousand six hundred furlongs, which is equal to the entire length of Egypt along the sea-coast." The position of this artificial lake was determined by M. Linant. It seems to have been abandoned in the time of Pliny. There was and is a natural Lake Mœris whose position is well known.

WM. HOOVER.

100-226. Madame Mennier and Baudiliere are mentioned in the memoir of Poe in Widdleton's edition of his works as having made translations. I do not believe Poe's works are fully translated into the French language.

WM. HOOVER.

101-240. According to Worcester's Dictionary, the letters *u* and *v* came to be used as they now are at the beginning of the 16th century.

WM. HOOVER.

79-186. There is a place called *Pen Mar*, partly in Pennsylvania and partly in Maryland; hence the name. It is a famous place for excursions from Baltimore and elsewhere, and visited daily by hundreds during the summer season. It has one of the grandest and best views in the United States.

J. S. GITT.

49-126. I have heard that nine strokes were given at the end of the tolling of the bell to announce the death of a person, hence called *tailers*, or end strokes, so "nine tailers" meant a man. [Condensed by Ed.]

J. H. H. D., Canistota, N. Y.

99-223. Great Cousin.

S. L. G., Goffstown, N. H.

46-101. The cork rises to the highest part of the water, which in a full glass is in the middle, but in one partially full, the middle of the surface is the lowest part.

PRIGGLES.

We have condensed the answer, which is correctly stated by the writer. It is an experiment of capillarity, or adhesion, and it is referred to in Gladstone's Life of Faraday.

EDITOR.

98-213. No. Mr. T. A. Pollock, writing at Camden, Ohio (now living at Miamisburg, Ohio), to Henkle's *Educational Notes and Queries*, Vol. III., page 43, says he saw a beech-tree struck by lightning Oct. 28, 1876.

WM. HOOVER.

100-229. For authority for the statement that Constantine abolished crucifixion, see Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Chapter XX., where in the notes reference is made to Aurelius Victor.

WM. HOOVER.

100-228. Moidart was a leader of a band of men in the clan of Montrose in the time of Charles I. of England.

WM. HOOVER.

100-228. On page 77 of James Logan's *Scottish Gael* is an account of the Highlander forces in 1715 who were engaged in the rebellion. Among them were 800 MacDonalds of *Glengarry*, 800 MacDonalds of *Moidart*, and 1000 MacDonalds of *State*. On the day of the battle of Bannockburn Robert Bruce made Angus MacDonald Lord of the Isles. We suppose the "seven men of Moidart" belong to the Moidart clan of MacDonalds.

EDITOR.

100-225. Seneca was the preceptor of Nero who gave the reins of government to Seneca when Nero became emperor. Seneca was finally put to death by order of Nero, but his works do not speak of Nero as being insane at the time.

WM. HOOVER.

100-225. "STUDENT" will find his query answered in Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, Vol. I., page 350. The preceptor was Denis Burie, and his pupil who became king and insane, was *Erie* son of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden.

EDITOR.

78-178. All points in the circumference of a fixed revolving wheel describe a circumference, and hence all move with uniform and equal velocity. A point in the circumference of a wheel whose center moves with an unchanging velocity, rolling on a horizontal plane, describes a cycloid. Now if r is the radius of the wheel, v the velocity of the center, v' that of a point in the circumference, y the vertical distance of the point above the plane, it may be shown that $v' = v\sqrt{\frac{2y}{r}}$. When $y = 0$, $v' = 0$; $y = \frac{1}{2}r$, $v' = v$; $y = 2r$, $v' = 2v$. WM. HOOVER.

26-77. The *dead points* of a picture are the darkest parts, supposed to receive no light. They are the opposite of the *brilliant points*, which are the brightest parts. The effect of the picture is due mainly to the proper arrangement of these extreme "points," and the intermediate shading.

EDITOR.

76-160. Africans were brought to Jamestown in 1620 by a Dutch vessel. Some scandal-monger declared that the Mayflower after landing the first Pilgrims at Plymouth, brought the first cargo of slaves to Virginia; but this was impossible as well as inaccurate. A. WILDER.

This date (1620) is erroneously given in nearly all school text-books on the history of the United States. The true date was 1619, as given by Smith in his history of Virginia. He says: "About the last of August came in a dutch man of warre that sold us twenty nigers." Beverly, a careless writer of the early history of Virginia, made the mistake so extensively copied. Bancroft has corrected the date in the latest edition of his history, and also the American Cyclopædia, (the new one from which the word "New" is omitted) has it right—1619.

EDITOR.

101-239. By "The Peruvian Pompeii" is undoubtedly meant the city of Lima, or its port Callao.

WM. HOOVER.

101-235. The Rosicrucians were alchemists who sought for the philosopher's stone by the intervention of dew and light. — *Hook*.

That body of men was rather known by the title of "The Brothers of Rosicrucian," and not as given in the query.

WM. HOOVER.

101-236. Baphomet is a corruption of Mahomet. WM. HOOVER.

101-245. The *a* in the names given has the force of *of* or *from*. The real name of Thomas a Kempis was Thomas Hamarken, born at Kempen which last name shows the origin of Kempis. WM. HOOVER.

99-218. The Latin sentence was the inscription upon a medal struck in honor of Dr. Franklin when ambassador from the United States to France. Its author was Turgot, the comptroller-general of finance for the French government from 1744 to May, 1776. He was one of Dr. Franklin's correspondents, and he has been considered one of the best public ministers France ever had.

WM. HOOVER.

96-200. The differential equation to the cycloid is $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sqrt{(2r-x)}}{x}$.

Then the whole length is $S = \int_0^{2r} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2r}{x}\right)} dx = 8r$. The whole length of the base is $2\pi r$. Therefore the required ratio is $4 \div \pi$.

WM. HOOVER.

101-246. The "fifth act" was to be the establishment of a college in America which was to aid in the conversion of the Indians to Christianity.

WM. HOOVER.

74-146. Among old whist players the nine of diamonds is often spoken of as the "curse of Scotland." It is probably a corruption of the phrase "Cross of Scotland;" and as the nine "pips" on the card were formerly printed somewhat in the shape of a St. Andrew's cross, there seems reason for believing this to be the true origin.

H. K. A.

74-146. We find the following explanations in the *British Penny Magazine* for December 3. 1836, page 478:

EDITOR.

NINE OF DIAMONDS THE CURSE OF SCOTLAND.—In playing cards the nine of diamonds is commonly nick-named "the Curse of Scotland" and several reasons have been assigned for this strange denomination. When the Duke of York, who was shortly after James II. took up his residence at Edinburgh, and enlarged the palace of Holyrook, he and his court introduced a new game there called Comet, in which the nine of diamonds is the most important card. The Scots, who had to learn the game, lost tremendous sums at it, and from that circumstance the nine of diamonds was called the Curse of Scotland. Another derivation is that the nine of diamonds bore some resemblance to the arms of the Dalrymples, and that Lord Stair, a member of that family, was the real Curse of Scotland. But a third derivation is more modern, and much more striking, though we cannot take upon ourselves to decide that it is the most correct or right one. It is said that the night before the fatal battle of Culloden, the Duke of Cumberland sent orders to General Campbell to give no quarter to the soldiers of the Pretender,—that this order being dispatched in great haste, happened to be written on a card, and that card the nine of diamonds; from which time and circumstance it has gone by the appellation of the Curse of Scotland.

24-67. The falsity of Smith's story of Pocahontas is easily proved from his own works. He published books on Virginia three times; first in 1608, then in 1624, and lastly in 1630. Of course if the Pocahontas story was true, it would have appeared in the book of 1608 entitled "A True Relacion of such Occurrences and Accidents of Noate as hath hapened in Virginia," etc. It would not be possible for him to omit such an incident, if true, and to put in place of it the simple "relacion" given below. The marvelous story first appeared in his book of 1624, sixteen years later. He says:

"At each place I expected when they would execute me; yet they used me with what kindness they could. * * * This kind king conducted me to a place called Topahanecke. * * * Arriving at Wesamocomoe, their emperor [Powhatan] kindly welcomed me with good words and great platiers of sundry vituals, assuring me of his friend-ship and my liberty within four days; he desired me to forsake Paspahugh [Jamestown], and to live with him upon his river, a country called Capa Howasicke. He promised to give me corn, venison, or what I wanted to feed us; matches and copper we should make him, and none should disturb us. This request I promised to perform; any thus having, with all kindness he could, sought to content me, he sent me home with four men: one that usually carried my gun and knapsack after me; two others loaded with bread; and one to accompany me."

DR. WILLARD, Chicago.

100-227. There is, however, no doubt whatever of the influence of the northern light on declination, inclination, horizontal and total intensity, and consequently on all the elements of terrestrial magnetism, although this influence is exerted very unequally in the different phases of this great phenomenon, and on the different elements of the force. See Humboldt's *Cosmos*, Harpers' edition, Vol. V., page 152.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

24-66. "LIZZIE" must remember that only members of royal families *who actually sit on the throne* are entitled to numerals after their names. Thus, although the Bourbon family of France, in ten centuries might have embraced a thousand members named Louis, there were only 18 by the name of Louis, known as Louis I., Louis II., etc., down to Louis XVIII. So there have been hundreds of Georges and Edwards in a greater or less degree entitled to succession to the throne of England, but only George I. to IV., and Edward I. to VI. have sat upon it. "LIZZIE" should reflect what inextricable confusion any other rule would work. Supposing every *George* in the houses of Plantagenet, York, Lancaster, Stuart, Hanover, etc., (which have all been royal families of England), were entitled to his number, George the IV. might have been George MDVIII., or any other ridiculous numeral. So the last Napoleon, being the *1st* who reigned was properly Napoleon I.; but, as Mr. Kinlake explains (the whole story is too long to repeat here, especially as it is readily accessible), he was called Napoleon III., to the end, for prudential reasons. This demonstrates (as I related 55 24-66) that there never was any Napoleon III. JOHN W. BELL.

Comment. We publish Mr. Bell's reply to "LIZZIE," but we think "LIZZIE's" supposition correct. Mr. Bell quotes a Louis XVIII., though no Louis XVII. ever reigned. The next *king* in France after Louis XVI. was Louis XVIII., as the next *emperor* after Napoleon I. was Napoleon III. We never before heard of "hundreds of Georges and Edwards" among English princes, nor do we remember any Georges of the houses of Lancaster or Stuart. EDITOR.

75-153. If my calculations are correct, the 4th of March would fall on Sunday in 1783, 1788, 1794, 1900, 1906, 1917, 1923, 1928, 1934, 1945, 1951, 1956, 1962, 1973, etc. It is a fact that the day for the beginning of presidential terms (March 4th) fell on Sunday in 1721, 1849, and 1877; and if the elections continue every fourth year after 1880, it will fall on Sunday in the year 1917, 1945, and so on, as stated. That may have been meant; but if so, 1753 and 1781 are superfluous. G. L. D.

75-153. The statement is accurate. The dominical letter for March 4 when it falls on Sunday is *G*. This must be the letter for the years given, which is the fact. These are years following leap-years.

WILLIAM HOOVER.

101-236. From K. R. H. Mackenzie's *Royal Masonic Cyclopædia*, London, 1877, page 67, article *Baphomet*. GIMEL.

"Among the charges preferred against the Order of Knights Templar, for which Jacques de Molay suffered martyrdom, was that of worshipping an idol or image called *Baphomet* or *Baphometus*. Many discussions have arisen respecting this word. *Maccoy* considers it to have been a corruption of Mohammed; but when it is remembered that the very object of the Templar Order was to combat the faith of *Islam*, it is easy to see that such a view must be erroneous. *Von Hammer* suggests that it may have arisen from the two Greek words *Baphē mētis*, the baptism of wisdom; and *Nicolai* suggests that the three heads, sometimes shown on the image, referred to Cerberus, as we have dog-headed divinities in the Egyptian and Hellenic mysteries. It is curious that *bafa* is the Provençal for a falsehood. That this was a Kabbalistical talisman is unquestionable, and was connected with the esoteric doctrines of Hermetic philosophy. It is very likely that an image embodying these doctrines may have existed, nor is it difficult to reconstruct its singular form, in itself essentially Masonic and universal. Be it remembered that the Rabbis were the jealous custodians of the science of the Cabala or Kabbalah and that their mystical form of reading would prevail in the terminology of that science. If the word be read in the Hebrew manner (that is, instead of BAPHOMET, read thus TEMOPHAB), it is found to be an abbreviated cipher of the words TEMpli Omnium Hominum Paces ABbas. 'The father of the Temple, the universal peace of men,' thus conveying in a phrase an appropriate and universal sentiment of a Masonic nature. It has been suggested that Baphomet is none other than the *Ancient of Days* or *Creator*."

99-220. B. U. R. will find the quotations are from a poem on the *License Law* in a volume of poems entitled "Airs of Palestine and other Poems," by John Pierpont, Boston, Mass., 1840. L. A. M.

75-159. The quotation is incorrectly given; the lines in which it occurs are from "Macbeth," Act V. Scene 5, and are as follows: "Hang out our banners on the outward walls; the cry is still, 'They come!'" H. K. A.

25-68. Mr. Babbage says in his preface to the "Ninth Bridgewater Treatise," "The object of these pages, as of the Bridgewater Treatises, is to show that the power and knowledge of the great Creator of matter and mind are unlimited." He further says his object was to correct a prejudice, "that the pursuits of science are unfavorable to religion." This he attempted to do by results afforded by his "Calculating Engine." How he did this will best appear by reference to the book itself. We know nothing of the "Tenth Bridgewater Treatise."

75-157. The reason why in clearing a piece of land covered with small pines, by burning, scrub oaks spring up, is because the conditions of production have been changed. Every variety of mineral has its peculiar soil, and each soil a plant peculiar to itself. With every change of soil there must be a change of plant growth. Old plants are dying and new plants coming into existence. All matter is at all times pervaded by force which is essentially life; and therefore not only possesses polarity but a potency to become organic. The molecules become granules, these become cells and germs of living beings, some vegetable and others animal; and being assured a determinate mode of existence, do not change into some other. The bramble-bush produces neither figs nor grapes.

A. WILDER.

75-156. There is said to be a cross emblazoned or wrought on the toe of the Pope's slipper, which the penitents kiss.

A. WILDER.

75-158. Potatoes are called *Irish* because for so many years they have been so exclusively the food of the Irish to the exclusion of other articles more natural, more nutritive, more invigorating.

A. WILDER.

74-144 (108 74-144) The "Circle of Necessity" is quoted on pages 296, 346, and 553 of Vol. I. of "Isis Unveiled." On the latter page it says: "It was there (Thebes) that were performed the sacred mysteries of the *kuklos anagkes*, the 'Unavoidable Cycle,' more generally known as the 'circle of necessity.'"

HERMES.

74-144. The "*Probability Curve*" is mentioned in *The Analyst*, Vol. IX. No. 5, page 135, in an article "On an Unsymmetrical Probability Curve," by E. L. De Forest. "The limit of a polynomial having none but positive coefficients has been investigated in a peculiar manner, by Laplace and subsequent writers, and found to be the common probability curve. See, for instance, Meyer, *Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung*, Leipsic, 1879, pp. 141, 350, 407, 442."

HERMES.

49-126. The phrase "A nine days' wonder" is thought to have originated in some reference to the nine days during which Lady Jane Gray was styled Queen of England. Another authority attributes it to the nine days after birth during which a puppy remains blind. There is an old proverb given in Bohn's "Handbook of Proverbs," A wonder lasts nine days, and then the puppy's eyes are open.

H. K. A.

75-156. Matthew of Westminster says it was formerly customary to kiss the Pope's hand; but that a certain woman in the eighth century, not only kissed the hand of His Holiness, but squeezed it. The Holy Father seeing the danger to which he was exposed, cut off his hand, and was compelled thereafter to offer his foot, a custom which has continued to the present time.

H. K. A.

(75-156) *Comment.* This romantic story is not generally credited. Diocletian offered his foot to be kissed by his courtiers, as did Charlemagne and his son. The story of Rollo and Charles the Simple is well known. According to *Encyclopædia Americana*, article *Adoration*, the Pope probably took this custom from the Emperors. Also "in the primitive Christian Church this honor is said to have been shown to every bishop, as it is still in the Greek Church." In kissing the bishop's foot the Greek words *proskuno se* are still used. The golden cross on the slipper is kissed.

EDITOR.

72-45. (103 72-45) The 18-lettered names were communicated to N. Q. & A. not because they happened to consist of 18, more than any other numbers, 13 or 16; but that coincidence was noticed at the time, and at the suggestion of a friend, Columbus was spelled with "bo" to make it conform to uniformity. HERMES would say "Christopher Columbus," and let the *Ch* go for one letter as it is in Greek. The names are prominent before the world as remarkable in each department mentioned. A communication received by HERMES suggests in place of Emanuel Swedenborg the name of *Nicholas Copernicus* (18 letters), mathematician and astronomer, born 1473, died 1543; age 70.

This would make them more symmetrical as four remarkable persons: *William Shakespeare*, 1564-1616, 52; *Christopher Columbus*, 1436-1506, 70. *Napoleon Buonaparte*, 1769-1821, 52; *Nicholas Copernicus*, 1473-1543, 70.

The age of the left two reminds one of a part of Pope's line, *Moral Essays*, Epistle II. line 243. The age of the right two reminds one of David's line in *Psalms* XI. 10. They each lived in part of two centuries.

We were glad to see Prof. H. C. Bolton's criticism on this Note in last No. of N. Q. & A., as it prompts us to be more explicit and careful in future how to express ourselves. One of the most pleasant and interesting recreations in our experience was the perusal of Prof. H. C. Bolton's six articles on "Magic Squares," published in the *Acta Columbianiana*, Vol. II. Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9, for 1874-75. The articles are full of information on that subject-matter, with a valuable bibliography appended.

HERMES.

77-175. It was a practice till some fifty years ago to nominate presidential candidates by canvass of members of Congress and state legislatures. The last serious effort of the kind was in 1824. Then the republicans in congress nominated Mr. William H. Crawford. Out of 216, 68 did not participate; and Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Henry Clay, and Gen. Jackson became candidates. The practice of holding National Conventions came next into practice. I have supposed that the first of the kind was the Democratic, in 1831, which re-nominated Gen. Jackson and nominated Martin Van Buren for Vice-President. I see, however, in the sketch of the late Thurlow Weed in the *New York Times* of Nov. 22d, which has several inaccuracies, that the Anti-masons of New York provided in 1830 for holding a National Convention in the summer of that year. Their candidates were William Wirt and Amos Ellmaker; and another convention of National Republicans nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant. Gen. Jackson was nominated the second time for the presidency by the first National Convention, I think, that ever assembled, of representatives of a political party, held at Baltimore in 1831. Martin Van Buren received the nomination for Vice-President. Before that time caucuses of members of Congress named the candidates; but the untoward events of 1824, when Gen. Jackson as a "stump candidate" outran every competitor, brought the method into disrepute. It does not seem now as though the convention system can stand much longer.

A. WILDER.

74-146. The most popular reason is that the Duke of Cumberland wrote a cruel order on the back of this card at the battle of Culloden. A full answer is among "Notes and Queries" department in *Boston Evening Transcript*, Feb. 5, 1877; see, also, same paper of July 17, 1882.

H. H. W.

75-147. Perhaps the Spanish. The Latin was not, and the modern languages are more or less at fault.

A. WILDER, M. D.

74-145. Yes, some nouns in the English language have no singular form and may be either singular or plural in meaning, and one of these is *wages*. I think that a knowledge of some of the modern languages would give us a key to many words of our own vernacular, e.g., *Wages*, the German singular for which is "Lohn" and the plural "Löhne".

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

78-176. Mr. A. Bronson Alcott is regarded as a Pythagorean and Mystic. He sometimes humorously styles himself a visionary, but he has been such only because he sought to render a purer conception of life, in matters of every day practicability. Though not scholarly and cultured like him, Mr. Alcott was even more earnest in his convictions than his famous townsman, Ralph Waldo Emerson, whom he admired even to reverence. Pythagoras, Plato, Plotinus are at one in him. Mr. O. B. Frothingham says of him: "In the journals of Theodore Parker, Mr. Alcott is represented as taking an active part in the thinking and talking of the period immediately preceding the establishment of *The Dial*, and as expressing audacious opinions; among others, this—which suggests Hegel, though it may have reached Mr. Alcott from a different quarter—that the Almighty progressively unfolds himself toward his own perfection; and this, *that the hideous things in nature are reflections of man's animalism*, that the world being the product of all men, man is responsible for its evil condition; a doctrine similar to the Augustinian doctrine of the Fall, hinted at also in the Book of *Genesis*. I apprehend that this is the true answer to Mr. Gould's inquiry, as I have heard Mr. Alcott say similar things. It is consistent with the whole doctrine of emanation accepted by all philosophers; that the lower orders in the universe subsist by spiritual auras from man, and hence when these are generated, the chaotic, disordering influence is cast over nature.

A. WILDER.

74-138 In 1751, with his brother Lawrence, Washington made his only sea-voyage,—a trip to Barbadoes—and Daniel Webster in the address delivered at the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, tells us, that he never for a moment had a sight of the old world.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Ansonia, O.

74-143 Terence or properly Publius Terentius Afer, was a Roman comic poet who lived about 193-159 B. C. By birth or purchase he became the slave of the Roman senator P. Terentius Lucanus, who, out of regard to his handsome person and unusual talents, educated him highly and finally manumitted him. On his manumission, he assumed, as a matter of course, his patron's *nomen*. He is supposed to have died in Greece in his 36th or 37th year. Six comedies are extant, accredited to Terentius, which are perhaps all he produced, viz., *Andria*, *Hecyra*, *Heauton-Timoroumenos*, *Eunuchos*, *Phormio*, and *Adelphi*. Vide Chambers's Encyclopædia.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

49-120. By classing Mr. Morgan's book with volumes written to prove the absurd proposition that Lord Bacon wrote Shakespeare's works, or "among works on doubts of the existence of Shakespeare," "PRIGGLES" makes it evident that he for one, has not read Mr. Morgan's close and startling argument. I do not hesitate to admit, that I have become a complete convert to it; but can readily understand that my own personal opinion is no criterion for another's. But at least I can say that the man who has not read Morgan's book is not entitled to express an opinion as to the very latest discoveries concerning William Shakespeare.

JOHN W. BELL.

49-125. (68 49-125) The New York *Sun* of November 15, 1882, has the following communication:

Figures for the Thirteen Club. "To the Editor of the *Sun*—SIR: The accident on the New York Central Railroad at Peekskill occurred on the 13th day of the month, and there were just thirteen passengers in the wrecked car. The Spuyten Duyvil accident happened also on the 13th day of the month to a train consisting of thirteen cars. Can any of the *Sun*'s readers explain away the seeming fatality that attends the number? Do we say things are at sixes and sevens because those two numbers make thirteen?"

EVEN."

In an article on "Later Speculations of Auguste Comte," in *Westminster Review* for July, 1865, John S. Mill says Comte had "an outrageous partiality to the number thirteen. Though one of the most inconvenient of all small numbers, he insists on introducing it everywhere." Mill also says that "13 fulfilled certain conditions" that Comte desired. Accordingly, in the *Synthèse Subjective* by Comte he says: "Normally constructed, great poems consist of thirteen cantos, decomposed into parts, sections, and groups like my chapters, saving the complete equality of the groups and of the sections. The introduction and conclusion of a poem should comprehend six of its thirteen cantos."

Such is Comte's literary application of the number 13. HERMES.

95-193. The "Three Supreme Moments in American History" were: 1st—*Bunker Hill*. 2d—*Bennington*. 3d—*Gettysburg*. The author of the lecture was Charles "Carleton" Coffin, the war correspondent of the Boston *Journal*.

MATTAPoisETT.

76-167. The "Corn Laws" prohibited the introduction of foreign corn in 1815; repealed in 1846.

H. H. W.

75-149. I am quite sure it has been stated that the event described was fictitious. ("The good news brought from Ghent to Aix,")

H. H. W.

76-162. The chord of the segment subtends an angle of 120° at the center and its length is $= (2.1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$. The area of a horizontal section of the part cut off is $\frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}$, and if W is the required weight $\frac{\frac{1}{3}\pi - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}}{\pi} W = 9$ lbs., or $W = \frac{108\pi}{4\pi - 3\sqrt{3}}$.

WM. HOOVER.

14-39. Let $x^4 + px^2 + rx + q = 0$.

The roots of this equation may be represented as follows:

$$r_1 = \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a+b\sqrt{c})},$$

$$r_2 = \sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a-b\sqrt{c})},$$

$$r_3 = -\sqrt{c} + \sqrt{(a-b\sqrt{c})},$$

$$r_4 = -\sqrt{c} - \sqrt{(a-b\sqrt{c})}.$$

Then by the theory of equations:

$$(x-r_1)(x-r_2)(x-r_3)(x-r_4) = x^4 + px^2 + rx + q.$$

Substituting the values of r_1, r_2 , etc., and multiplying, we have

$$x^4 - (2c+2a)x^2 - 4bcx + (c^2-2ac+a^2-b^2c) = x^4 + px^2 + rx + q.$$

$$\text{Hence } c + a = -\frac{1}{2}p,$$

$$4bc = -r,$$

$$c^2 - 2ac + a^2 - b^2c = q.$$

Eliminating a and b we have

$$c^3 + \frac{1}{2}pc^2 + \frac{1}{16}(p^2 - 4q)c - \frac{1}{64}r^2 = 0.$$

This cubic will have a commensurable root whenever the elements a, b , and c are commensurable quantities.

$$\text{Illustration: If } x^4 - 16x^2 - 24x - 8 = 0,$$

$$\text{Then } c^3 - 8c^2 + 18c - 9 = 0.$$

$\sqrt{3}$ is a commensurable root of this cubic, and the roots of the biquadratic are readily found to be

$$+\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(5+2\sqrt{3})}; \text{ and } -\sqrt{3} \pm \sqrt{(5-2\sqrt{3})}.$$

N FITZ, Norfolk, Va.

78-181. When I was a boy, say about 1830, there was in the city of New York, on a corner of Dey and Greenwich Sts., a church, the basement or cellar of which was let for storage. Among the articles stored were liquors of various kinds. I heard the lines quoted then applied to that church. The word "love" was used instead of "joy," making a double rhyme in the first couplet. "Joy" is, however, the better antithesis. I never before saw the quotation in print. G. L. D.

47-110. *Rinaldo* is the same as Reginald, Regnold, and Reinwalt—and means a man without stain or reproach. *Almira* or *Almeira* is a Semitic name signifying the lady, the queen. *Lucinda* is Latin, and signifies at the coming of light, pertaining to the dawn. *Cinderella* is evidently a diminutive of this name; the legend referring to the dawn-maiden fleeing from the King's son, the rising son, and from a princess in attire becoming like a sorry beggar girl beyond the gate. *Marvin* is Kymræg, and probably formed from *mer*, a sea, and *eyr*. *Baldwin* is old German and denotes bold in conflict, a daring soldier. *Ensworth*, I apprehend is a corruption of Ainsworth. *Bingham* is Old Saxon, from *hame* a home or place and perhaps *bingr*, a bench or out crop of ore. *Bennett* would etymologically mean a little hill, I suspect however that it is a corruption of *Benedict*, blood. *Miranda* is Latin, and signifies admirable. *Felch* seems to be an equivocal name. It probably has a local origin. It may however be a corruption of *Welch*. *Herrick*, I presume is a corruption of Henry or Harry; it means the *paterfamilias* or the chief of the clan. *Hough* is probably Hugh, the mind or spirit. It however resembles Howe or Howell, which signify whole, integral; but it is idle to venture an opinion. *Hoyle* would more quickly suggest this etymology; the old orthography being *Hywel*. *Hascall* is outside entirely of my studies. It is more probably *Haskell*. *Waldon*, is from *wold-dun* a Saxon name meaning a woody hill. If *Wolden*, it is a wild region. *Westcott* is probably, *west-cote* the western cottage or hamlet. I have answered several words conjecturally.

A. WILDER, M. D.

Index to Queries and Answers. This Index we publish on page ix. of the Supplement to this issue, Nos. 8 and 9, so as to include the pages of the present Nos. in the Numerical Table. This will be again published on page 160 of No. 10 of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, including the pages of that issue, then completing the first ten Nos. It will enable the reader to see at a glance what have been answered, and the pages where the answers can be found. Queries with editorial remarks, at the time of publication, are referred to by "Ed." Every answer in the body of our issues refers to the page and number of the query; and, in the index, every query refers to the page of the answer. Attention of correspondents is invited to the unanswered queries.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Publishers.

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OUR BOOK TABLE.

SERIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR.

- **THE NEW IDEA**, by Frank P. Fenno, Altay, Schuyler Co., N. Y. Weekly, \$1.00 a year.

A judicious school-room aid, and useful to anybody.

- THE EDUCATIONAL REVIEW**, Palm, Fitch & Kratz, Pittsburgh, Penn. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

A comprehensive school journal well described by its title.

- WILFORD'S MICROCOSM**. A Religio-Scientific Journal. Hall & Co., 23 Park Row, New York. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

As no brief notice can describe this original Magazine we advise readers to send for sample copies for examination.

- AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EDUCATION**, J. B. Merwin, Editor, St. Louis, Mo. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

A well managed educational paper.

- THE SCHOOL JOURNAL**, E. L. Kellogg & Co., 21 Park Place, New York, Weekly, \$2.00 a year.

Well known as one of the oldest and best of the educational weeklies.

- THE SCHOLARS' COMPANION**, by E. L. Kellogg & Co., New York. Monthly, 50 cents a year.

A valuable companion for scholars. Every school should have and use it.

- THE MINNESOTA JOURNAL OF EDUCATION**, St. Paul and Minneapolis. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

Minnesota can boast of a school journal well up with the most advanced of the older states. It is conducted by S. S. Parr.

- THE CHICAGO TEACHER**, by Messrs. Baker & Mahoney, 40 Walnut St. Monthly, \$1.50 a year.

It is well filled with school literature and intelligence.

- THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL**, by D. T. Ames, 205 Broadway, New York. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

This is a handsomely printed and illustrated journal of 16 four-column pages. It is the very thing for teachers, students, accountants, mechanics, farmers, and in fact for everybody who reads or writes. Fail not to send for a specimen number.

THE VIRGINIAS, A Mining Illustrated Scientific Journal, by Major Jed. Hotchkiss, Staunton, Va. Monthly, at \$2.00 a year.

Capitalists and business men will find valuable and reliable information concerning the resources of Old Virginia and West Virginia particularly, and adjoining states generally, in the well edited columns of the *Virginias*. On many questions of Geological and Mining Industries, Major Hotchkiss is an authority to be relied on. What he says may be believed. We knew him thirty years ago as a scientist, so we speak confidently.

THE SCHOOL BULLETIN, an Educational Journal, by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

This journal is now in its 9th year, and is hailed as one of our best educational exchanges.

THE SCHOOL ROOM, by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Monthly. 50 cents a year.

This serial is intended to be a practical every day help in the school-room. How it accomplishes its purpose can best be seen by getting a sample number. Both publications are worth many times their cost.

THE SCHOOL HERALD, a News Manual for use in Schools, by W. I. Chase, Chicago, Ill. Semi-monthly, 75 cents a year.

From the first number, two years ago, it has more than fulfilled the promise of its prospectus. Its condensed epitome of news from all parts of the world is full, accurate, and judicious. Everybody, young or old, should have it.

THE AMERICAN BOOKSELLER, a journal of thirty-two large pages, by the American News Company, 39 and 41 Chambers St., New York. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

The *Bookseller* supplies an urgent want of booksellers, teachers, librarians, and the literary public generally.

THE EDUCATIONAL JOURNAL OF VIRGINIA, 329 West Main St., Richmond, Va. Monthly, \$1.00 a year.

This educational journal is ably edited by Prof. Wm. F. Fox, Superintendent of Public Instruction for Virginia. Its articles are solid, sound, and suited to the wants of public and private schools.

THE TEACHERS' COMPANION and the **PUPILS' COMPANION**, published by C. W. Hagar, 40 Bond St., New York. The 1st, monthly, 75 cents a year; the 2d, semi-monthly, 75 cents a year.

These two journals are two good companions for the school-room. They are full of racy matter for all.

THE UNIVERSE, the Universe Publishing Company 2606 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Monthly, \$1.50 a year.

This magazine of thirty quarto pages is well filled with interesting and instructive matter, and is well adapted to the wants of families and individuals who wish to keep posted in current literature and popular science.

THE SHORT-HAND REVIEW, by Willard Fracker, Washington, D. C. Monthly, \$1.50 a year.

This is a reliable journal for writers of all systems of short-hand, It is filled with interesting matter for students of stenography, reporters, operators of type-writers, and the literary public generally.

SERIALS RECEIVED BY THE PUBLISHERS.

THE MATHEMATICAL MAGAZINE, a Journal of Elementary Mathematics, edited by Artemas Martin, M. A., Ph. D., Member of the London Mathematical Society; Issued quarterly. Terms, \$1.00 a year in advance. Single numbers, 30 cents. Erie, Penn.

THE MATHEMATICAL VISITOR, edited by Artemas Martin; Issued semi-annually. Terms, \$1.00 a year in advance. Single numbers, 50 cents. Back numbers supplied at the same rate. Erie, Penn.

THE ANALYST, a Journal of Pure and Applied Mathematics, edited by J. E. Hendricks, A. M.; Issued bi-monthly. Terms, \$2.00 a year in advance. Des Moines, Iowa.

THE SCHOOL VISITOR, devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, Queries, and Examination Questions, edited by John S. Royer. Published monthly. Terms, \$1.00 a year. Ansonia, Ohio.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, WITH THEIR SOLUTIONS, from the *Educational Times*, with many Papers and Solutions not published in the *Educational Times*, edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A. Issued semi-annually, bound in boards: London. Terms \$3.75 a year. Address Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Penn.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, issued under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University; edited by J. J. Sylvester, LL. D., F. R. S. Quarterly. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Baltimore, Md.

SCIENCE, An Illustrated Journal, published weekly by Moses King. Terms, \$5.00 a year. Cambridge, Mass.

PUBLISHERS' DEPARTMENT.

Pamphlets Received.

STANDARD TIME for the United States, Canada, and Mexico. A review of the proposition published by the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the outline of an arrangement believed to be the most simple and thorough solution of the question. By E. B. Chorr, Civil Engineer. Washington, D. C.: Judd & Detweiler, 1882. pp 16, maps.

PHYSICS AND OCCULT QUALITIES. An address delivered before the Philosophical Society of Washington, (D. C.) December 2, 1882. By William B. Taylor, retiring president of the Society. Washington, Judd & Detweiler, printers, 1882. pp. 50.

SIMPLE DISSECTION for Physiology Classes, and use in Public High Schools, by M. L. Seymour, Professor in State Normal University. Published by Illinois School Journal, Normal, Ill.

UNCLE SAM AND AMERICA. A dialogue on Land, Labor, and Liberty an outline of a plan for a new American national land and labor co-operative system. By E. F. Boyd, Cincinnati, Ohio, published by Jos. B. Boyd 169 Race St., 1880. pp. 34.

REPLY TO A DOCUMENT emanating from the so-called "Supreme Council for the Northern Jurisdiction;" also an appendix being extracts from the "Reprint" of the Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction, U. S. A. New York, December, 1882. pp. 18.

HUMAN TOBACCO SHRUBS, a tornado, with new dissipation interest-tables extending from one to fifty years; a sure cure for every honest-hearted reader. "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." By Chester E. Pond. pp. 32.

SWEDENBORG'S WRITINGS, a testimony to the value of his writings from a member of an orthodox church; addressed to all lovers of Christ and seekers after genuine truth. By Chester E. Pond. pp. 30.

DR. FOOTE'S REPLY TO THE ALPHITES, giving some cogent reasons that sexual continence is not conducive to health. Price ten cents. Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th St., New York. pp. 39.

JOURNAL OF MAJOR JEREMIAH FOGG, during the expedition of Gen. Sullivan in 1779, against the western Indians. Exeter, 1875. 150 copies; 24 pp.

CANADIAN NORTH-WEST. Climate and production. Misrepresentation exposed. Second edition. Published by the Department of Agriculture of the Government of Canada. Ottawa, 1883. 32 pp.

SPECIMENS from the Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, Agent. First Letter Press Foundry in New England. Accuracy, Beauty, and Durability. Foundry and Office, 104 Milk St. 1883. 260 pp.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of Hon. H. B. Putnam, Mayor of Manchester, N. H., to the City Government, January 2, 1883. John B. Clarke, printer, 1883.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS of Hon. Edgar H. Woodman, Mayor of Concord, N. H., delivered before the City Council, January 23, 1883. Concord, printed by Republican Press Association, 1883.

THE RIGHT OF SEGREGATION, and HUMAN NEEDS, two lectures by Henry E. Sharpe, delivered in New York city in 1881, before the Co-operative Colony.

ADDRESS of Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, and the other proceedings at the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, January 3, 1883. Boston, 18 Somerset, 1883. 43 pp.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES. Life and Character of Hon. C. C. Washburn. Addresses before the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, July 25, 1882. Madison. 48 pp.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Bureau of Education. Circulars of Information.—High Schools for Girls in Sweden. 6 pp. National Pedagogic Congress of Spain. 4 pp. No. 3. The University of Bonn. 67 pp. No. 4. Industrial Art in Schools, by Charles G. Leland, of Philadelphia. 37 pp.

No. 5. Maternal Schools in France. 14 pp. Washington, D. C. 1882.

SPELLING REFORM DOCUMENTS—Third Annual Report of the English Spelling Reform Association. 1d each, 6d per dozen. 22 pp. Short-Hand. Leaflet. 2 pp. 1d per doz.

Her Majesty's Inspectors and Spelling Reform, by E. Jones, Liverpool. 8 pp. 3d each. 4d per doz.

THE ENGLISH and the American Spelling Reform Association. A New Year's Greeting. A Paper read by E. Jones, Liverpool, at a meeting of the E. S. R. A., 8 Jon Street, Adelf, London, January, 1883, containing the Combination Alphabet, suggested as a basis for a scheme of reformed method of spelling for schools, too be approved and recommended by the Spelling Reform Association. 8 pp.

Spelling Reform, suggestions for combined action. From E. Jones, 4 Amberley St., Liverpool, England. To Spelling Reformers everywhere. 1883. 4 pp.

THE PROBLEM OF SPELLING REFORM—a complete program of spelling reform, practical, moderate, and effective, suggested as a basis for combined action, by "an person in improvements in English orthography, or any kind whatsoever," in harmony of the objects of the English and the American spelling reform association, as expounded by Professor Lounsbury in an article on the problem of spelling reform in the "Senteur" for December, 1882, harmonizing deigras with new letters. By E. Jones, Liverpool, Eng. 4 pp.

LIFE OF JOHN MURRAY, preacher of Universal Salvation, written by himself, with a continuation by Mrs. Judith Sargent Murray. A new edition, with an introduction with notes by Rev. G. L. Denarest (of Manchester, N. H.) Universalist Publishing House, Boston, 1882, cloth, pp. 408.

Antient and Primitive Rite—Lectures of a Chapter, Senate and Council of the Antient and Primitive Rite, but embracing all systems of High Grade Masonry, translated from the French by John Yarker, 33—96°, author of "Speculative Freemasonry," &c. Published by John Hogg, 13 Paternoster Row, London, E. C. Price \$1.00.

The Book of Israel.—'he Sephera. Designed to show the human framework to be governed by twelve laws which occupied the author twelve years in working out in detail. pp. 291. Published by R. H. Wisdom & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price \$1.00.

Genetics—A new System of Learning, based on the analogies comprised in a complete abstract of the requirements of genetic laws, as they apply to the origin and requirements, or to the source and genesis of the theater, plant, zo-onic and society worlds. By Samuel T. Fowler, Prof. of Genetics, Philadelphia, Penn. pp. 192.

The Soul and Body. Nature of the intercourse between the two, which is supposed to be reflected either by physical influx, or by spiritual influx, or by pre-established harmony. From the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg, Servant of the Lord Jesus Christ. American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York.

Catalogue of Rare, Choice, Valuable, and Out-of-Print Books for Sale by Carlton McCarthy & Co., 916 Main St., Richmond, Va., 393 lots at prices annexed. Part I. pp. 28.

THE GOSPEL OF MARC, according to the authorized version in phonetic spelling. By C. W. K. For a First Reading Book. "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." John VI. 63. New York. Funk & Wagnalls publishers, 1882. pp. 118.

ALMANACS.

New Hampshire Register, and Business Directory for 1883, published annually by S. L. Framan, Claremont, N. H. *Astronomical calculations* fitted expressly for this Register by Hosea Dotson, A. M. This Register has appeared annually, with few exceptions before the present century, since 1772. On sale at T. W. Lane's, 16 Hanover St., and E. R. Coburn's, 740 Elm St., Manchester, N. H. 283 pp.

Three-Quarter Century Calendar, 1825-1899, published by J. B. Plummer & Co. Shows all the days of the week for 75 years.

Dover Enquirer Almanac, illustrated by celebrated artists. 1883. Issued by Libbey & Co., Dover, N. H.

Illustrated Almanac, issued by Geo. J. Foster & Co., Dover, for 1883.

Mansill's Almanac of Planetary Meteorology, Almanac Makers' and Forecasters' Guide, and New System of Science, by Richard Mansill. 1883, Eighth year. Price 25c. R. Crampton, Rock Island, Ill.

Prof. Tice's Weather Forecasts and American Almanac, by John H. Tice, giving the condition of the weather for every day in the year, with explanation of the causes governing it and its changes, 1883. No. 7, Price 25c. Thompson, Tice, & Lillingston, 520 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Vennor's Weather Almanac for 1883, No. 6. Price 10c. By Henry G. Vennor, F. R. G. S., Montreal, Canada.

Zadkiel Almanac, 1883, containing predictions of the weather, voices of the stars, numerous useful table, with a hieroglyphic war of Europe. 53d yearly edition. By Zadkiel Tao Sze, &c. Sale over 150,000. London. 6d each. 84 pp.

Orion's Almanac for 1883. 42d year of publication. Enlarged to 56 pages. 6d each. A prophetic guide, weather almanac, and ephemeris; correct tide table, prognostications of the weather, winds, tides, storms, earthquakes, fates of nations, phenomena of the heavens, list of fortunate days, table of destiny, eclipses and effects, etc. By Orion. London, Eng. 96 pp.

Tribune Almanac and Political Register for 1883. Edward McPherson, editor. Tribune Association, New York.

Public Ledger Almanac, 1883. The 14th annual issue. An every-day companion for the year. Presented to all subscribers of the *Ledger*. Published by George W. Childs, editor and proprietor, Philadelphia, Penn. 771

Leavitt's Farmers' Almanac, (improved)—1883, by Dudley Leavitt, calculations by his nephew Wm. B. Leavitt. No. 87. Published by E. C. Eastman, publisher, bookseller, and stationer, Concord, N. H. Price 8 cents.

The Old Farmer's Almanac, 1883, by Robert B. Thomas. No. 91. Published by William Ware & Co., Boston, Mass. Price 8 cents.

Farmers' Almanac, and Ephemeris of the motions of the Sun and Moon, 1883, by Berlin H. Wright. No. 65. Published by Burcelow & Co., 76 Bowery, New York. Price 10 cents. Contains problems and solutions.

Farmers' Almanac, calculated for New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, by Berlin H. Wright. No. 58. Published by Matthias Plum, 777 Broad St., Newark, N. J. Price 10 cents. Contains problems and solutions.

The Maine Farmers' Almanac, 1883, No. 65, by Daniel Robinson. Published by Charles E. Nash, Hallowell, Maine. Price 10 cents. Contains in each annual issue problems and solutions contributed by a large circle of correspondents.

Almanac, by Livingston & Kimball, Manchester, N. H. Illustrated. Complimentary to the citizens of the city from the printing-house of these printers, 10 Market St., Manchester.

Development of Character in School—An essay read before the Merrimack Valley Teachers' Association, at Manchester, N. H., Oct. 28, 1882, by Miss Ellen Hyde, Principal of Framingham (Mass.) Normal School. Printed for the Association. Price 10 cents. Address the publisher, Thomas W. Lane, Antiquarian Bookstore, 16 Hanover St., Manchester, N. H.

Meteorology—Meteorological Factors and Phenomena, an article from the *Kansas City Review* for November, 1882, by Isaac P. Noyes, Washington, D. C.

Herbert Spencer on the Americans and the Americans on Herbert Spencer; being a full report of his interview, and of the proceedings of the farewell banquet, Nov. 11, 1882. Price 10 cents. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Liberty and Morality. A speech by W. S. Bell, at Watkins, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1882. Published by the author, Boston, Mass.

The International Time System, a paper read before the New York Academy of Sciences, Jan. 16, 1882, by John K. Rees.

The Progressive Spelling—A paper read before the American Social Science Association, at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 3, 1882, by H. L. Wayland, editor of the *National Baptist*. Reprinted from the same for distribution. Philadelphia, Pa.

The Alphabet of the Future—A paper read before the Fortnightly Club of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., by Geo. H. Paul. Published by request of the Club.

Russia and Nihilism—A lecture delivered before the Chicago Liberal League and the Industrial Reform Club, by Col. W. P. Black.

The International Institute for Preserving and Perfecting Weights and Measures—Appeal to the earnest and thoughtful, and especially to its members. A full account of the Institute's origin, objects, work, members, publications, and future prospects. Charles Latimer, President, Cleveland, Ohio, Lucian I. Bisbee, Secretary, Boston, Mass.

English Tyranny and Irish Suffering, dedicated to the Irish Land League of Memphis, Tenn., by Avery Meriwether.

A Chapter in the History of Vicum-Oco. From MS. supposed to be written by Edgar A. Poe. Reprinted from the *Free Trader*, Memphis, Tenn. Price 10 cents. Free Trade Publishing Company.

The Daggatouns; A Tribe of Jewish Origin in the Desert of Sahara. A Review, by Henry Samuel Morals, author of "Eminent Israelites of the Nineteenth Century." Edward Stern & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Price 25 cents.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth Annual Catalogues of the Institute of Technology, 1881-1882 and 1882-1883. Officers, students, alumni, members of Society of Arts, courses of instruction, etc. Boston, Mass., 1883.

Garfield—a poem by L. C. McKinstry, Boston, Mass. pp. 15. Published by the author, and dedicated to all who loved the illustrious dead. Boston, Mass., 1882.

Historical and Bibliographical Memoranda, (Masonic), by Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, P. G. M. Second Edition, 1882. Printed for the "Masonic Collectors' Association." Pp. 127. Price \$2.00. S. Stacker Williams, Sec., Newark, Ohio.

Three Treatises of Plotinus, translated from the original Greek, by Thomas M. Johnson. Two books on the Essence of Soul, and one on the Descent of Soul. Dedicated to A. Bronson Alcott. Price 25 cents. Address Thomas M. Johnson, editor of *Platonist*, Osceola, Mo.

The One Hundred Prize Questions in Canadian History and the Answers of Hermes (Henry Miles, Jr., of Montreal) the winner of the first prize, with an appendix containing notes and comments. Dawson Brothers, publishers, Montreal, 1880. Price 50.

The Worship of the Reciprocal Principles of Nature among the Hebrews, by J. P. MacLean. Limited edition. Price 25 cents. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suburban School Houses, by Warren R. Briggs, architect; Bridgeport, Conn. Reprint from the Report of the State Board of Health.

Adulteration of Food, by Edwin J. Bartlett, M. D., Associate Professor of Chemistry in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

Water Pollution, Public and Private, by A. H. Crosby, M. D., Concord, N. H.

Common Law Citations Relating to Nuisances, by Irving A. Watson, M. D., Concord, N. H.

Sanitary Suggestions, a paper read before the N. H. Medical Society, by Irving A. Watson, M. D., Secretary of the State Board of Health.

Catalogues of Books. Government publications. Part I. Books, reports, documents, and pamphlets published by the Department of the Interior and its Bureaus. Part II. Naval, Military, and professional books; books and pamphlets relating to the war in the United States. Part III. Publications issued by Congress and the Executive Departments from 1867 to 1881. Books priced, sent on receipt of the same. Information furnished. James Anglin & Co., 1324 F St., Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Chicago Astronomical Society. Annual Report of the Director, Prof. G. W. Hough, of the Dearborn Observatory for 1882; also report of the board of directors. Summary of the work accomplished. pp. 56.

Register of the Lehigh University, 1882-1883. Founded by Asa Facker; tuition free. South Bethlehem, Pa. pp. 64.

Biennial Report of Commissioners of Taxing District (Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn., to the Governor. 1882. pp. 42.

Annual Report Board of Education. City of Madison, Wis. pp. 52. 1882.

Catalogues.—New Lisbon, O. Public Schools, pp. 14. Branch Normal School, Pine Bluff, Ark., pp. 20. University of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. pp. 111. University of Wisconsin, Madison. pp. 87.

Announcements of Publications.

Education, an International Magazine. Bimonthly, devoted to the science, art, and philosophy of education. Thomas W. Ricknell, conductor. New England Publishing Company, Boston. Terms \$4.00 a year, 75 cents a copy. Vol. III. No. 3 for January-February, 1883. pp. 108.

Freethinkers' Magazine and Freethought Directory, for the United States and Canada.—H. L. Green, editor and publisher. Commenced November, 1882. Terms \$1.50 a year, bi-monthly, 25 cents a copy. Vol. 1, No. 2, Jan. (E. M.) 283, Salamanca, N. Y. Cattaraugus Republican Printing Company.

Illinois School Journal, a magazine for teachers and school officers. E. L. James, Ph. D., and Charles DeGarmo, editors and proprietors. Terms \$1.50 a year in advance. Vol. II, No. 9. Normal, Ill.

The Disciples' Union. Monthly, published at Unionville, Conn., by Geo. L. Hart. S. W. Bishop, editor. Terms 25 cents a year. To the poor free. Commenced December, 1882.

The Concord Lectures, comprising outlines of all the lectures at the Summer School of Philosophy in 1882, collected and arranged by Raymond L. Bridgman, revised by the several lecturers, approved by the faculty. Cambridge, Mass., Moses King, publisher, Harvard Square. Cloth \$1.75; paper \$1.25. 200 pages. This is the prospectus of the forthcoming volume, a limited edition of 1000.

Scientific and Literary Gossip, published by S. C. Cassino & Co., 32 Hawley St., Boston, Mass., Vol. I commenced November, 1882. J. S. Kingsley, editor, Melrose, Mass. Terms 50 cents a year.

The Alpha devoted to "The Divine Right of Every Child to be Born," also, "Human Rights before all Laws and Constitutions—Gerrieth Smith. "Is not this paper needed? Won't you take it and circulate it?" Terms \$1.00 a year, 10 cents per copy. Vol. VIII commenced with January, 1883. Monthly, Mrs. C. B. Winslow, editor, 1 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

Central Normal News, a quarterly devoted to normal principles and practical education. Terms 15 cents a year. Danville, Ill. C. Dallas Lind, editor.

The School Visitor devoted to Mathematics, Grammar, Notes, Queries, and Examination Questions. John S. Rorer, editor, Ansonia, O. Terms \$1.00 a year, monthly.

American Journal of Mathematics. Edited by J. J. Sylvester, and published under the auspices of the Johns Hopkins University.—Issued quarterly, at \$5.00 a year. Address all communications to the editor, Baltimore, Md. Vol. VI commences with March, 1883.

American Young Folks—A Semi-monthly Journal, published by Geo. W. Browne, editor, Manchester, N. H. Terms 75 cents a year. Vol. IX commenced January, 1883.

The Reconstructionist, devoted to the substitution of good for evil, by Samuel T. Fowler, Prof. of Genetics, editor. Published quarterly by George T. Fowler & Co., 1802 Master Street, Philadelphia, Penn. Price, while a quarterly, 25 cents a copy.

The Kneph—Official Journal of the Asstent and Primitive Rite of Masonry. Published under authority of the Sovereign Sanctuary for Great Britain and Ireland. Edited by the Grand Secretary—General, James Hill, 91 Clarence Road, Clapton, London, E. Price fifty cents a year, monthly; Vol. III commenced with January, 1883.

Our Rest and Signs of the Times—Published by Thomas Wilson, 182 South Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. Monthly, at \$1.00 a year. Vol. X commenced January, 1883, with a neat new heading, and its general appearance is greatly improved.

Woodcock's Printers' & Lithographers' Weekly Gazette and Newspaper Reporter. The only weekly journal published treating on Stationery, Typography, Lithography and Bookbinding. 78 & 80 Murray Street, New York. Price \$2.00 a year. Vol. XV commenced January, 1883.

Dr. Foote's Health Monthly. Issued the first of every month by the Murray Hill Publishing Company, 129 East 28th Street, New York. Price 50 cents a year, single copy 5 cents.

Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia. New Series, No. 10, January, 1883. Contains accessions of books, and information relative to the library. pp. 100.

The Rugby Monthly—PERSEVERANCE VICES—published by the Rugby Literary Society, Wilmington, Del. Monthly, at 25 cents a year. J. Danforth Bush, Business Manager.

Appletons' Literary Bulletin. Holiday Number—Devoted to announcements of Appletons' publications. Vol. II, No. 1, December, 1882.

The Liberal Age. An Independent Journal of Liberal Literature. Terms 50 cents a year. Vol. I, No. 5, Dec. E. M. 252, (E. C. 1882). Address Dr. T. W. Williams, Milwaukee, Wis.

The American Reformer—Published by the Reform Publishing Company, bi-weekly, 69 Tribune Building, New York City. Terms \$1.00 a year. Vol. I, No. 1, Dec. 23, 1882.

Rutledge's Monthly—Published by Rutledge Publishing Co., Easton, Penn. Literature, Prizes, etc. Terms \$1.00 a year, 20c a copy. Vol. IV, No. 12, December, 1882.

Choice Literature—a monthly magazine devoted to the current literature and the announcement of books, published by John B. Alden, 18 Vesey St., New York. Vol. II, No. 3, January, 1883.

Bulletin of the Virginia Historical Society, Organization of the Society, officers and members, list of publications, etc. Richmond, Va. Published by the Society, 1881.

The Dartmouth—Published fortnightly, during College year, by editors chosen from the Senior class, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Terms \$2.00 a year. Address Managing editor. Fourth Series, Vol. IV, No. 8, Dec. 24, 1882.

The New Moon, A Peoples' Magazine for Old and Young—Published by the New Moon Publishing Co., Lowell, Mass., devoted to literature, both entertaining and instructive. Terms \$1.00 a year; 10c a copy; monthly. W. B. Goodwin, Editor. Vol. II commenced with November, 1882.

The Schoolmaster—Published by E. O. Vaile, editor, semi-monthly, except in July and August, Oak Park, Ill. Terms \$1.50 a year (20 Nos.) in advance. Its motto is—"One person with a Belief, is a social power equal to ninety-nine who have only interests."—*Mill*. Vol. II, No 20, January, 1883.

Brown's Phonographic Monthly and Reporters' Journal—An Illustrated Magazine of Phonography, Phototypy, Stenography and Newspaper Reporting—Published by D. L. Scott-Browne, conductor and editor, 23 Clinton Place, New York, N. Y. Terms \$2.00 a year, 20c a copy, monthly. Vol. VIII commenced with January, 1883.

The Pacific School Journal—Published by H. P. Cariton & Co., 838 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. Albert Lyser, editor. Terms \$2.00 a year in advance. Vol. VIII commenced with January, 1883.

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Monthly Record of Scientific Literature—Published by D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray St., New York, N. Y. Devoted to announcements of new works in Scientific, Military, and Naval literature. Terms 25c a year, monthly. Vol. XI, No. 7, January, 1883.

Facts—Prove the Truth of all Science, and we do not know by any other means any Truth we, therefore, give the so-called Facts of our Contributors to prove the Intellectual Part of Man to be Immortal. Published quarterly by the Fact Publishing Company, 105 Summer St., Room 32, Boston, Mass. Terms \$2.00 a year, single copies 50 cents. Vol. I, No. 4, December, 1882. Illustrated.

Harvard University Bulletin—Publishes the Records of the Corporations, accessions to the University Library. Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian of the University, with the assistance of the members of the various faculties. Terms 30 cents a year, quarterly. Address T. J. Kiernan, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Bulletin of the Boston Public Library—Publishes accessions of books to the different departments, information for readers, etc. Issued quarterly. Vol. V, No. 5, January, 1883.

The Household—Devoted to the interests of the American Housewife. Published by Geo. E. Crowell, editor, Brattleboro, Vt. Terms \$1.00 a year, 10c a copy, monthly. Vol. XVI, No. 1, January, 1883.

The Naturalists' Leisure Hour and Monthly Bulletin—Devoted to the collection and sale of specimens in Geology, Entomology, and other sciences; also, the sale of books in all departments of science. Published by A. E. Foote, 1223 Belmont Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn. Terms 75c a year, monthly. Vol. VII, No. 73, January, 1883.

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Teachers' Companion—Devoted to the interests of Education. Published by C. W. Hagar, 40 Bond St., New York, N. Y. Terms 50 cents a year. Vol. IV, No. 1, December, 1882.

The Chautauquan—A Monthly Magazine devoted to the promotion of True Culture. Organ of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Quarto form, 60 pages. Published by the Chautauqua Press, Meadville, Penn. Theodore L. Flood, editor. Terms \$1.50 a year, 20c a copy. Vol. III, No. 4, January, 1883.

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The Transatlantic Bookseller—Published by Thompson & Co., 197 George St., Glasgow, Scotland. Bi-monthly, devoted to the sale of books in all departments of literature. Post Free. No. 1, December, 1882.

The Comet—Published by the High School, Concord, N. H., and devoted to its interests. Willis P. Howard, editor. Terms 30 cents a school year. Vol. I, No. 1, November, 1882.

This World—Devoted to liberal lectures and and General liberal notes and news. Terms \$2.00 a year, illustrated. George Chainey, editor, (Roxbury) Boston, Mass. Vol. IV, No. 9, October, 1882.

Snow Flake—Published by O. H. A. Chamberlain, Dunbarton, N. H. Terms 75c a year, weekly. Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan. 3, 1883.

American Journal of Education—Universal Education, the Safety of a Republic. Published and edited by J. B. Merwin, St. Louis, Mo. Terms \$1.00 a year, monthly. Vol. XIV, No. 1, January, 1883.

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The "Second-Hand" Bookseller, February, 1883. Quarterly, published by Thomson & Co., 372 Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Books for sale in all departments of literature at the prices annexed.

ELEMENTS OF QUATERNIONS. BY A. S. Hardy, Ph. D., Professor of Mathematics in Dartmouth College. Boston, Mass. Ginn, Heath & Co., publishers, 1881. 230 pp.

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Proceedings of American Association of Geologists and Naturalists. 4th, 7th, and 8th Sessions, for 1843, 1846, and 1847.

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The Nature of Evil, considered in a Letter to the Rev. Edward Beecher, D. D. By Henry James. D. Appleton & Co., New York, 1865. 16mo. 348 pp.

Theory of Equations. By Samuel Emerson, A. M. New York, 1866.

The Cambridge Miscellany, No. IV. Published by Pierce and Lovering, Cambridge, Mass., 1843.

The Schoolmaster, 14 Nos. By Timothy Clowes. Hempstead L. I., 1831.

The Garden of Cyrus. By Sir Thomas Browne. London.

Phoenixiana. By John Phoenix, Gentleman. Derby, publisher, New York, 1856.

Tract on Possible and Impossible Quadratic and Biquadratic Equations. By Matthew Collins, 1858.

The Analyst or Mathematical Museum. By Robert Adrain. 1808.

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The Mathematician. Vol. I. Edited by William Rutherford and Stephen Fenwick. Published by E. & F. N. Spon, London, 1856.

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The title-page is in two colors, Red and Black, Frontispiece is full-page engraving with Urania reclining on the clouds viewing the stars and planets through a telescope ; Mercury on the right at the bottom, and Pan on the left ; while in the center is the *Sphere*. Urania holds the book of Manilivs—"The Sphere of MANILIVS made An English POEM by Edward Sherburne"—in her right hand. Under Mercury is NATVRÆ VNIVERSITAS. Under Pan is VNIVERSITATIS INTERPRES. At the top is CÆLIQVE VIAS ET SIDERA MONSTRAT. The Mind of the Frontispiece is THE Spheres, (*which ever moving are*) *imply*

That Arts and Learning, if unactive, die.

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Who fings rough Matter in smooth Verse, & invite

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Corrigenda,

We regret a few errors in the body of these Nos., 8 and 9, which all can readily correct : page 126, sixth line, for "corporated" read co-operated ; page 130, 21st line, for "proposition" read proportion ; page 131, 1st line, for "materialist" read naturalist ; page 133, 14th line, for "State" read *Slate*.

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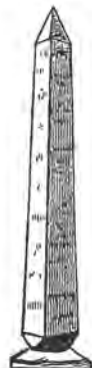
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MISCELLANEOUS NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER, EDITOR, - - - - NORFOLK, VA.

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No. 10.

NOTES.

“When found make a note of.”—*Dickens*.

76.

Sic oportet ad librum, presertim miscellanei generis, legendum accedere lectorem, ut solet ad convivium conviva civilis. Convivator anstituit omnibus satisfacere; et tamen si quid apponitur, quod hujus aut illius palato non respondeat, et hic et ille urbane dissimulant, et alia fercula probant, ne quid contristant convivatorem.—ERASMUS.

A reader should sit down to a book, especially of the miscellaneous kind, as a well-behaved visitor does to a banquet. The master of the feast exerts himself to satisfy his guests; but if, after all his care and pains, something should appear on the table that does not suit this or that person's taste, they politely pass it over without notice, and commend other dishes, that they may not distress a kind host.—TRANSLATION.

The Latin quotation and the translation thereof are taken from the title-page of the *London Encyclopædia*, by the original editor of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, London, 1829. If the sentiment of Erasmus is appropriate to such a stately work as the *London Encyclopædia*, it seems to us to be much more appropriate to such a miscellaneous work as *NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS*. Perhaps some subscriber has already objected to the Latin quotation, because of his inability to read it, and possibly some other subscriber has thought the translation superfluous, inasmuch as he can make his own translation. If in the small family circle of *Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sprat*, neither the *lean* nor the *fat* could afford general satisfaction, it would be too much to expect that all our readers will relish all our heterogeneous contributors may furnish for our monthly *picnic*, or may we not say *symposium*. Tastes, and idiosyncrasies will influence opinions. Even the sun and moon do not appear of the same size to all eyes. While we have not forgotten our purpose, expressed in the first number, that “none should rise from its monthly ‘spread’ unserved,” we understand now, better than we did then, the impossibility of presenting a thousand dishes to a

thousand palates, without something distasteful to somebody, though we hope not actually objectionable to anybody. We trust all our readers will agree with us in the propriety of reproducing the Encyclopædist's quotation from Erasmus.

The present number completing the first third portion of the proposed volume of 480 pages, seems to afford a suitable opportunity to review the work already done and lay such plans for the future as will best gratify the tastes, wishes, and wants of our numerous subscribers with their diversified occupations and requirements. While no essential change will be made in the general plan of our magazine as first announced, we hope to profit by the experience of the past year to the extent of making our monthly still better for the next. In sincerely thanking our many correspondents for their generous and valuable contributions already received, and soliciting further favors, we must crave their indulgence for the delay in publication their abundance has compelled. Some communications can lie over, as suitable at any time; while others demand more immediate attention, as replies to published queries. If all could see the plethora of our port-folio of good matter, none would think hard of delay.

77. GEOLOGICAL.—North Carolina was the first State to order a geological survey of its territory, and the earliest published report was the "Report on the Geology of North Carolina" conducted under the direction of the Board of Agriculture, Part I., by Denison Olmstead. It appeared in 1824 as a duodecimo pamphlet of 44 pages. Prof. Olmstead was then professor of physics in the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The second State to make a geological survey was South Carolina, in 1826. Similar but more complete surveys were made by Massachusetts in 1832, Maryland in 1834, New Jersey in 1835, Tennessee in 1835; Georgia, New York, Ohio, Virginia, and Pennsylvania in 1836; Connecticut and Maine in 1837; Michigan and Vermont in 1838; Delaware, Indiana, and Kentucky in 1839; Rhode Island in 1840, New Hampshire in 1841; Alabama, Minnesota, and Wisconsin in 1850; Mississippi in 1854, Missouri in 1855, California in 1856, Arkansas and Iowa in 1858; Texas in 1859, Kansas in 1865, Louisiana in 1869, West Virginia in 1870, and Oregon in 1874. The earliest American Geological Report of any kind, was of the "County of Albany," made under direction of the County Agricultural Society, by Amos Eaton and T. Romeyn Beck, in 1820.

EDITOR.

78. No. 4—Colonial Governors of New Hampshire.

FURNISHED BY L. M. GOULD, CONCORD, N. H.

The different kinds of government which have prevailed in New Hampshire have been the *Proprietary* (1623-1641), *Colonial* (1641-1680), *Provincial* (1680-1775), *Republican* (1775—).

PROPRIETARY.—Several families under the direction of the Company of Laconia, 1623-1641.

COLONIAL.—The settlements of Portsmouth, Dover, and Exeter voluntarily put themselves under the government of Massachusetts. This union remained until January 1, 1680. The governors during that time were the following :

R. Bellingham,	1641	Thomas Dudley,	1650-53
John Winthrop,	1642-43	R. Bellingham,	1654
John Endicott,	1644	John Endicott,	1655-64
Thomas Dudley,	1645	R. Bellingham,	1665-72
John Winthrop,	1646-48	John Leverett,	1673-78
John Endicott,	1649	Simeon Bradstreet,	1679

PROVINCIAL.

John Cutts,	1680	John Usher, Lieut. Gov.,	1702
John Cutts, President,	1681	Joseph Dudley,	1714
Rich'd Waldron, "	1681	George Vaughan, Lieut. Gov.,	1715
Edw'd Cranfield, Lieut. Gov.,	1682-84	Samuel Shute,	1716
Walter Barefoot, Dep. Gov.,	1685	John Wentworth, Lieut. Gov.,	1717
A general government was established over New England, with			
Joseph Dudley, President,	1686	William Burnet,	1728
Sir Edmund Andros, Gov.,	1687-88	William Burnet,	1729
Simeon Bradstreet,	1689	Jonathan Belcher,	1730
(Interregnum.)		David Dunbar, Lieut. Gov.,	1731
John Usher,	1692-96	Jonathan Belcher,	1740
William Partridge,	1697	Benning Wentworth,	1741
Samuel Allen,	1698	Benning Wentworth,	1757
Earl of Bellamont,	1699	Benning Wentworth,	1760
Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.		John Temple, appointed Gov.,	1762
		John Wentworth, Gov.,	1767

In 1775 the British government terminated.

REPUBLICAN.

In 1776 a temporary constitution was framed under which Meshech Weare was annually elected President. On October 31, 1783, a new civil constitution of New Hampshire went into effect, under which the following-named persons were successively elected Presidents :

Meshech Weare,	1784	John Langdon,	1788
John Langdon,	1785	John Sullivan,	1789
John Sullivan,	1786-87	Josiah Bartlett,	1790-92

In 1792 a new and permanent constitution was adopted, when the title of *President* was abrogated and that of *Governor* adopted.

79. THE CELEBRATED LETTERS OF JUNIUS have, according to the valuable catalogue of "Pseudonyms of Authors" by John Edward Haynes, been attributed to forty-one different writers. Mr Haynes mentions as most prominent, Henry Sampson Woodfall, Sir Philip Francis, George Sackville, Thomas Paine, William Pitt, Edmund Burke, James Adair, John Wilkes, Charles Lee, William Girard Hamilton, Samuel Dyer, Charles Lloyd, and Hugh Macaulay Boyd. To these we add John Horne Tooke, Col. Isaac Barre, Henry Grattan, Gibbon, and Horace Walpole Widdieburn (Lord Loughborough).

EDITOR.

80. *No. 5—Colonial Governors of Connecticut.*

COLONY OF CONNECTICUT.		COLONY OF NEW HAVEN.	
John Haynes, Esquire,	1639-40	Theop. Eaton, Esquire, 1639-1658, died *	
Edward Hopkins, "	1640-41	Fra. Newman, " 1659-1661, died	
John Haynes, "	1641-42	William Leet, " 1662-1665.	
George Wyllis, "	1642-43	This year (1665) the colonies of New Haven and Connecticut united, and governor Winthrop was governor of both, and governor Leet deputy-governor.	
John Haynes, "	1643-44		
Edward Hopkins, "	1644-45		
John Haynes, "	1645-46		
Edward Hopkins, "	1646-47		
John Haynes, Esquire,	1647-48	William Leet, Esquire,	1666-80
Edward Hopkins, "	1648-49	Robert Treat, "	1680-86
John Haynes, "	1649-50	John Winthrop, "	1686-1707
Edward Hopkins, "	1650-51	Gurdon Saltoustaill, "	1707-24
John Haynes, "	1651-52	John Talcott, "	1724-41
Edward Hopkins, "	1652-53	Jonathan Law, "	1741-51
John Haynes, "	1653-54	Roger Wolcott, "	1751-54
Edward Hopkins, "	1654-55	Thomas Fitch, "	1754-66
Thomas Wells, "	1655-56	William Pitkin, "	1766-70
John Webster, "	1656-57	Jonathan Trumbull, "	1770-84
John Winthrop, "	1657-58	Matthew Griswold, "	1784-85
Thomas Wells, "	1658-59	Sam. Huntington, "	1785.
John Winthrop, "	1659-66		

* Governor Eaton was buried at New Haven. The following inscription is upon his tomb-stone:

"Eaton, so meek, so fam'd, so wise, so just,
The Phoenix of our world, here hides his dust,
This name forget, New England never must.

(a) 'T attend you, Sir, under these framed stones,
Are come your honour'd son (b), and daughter Jones,
On each hand to repose their weary bones."

(a) These lines seem to have been added afterwards.

(b) The governor's son-in-law.

81. A PROPOSAL OF A NEEDED LINGUISTIC TERMINOLOGY.—When we want to state the fact that certain sounds are, or are not produced by the same organs of speech, or by neighboring, or distant organs, or by one or two organs, we have not, so far as I know, any single word by the which to denote those circumstances of the sounds. I propose, therefore, the following Terminology:

- a. Autoörganic=pronounced by the same organs.
- b. Diaphoraörganic=pronounced by different organs.
- c. Pleesiaörganic=pronounced by neighboring organs.
- d. Makroörganic=pronounced by distant organs.

So also may we have—

- e. Monoörganic=pronounced by one organ.
- f. Duoörganic=pronounced by two organs.

In studying the mutations of sounds in a language, and its cognate ones, I have frequently felt the need of some such brief terminology. I propose, therefore, the one here stated for discussion.

E., University of Dakota.

82. **CURIOUS HABITS OF AUTHORS**, or circumstances influencing continuity of thought and composition, are thus described by M. Arago in his Eulogy on Ampère :

Paësiello composed wrapped up in his bed-covers. Cimerosa received the inspiration of his beautiful operas in the midst of the mirth and bustle of a crowd. Mezerai wrote his histories, even at midday, by the light of wax candles. Rousseau wrote his profound meditations in the open air and full sun-light. If Ampère were only inspired while standing and in motion, Descartes required to be lying down and still, and Cujas studied satisfactorily only while lying at full length on his face on the floor. Milton always composed with his head thrown far back. Guido Reni was incapable of inspiration unless magnificently dressed, Haydn was unable to compose his grand choruses without having on his finger the costly ring given him by Frederick II., and the poet Mathurin would stick a wafer on his forehead between his eyebrows.

EDITOR.

83. **A PHENOMENON.** Near Black River Falls, in Wisconsin, is a spring situated on the bank of a small mill-stream, which does not freeze over till late in the season. The spring is about three feet deep and curbed up with wood to the top of the ground, and the water stands level with the top of the ground. No ice has appeared on it yet this winter (now January 29), though the mill pond has been frozen since November, and much of the time since then the thermometer has ranged from 10° to 28° below zero. Later in the season the spring will freeze very hard so that one will be obliged to cut the ice with an ax every time to get water ; and it will continue to freeze late in the spring, when the ice is softening and going out of the mill pond. Explain the reason of this phenomenon.

OXFORD.

84. Aristophanes gives us a *polysyllabic* word in "Ekklesiazousai," v. 1169, containing 169 letters and 77 syllables :

"Lepadotemachoselachogaleokraniroleiphanodrimupotrimmatosilphioparaomelitokatakechumenokichlepiakossuphophattoperisteralektruonontegkephalokigklopeleiolagoosiraioabaletraganopterugon."

There is an omission of 29 letters (silphioparaomelitokatakechumeno) in this word as given in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," Ninth Edition, page 524.

S. C. GOULD.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."—*Shakespeare.*

297 [] It is possible to construct a table that shall show the distance from Washington to the capital of each of the 38 States, and also from the capital of each State to the capital of each other State. How many questions of distance can be answered directly from the table? TEACHER.

TEACHER.

298. [] I am a subscriber to N. Q. & A., and a practical farmer. I have a square lawn where I sometimes tether a favorite cow, to prevent trampling on the growing grass, and I find that a tethering rope 40 feet long fastened at one corner affords sufficient grazing area for one day. I wish to use the same rope the second day, by moving the central stake forward along the diagonal of my lawn. How far shall I move it to allow the same fresh area for grazing as on the first day? Also, how far the third day to allow the same or equivalent area? I would also like an estimate for each successive day for a week. To me and to others this is a practical query of some importance.

GEORGE.

GEORGE.

299.* [] Since the discovery of *Gallium* by Boisbaudran in 1875, I have seen announcements, from time to time, of other metallic elements, but they do not appear in the lists of Elements in recent Chemical Text-Books. Among them are *Davyum* by Kern, *Ytterbium* by Marignac, *Mosandrum* by Smith; also *Decipium*, *Philippium*, *Thulium*, *Holmium*, *Samarium*, *Scandium*, *Vesbium*, and *Norwegium*. I shall be greatly obliged to any chemist who can inform me which of these are accepted as elements, and also if any others, metallic or non-metallic, have been added since the discovery of Gallium? What is the number of Chemical Elements as accepted by competent authority at this date, April, 1883?

STUDENT.

STUDENT.

Note.—We join in the request of "STUDENT," as we wish to publish a complete and reliable list of Elements with date of discovery and names of discoverers. We also wish to publish a similar catalogue of Asteroids up to date of issue of N. Q. & A. EDITOR.

EDITOR.

300. [] What noted congressman from the Old Dominion said in 1818, "When I speak of my country, I mean the commonwealth of Virginia?" QUIS.

QUIS.

301. [] Can any of the readers of N. Q. & A. furnish me with any ana, anecdotes, or incidents connected with the early life of Col. E. E. Baker, the noted orator who was killed at Ball's Bluff? Has any one copies of any of his speeches delivered in Illinois? I will recompense any one who can furnish me information concerning him, or direct me to some person who can aid me. STUDENT ANSELMUS.

302. [] I am in search of any volumes or serials edited by Rev. Thomas L. Harris. Can any one tell me any thing about a serial that was published by him at Mountain Cove, Virginia? Also, does any one know of a copy of "The Herald of Light," a journal published by Mr. Harris in N. Y. city, 1857-60? STUDENT ANSELMUS.

303. [] Is there any order of knighthood for ladies in Europe? JOSEPHINE.

Two in England, the "Royal Order of Victoria and Albert," and the "Imperial Order of the Crown of India;" and two in Austria, the "Star of the Cross," and "Elizabeth Theresa." Spain has the "Order of Isabella," Russia of "St. Catharine," and Germany the "Slaves of Virtue."

EDITOR.

304. [] What is the origin and import of the legend "Fid. Def.," on English Coins? MARY.

305. [] What is the origin of "gilt-edge" as a descriptive term for butter? MARY.

306. [] Have the letters of "Job Sass" (George A. Foxcroft), published in the Boston *Herald* some thirty years ago, ever been collected and printed in book form? and if so, by whom were they published? FRANK, Concord, N. H.

307. [] The following seven decimals, namely, .2599210, .1823286, .1451515, .1225748, .1071447, .0958106, .0870688, are the differences of the cube roots of the first eight consecutive digits, and their sum is *one*. How many corresponding differences will have their sum equal to *two*? G. S. M., Biddeford, Me.

308. [] I have a pamphlet the title-page of which is "Churches, Modern, Ancient, and Mediæval. By Anthemius Isidorus Robertus Vitruvius Kybos, Esq., Ex. Architect, M. N. L. S. 'Alla panta metro kai arithmo kai stathmo dietaxas. — *Wisdom, Chap. XI. v. 20. Tetragonopolis; 1219 vel 1912.*" Who is the author, and where and when published? HERMES.

309. [] Can the Editor of N. Q. & A. inform a subscriber whether the idea of finding the distance of the earth from the sun by observing the transits of the inferior planets was suggested by Halley, or Newton, or Kepler?

DELTA.

"DELTA" will find a *note* on page 146 of Smithsonian Report for 1874, asserting that this method of finding the solar parallax was first pointed out by James Gregory in 1663.

EDITOR.

310. [] What was one of the forerunners of the electric telegraph, and when and by whom was it invented? AVERY.

311. [] When, where, and how did the custom of "treating" originate?

ARTEMAS MARTIN, Erie, Pa.

312. [] Serpents prey upon each other, and one of a highly venomous character swallows another equally so. For instance, a rattlesnake will seize a moccasin snake and swallow the same, it being very poisonous. As the latter full grown is not far from six feet in length, while the former is four and a half feet in length, how does it manage to swallow a larger one than itself? and why does it not poison him?

L. A. M.

313. [] Is the north pole of the earth magnetically *positive* or *negative*, and by what method is the decision of the question arrived at?

J. A. W.

314. Is the surface of the earth magnetically *positive* or *negative*, and by what method determined?

J. A. W.

315. [] Attune the *D* and *A* strings of the violin to a *perfect fifth*. Above the *D* to *F* sharp find the *perfect greater third*. Above this *perfect greater third*, find the *perfect minor third*. Will this *perfect minor third* be in perfect accord with the *A* string? If *not*, then when the first, third, and fifth are struck together, which of the thirds has to be sharpened to secure the harmony?

J. A. W.

316. [] I read of *od-force*, or *odic*, or *odylic force*. By what *means* are its *power* or *laws manifested*?

J. A. W.

317. Please tell me from whence comes the expression — "to pour oil on the troubled waters." I fancied it either from Scripture, or from Shakespeare, but find it is in neither. It has been suggested to me that it is a saying from Benjamin Franklin. Is it so?

B. H. F.

A N S W E R S.

"Multa rogare ; rogata tenere ; retenta docere ;
Haec tria discipulum faciunt superare magistrum."

[As a rule, the Editor will not publish his own answers to queries or problems until the third issue after their publication. He may, however, occasionally append a remark or partial answer to the query at the time of its publication. The Editor does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of the answers of correspondents, which will not be printed without a responsible signature. When positive statements are made, their source and authority should be named if possible.]

27-84. If the Latin line was published in 1634, it is clear that Dryden did not write it as he was then but three years old. Anson Hill, born 1685, did not write it, neither did Isaac Watts, born 1674, to whom it has been attributed. (See *English Notes and Queries*, Aug. 8, 1874, page 107). The author must have been Crashaw or Milton. Milton's line was not in Latin, and besides the *rococo* style is not characteristic of Milton as it is of Crashaw.

EDITOR.

73-133. "ENGINEER'S" query is an important one. We answer *no*. Under the conditions stated in the query, no steam could be formed, though the water would be red hot at a lower temperature. There is a limit to the force of steam regulated by the force of elasticity of water. If a cubic inch of water is confined in the space of an inch cubed, its expanding force is that of compressed water, so if the vessel bursts, *steam* does not cause it.

EDITOR.

75-150. In Phillip's "New World of Words" 7th edition, 1720, the origin of *Undertakers* is thus given ; "In old Statute Laws, those persons whom the King's Purveyors us'd to employ as their Deputies ; also to undertake any great work as draining of Fens, &c. The Word is now (1720) commonly apply'd to those who take upon themselves to Imbalm dead Bodies, and to provide all things necessary for Funerals."

EDITOR.

75-152. *Its* is not found in King James's Bible of 1611. It was substituted for *his* in 1653, in the only place where it is now found in the Bible—Leviticus XXV. 5. The first known use of *its* in written English is in Florio's "World of Words," 1598. In Webster's Dictionary under *it*, we read : "The possessive form, *its*, is modern, being rarely found in the writings of Shakespeare and Milton, and not at all in King James's version of the Bible." *Its* was a Cromwellian interpolation or innovation in the Bible.

EDITOR.

46-99. "Lote cale sta pranse vel i minute frigesce," seems to be correct grammatically, and, with its six verbs in the imperative mood, to mean *wash, warm, stand, eat breakfast, or go freeze to-pieces*. Freezing to-pieces is not absurd. The Central Park obelisk will freeze to-pieces in time if it is not taken-in-out-of-the-cold. EDITOR.

73-131. We find no such word as *barfers* in any dictionary, not even in Knight's copious Mechanical Dictionary. It must be a local term, and is probably a corruption of *battens*, as battens or strips are often used to make a right angle by nailing together at one end and opening them till a mark six feet from the vertex of the angle they make on one, and a mark eight feet from the vertex on the other, shall be ten feet apart diagonally. It is an application of the old Pythagorean proposition—Euclid's famous 47th, First Book. The name *Carpenter's Theorem* is often given to it. Any triangle having its sides 3, 4, and 5—6, 8, and 10—9, 12, and 15—12, 16, and 20, or any other multiple of 3, 4, and 5, will have a right angle opposite the longest side. It matters not whether the sides are 3, 4, and 5 feet or inches, or lengths of any stick or measure. EDITOR.

27-85 (*a* and *b*). We fail to see any "philosophical necessity," for the *identity* of the doctrine of Priestly, Calvin, and Napoleon, but suppose the conception expressed as *symbol* by Spencer, *image* by Berkeley, and *idea* by Tyndall to be essentially the same conception. We would not reply dogmatically, but in the words of Paul would say "Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." EDITOR.

47-104. *Fice* is defined in the Supplement to Webster's Dictionary as a *small dog*: also written *feist*, *fiste*, and *fyst*. It is also written *phyce*. There is a kind of spaniel in England called a *fisting* hound or dog, and a *foisting* dog, like a lap dog. Prof. De Vere quotes from Nares the whole process of gradual corruption:—*foisting*, *foisty*, *foist*, *fyst*, *fyce*. Many orthographies for the name of a "worthless cur." EDITOR.

47-106. We once witnessed a capillary entanglement of a bat's hooked wings in a lady's tresses, and the releasing fingers were severely bitten by the nocturnal cheiropterous mammal. It is but just to the bat and his kindred to say he was imprisoned in a room, attacked by foes armed with handkerchiefs and brooms, beaten and worried till caught in dishevelled snares, he, like the mouse in the philosopher's fig basket, dared to defend himself. EDITOR.

107. (78-178). If any one interested in the subject of the motion of a carriage wheel will attach a pencil to the tire of a wheel, parallel to its face, and projecting out at right angles to the spokes a suitable distance, and then roll the wheel on the ground alongside of a tight board fence, the pencil can be made to describe the "cycloidal curve" on the surface of the fence, and thus give a more "graphic" illustration of the problem than any theoretical demonstration that the writer has ever seen.

H. J. CARR, Grand Rapids, Mich.

94-65. The original manuscript of Gray's *Elegy* was sold at auction in London, to Payne Foss, for £100 sterling. The manuscript consisted of two small half-sheets of paper, written over, torn and mutilated. On the bits of rusty-looking paper were written the first draft of the *Elegy* in a Country Churchyard, by Thomas Gray, including five verses which were omitted in publication, and with the poet's interlinear corrections and alterations. Certainly an interesting article.

W. I. BRENZER.

77-175. Houghton's *Conspectus of the History of Political Parties*, (Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1880), states that the "Anti-Masonic Party, held at Philadelphia, September, 1830, the First National Political Convention that ever assembled in the United States," and that

* * * "The National Republican Party held a National Convention in the same city December 12, 1831." As early as 1800, however, Congressional Caucuses were held, and in that year the first "Platform was promulgated by the Democratic-Republican Caucus held at Philadelphia. This was succeeded by platforms of other parties at intervals, to 1831, from which latter date such became a regular custom.

77-175. 78-177. 96-199. The proposers of these queries will find the desired information in the *Conspectus* referred to in previous answer, clear replies to each.

H. J. CARR.

180. (79-187). "Tour of a Chess Knight," by S. S. Haldeman. Philadelphia, 1864. 16mo., 144 figures. pp. 90. E. H. Butler & Co. "Prodromus. Bibliography of the Chess Knight's Tour." By S. S. Haldeman. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & Co., 1864. pp. 42. Dedication: "To PROF. GEORGE ALLEN, Author of the *Life of Philidor*, these pages are dedicate by his friend the Author."

ORTHO.

49-125. The *New York Sun* of Sunday, March 18, contains a column editorial giving an analysis of the report of the Archivist of the "Thirteen Club" of New York city.

HERMES.

121-247. Perhaps the old riddle, beginning "There is a noun of plural number," contains the answer to this query. That riddle is so pretty a form of expressing the same, that you may be glad to get the riddle. Whose it is, I do not know. It may not be new to your readers.

M. MARSHALL, Hampton, Va.

This enigma from our esteemed correspondent has been attributed to Canning, the English statesman. We give the enigma below, and also our solution, published in a literary magazine thirty years ago.

ENIGMA.

There is a noun of plural number,
Foe to sleep and quiet slumber;
Now, any other noun you take,
By adding *s* you plural make:
But if an *s* you add to this,
Strange is the metamorphosis;
Plural is plural now no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

ANSWER.

Cares is a noun of plural number,
Foe to sleep and quiet slumber;
Now, any other name you take,
By adding *s* you plural make:
But if to this you add an *s*,
'Tis *cares* no more, but now *caress*:
Plural is plural now no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

This is not, however, the answer to the query, which is to find a word in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary of two syllables in the singular, and only one in the plural, number. If no one answers we will give it in No. 11 of N. Q. and A. EDITOR.

124-282. Cowper one day complained to Lady Austen that he was at a loss for a subject for a poem, and she told him to take the *Sofa* for his theme. Read the first lines of Book I. of "The Task." B. H. F.

75-153. Yes; the 4th of March not only fell, but will fall on Sunday, in the years named (presumably meant there as dates of Presidential inaugurations), but also on that day of the week in 45 other years between the extreme dates named. H. J. CARR.

91-62. We add "Mrs. James A. Garfield's Ride to Washington, D. C.," by George Lansing Taylor, D. D. W. I. BRENZER.

74-139. $\frac{12-10}{2} = 1 : \frac{12}{2} :: 15 : 90 =$ weight of cone of which tub is frustum. $90 - 75 = 15$, weight of cone below tub. Let $x =$ diameter at line of division. Then $1 : 15 :: x : \frac{15x}{2}$ weight of cone from dividing point. But 1080π , $\frac{5\pi x^3}{8}$ and 625π contents respectively of three cones. Then $1080\pi - \frac{5\pi x^3}{8} = \frac{5\pi x^3}{8} - 625\pi$.

Whence $x^3 = 1264$. $x = 11.124$.

$\frac{15x}{2} - 75 = 8.43$, $15 - 8.43 = 6.57$. Ans. J. H. D.

95-190. In John W. Barber's "Historical Collections of Connecticut," page 282, is the following statement, *verbatim et literatim* :

* * "Bright starre of our chivallrie lyes here,
To the state a counsellor full deare,
And to ye truth a friend of sweete content,
To Hartford towne a silver ornament;
Who can deny to poore he was reliefe,
And in composing paroxysies he was chiefe;
To marchantes as a patterne he might stand,
Adventring dangers new by sea and land."

The ancient burying-ground in New London, Conn., is situated in the north part of the city, a short distance from the river, on elevated ground. Among the inscriptions on the ancient monuments is the one given above which is on a slab of red sandstone upwards of five feet long and three feet wide; it is now broken in two and nearly imbedded in the earth, in the northern part of the burying-ground, near the tomb of the Winthrops. The lettering on this stone has suffered so much from the hand of time, that it is with difficulty that some parts of it can now be deciphered.

In Dr. Trumbull's "History of Connecticut," Vol. I., the name of Richard Lord appears as one of the body corporate, to whom King Charles granted the charter of Connecticut. The charter was given April 20, 1662, about a month previous to the death of Captain Lord. At a general court in Hartford, March 11, 1658, a troop of thirty horsemen was established in Connecticut, and Richard Lord was appointed captain. This was the first in the colony. W. I. BRENIER.

96-198. One pound of Hoyle's little bride contains 7,000 grains Troy. If one pound contains 7,000 grains, 98 pounds will contain 98 times 7,000 grains, which are 686,000 grains. A pound of gold contains 5,760 grains. Therefore, 686,000 grains will = as many pounds as 5,760 grains are contained in 686,000 grains, which are 119 7-72 pounds of gold—the weight of his bride. A gold dollar contains nine-tenths pure gold, if composed and coined legally = about 24.55 grains Troy. Therefore, $686,000 \div 24.55 = \$27,943$.

W. I. BRENIER.

98-212. Schuyler's "Higher Arithmetic," page 21, says X with a dash over it.

W. I. BRENIER.

121-252. According to George Bruce's Son & Co.'s "Type Specimen Book," 1882, page 56, Benjamin Franklin's quaint but celebrated *Almanac* (Poor Richard's *Almanac*) was commenced in Philadelphia, in 1732.

GIMEL.

95-192. If the inquirer will look at his almanac, he will see that the forenoon and afternoon, as judged by the clock, are nearly always unequal. Clock-noon agrees with sun-noon only four times a year—April 15-17, June 14-17, August 30, 31, December 24. The clock represents the mean or average time. The solar days are of unequal length. They are a very little more than 24 hours, a half minute or less, from November 10, when real noon is at 11 : 43½, to February 5, when it is 12 : 15; then a little less than 24 hours to May 4, when it is 11 : 56½; then from May 24 to July 24 they lengthen, noon being then at 12 : 6; then after July 31 they shorten until October 26, when noon is at 11 : 43½. I do not find any reason stated in popular books of astronomy: what is it? G. L. D.

75-153. If my calculations are correct, the 4th of March will fall on Sunday in 1883, 1888, 1894, 1900, 1906, 1917, 1923, 1928, 1934, 1945, 1951, 1956, 1962, 1973, etc. It is a fact that the day for the beginning of presidential terms (March 4) fell on Sunday in 1821, 1849, and 1877; and if the elections continue every fourth year after 1880, it will fall on Sunday in the years 1917, 1945, and so on, as stated. That may have been meant; but if so, 1753 and 1781 are superfluous. G. L. D.

[Several clerical errors in dates were discovered in the copy of this answer too late for correction in corrigenda on page XXIV of Supplement, hence this answer is republished corrected.—PUBLISHERS.]

100-226. Translations of Poe's works into French by Baudelaire—five volumes—are said to be "famous translations." H. H. W.

100-226. The works of Edgar A. Poe, with but a few exceptions, have been translated into French by Charles Baudelaire, and were published in 1879 by Michel Levy Freres, Paris. FRANCIS DANA.

49-124. Yes. Shell-fish are aquatic animals whose external covering consists of *testaceous* shells, as clams and oysters, or *crustaceous* as lobsters and crabs. Cases of violation of the fish laws have been decided in court in accordance with the definition as given. EDITOR.

96-200. The differential equation to the cycloid is $\frac{dy}{dx} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{2r-x}{x}\right)}$. Then the whole length is $S = \int_0^{2r} \sqrt{\left(\frac{2r}{x}\right)} dx = 8r$. The whole length of the base is $2\pi r$. Therefore the required ratio is $4 \div \pi$.

WM. HOOVER.

124-278. AN OLD CONUNDRUM ANSWERED. — It was George W. Tillerton of Franklin, Ga., who struck Billy Patterson. This Patterson was a Baltimore merchant who owned land in Georgia, and once when visiting his property became mixed up in a row and received a heavy blow from some unseen hand. He immediately shouted, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" and went through the streets repeating the question, but, being a large, powerful man, got no answer. But he persisted in his attempt to find the man, offered a considerable reward to any one who could name him, and as nothing came of it, left by his will \$1,000 to the person who should discover the secret to his executor or his heirs. All this was a century ago. Now comes Mrs. Jenny G. Conely of Athol, N. Y., and says that her father, George W. Tillerton, struck the blow, but was so frightened by Patterson's rage that he left the place, and that only recently has the family heard of the reward or legacy. She says Tillerton spoiled his thumb by the blow, and gives so many details of the occurrence that it is said she will certainly get the \$1,000. And so the famous query — "Who struck Billy Patterson?" which everybody has used and nobody understood, is answered.

C. W. WILCOX.

49-126. In North's "Church Bells of Leicestershire," the author in speaking of tolling for the dead, says: "These tolls are called 'tellers,' and it has been suggested that the old saying 'Nine tailors make a man' is a corruption of 'Nine tellers make a man,' meaning that three times three tolls or tellers are struck on the passing bell for a man." At Wimbledon it is still the custom to strike three times three for an adult male and three times two for a female, on the tenor bell; but for children under twelve the treble bell is used, and the strokes are twice three for a male, and twice two for a female.

H. K. A.

100-231. I know nothing of "John de Castro," but I have found that Catharine Cockburn wrote a tragedy—"Agnes de Castro." (See Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.)

WM. HOOVER.

98-212. "The Scholar's Arithmetic, or Federal Accountant," by Daniel Adams, Keene, N. H., 1827, page 7, says CCIOO, or an X with a dash over it stand for *Ten Thousand*. "Introduction to the National Arithmetic," by Benjamin Greenleaf, Boston, 1866, page 8, says, also, an X with a dash over it.

L. M. G.

122-260. HO-OY-EYE-O-EYE. In the Hawaiian language each letter has the same sound, the same value, and the combinations as the German language, so that any one being acquainted with the latter can get the exact pronunciation by dividing the word thus—Ho-ōi-ai-'o-ai.

A. GROWOLL.

122-264. Peter Schlemihl was written by Adalbert von Chamisso, born in France, 1781, died in Germany, 1838. Though by family, birth, and early education a Frenchman, he became in after life, marriage, and literary activity a German. He achieved reputation as a poet, botanist, and voyager. He wrote "Peter Schlemihl" partly to divert his own attention from gloomy thoughts, and partly to afford amusement to the children of his friend Hitzig. It was first published anonymously in 1814, and largely credited to his friend La Motte Fouque, to whom however belongs only the honor of having suggested the plot to Chamisso by a casual question.

A. GROWOLL.

125-293. The following, which partially answers the query, is from Vennor's *Almanac and Weather Record* for 1882, page 71. GIMEL.

"The difference between a *cyclone* and a *tornado* is defined by Prof. William Ferris, of the United States Coast Survey, to be this: 'A *cyclone* is usually a broad, flat gyrating disc of atmosphere, very much greater in width than in altitude. A *tornado* is a column of gyrating air, the altitude of which is several times greater than its diameter. Cyclones are born of conditions extending over large areas; tornadoes depend rather upon the vertical relations of the atmosphere, and occur when, owing to local changes of temperatures, the under strata of air burst up through the overlaying strata. The enormous velocities of the ascending currents of tornadoes are supposed to be caused by the difference between the gyrating velocities above and those on the surface. It is these ascending currents which carry up the vast bodies of water afterward precipitated in the form of a deluge of rain. The water is sometimes kept from falling by the ascending currents, and is often projected outside the area of the tornado, when it falls in a gentle shower over a large area. When the weight of the water overbears the force of the ascending currents, there occurs the tremendous fall of rain known as cloud-burst. When the area of a tornado is very small, a land-spout or a water-spout may be formed, according as it is over land or water. The width of these spouts ranges between two feet and two hundred, and their height from thirty to fifteen hundred feet. A white squall is an invisible spout, formed when the dew point is low. The accompanying cloud is invisible because of its height, but below there is a raging and boiling sea, with the gyrating current of air above it. Land-spouts and water-spouts are hollow.'"

Publishers' Department.

The publishers have thought advisable to append in this form a general review of the numbers issued, which will also answer many questions received from correspondents, subscribers, and others; while it will be of information to many who in the future become regular readers. To edit, print, and publish a book to the world is not an easy task when the copy is furnished by a thousand and one authors and correspondents, especially when the book covers a large field of topics. We have not had space or time to reply monthly "To Correspondents," as to "the why and wherefore" of the delays of their Query, and their Answer. Quite a number have been written to. There are various reasons for others. We have much material to select from. While some goes to the waste basket, that would make a good volume similar to the "Rejected Addresses." The standing rules "to correspondents" should generally be complied with. Correspondents must give their name to the editor as well as their *nom de plume*.

There are some errors in the numbers we know, some of which we are responsible; others are by correspondents. One spells a name one way, another spells it differently; even our dictionaries disagree. One says Shakespeare is spelled wrong. The *Literary World* of April 9, 1881, in "Shakespeariana" edited by W. J. Rolfe, says; "We asked Mrs. Cowden-Clarke how it happened that the poet's name is spelled *Shakspere*, in her "Concordance," but *Shakespeare* in the "Shakespeare Key" and other books written or edited by herself or husband?" She replied that "as many as sixteen different modes of spelling the name have been found to have been used at the epoch when he wrote, and that he himself did not adhere to any particular one when signing his name."

"PRIGGLES" sends us as a motto for the cover, Barnum's Query—*What is it?* It looks very interrogatory, but we chose a more *reflective* one, found in Philippians iv. 8.

One correspondent dislikes the cuts on the cover as smacking of the relics of astrology. This may appear so to some, but they were selected only for ornaments and suggestions.

What? When? Where? Who? These are much easier asked than answered. But this magazine is just the medium for the asking for in-

formation which others may possess, or may furnish who have better facilities than another. One correspondent sent about one dozen queries which he said he could answer himself, but wanted to see if anybody else could!

After No. 1 was sent out, we expected every day the mail would bring the query—"Who struck Billy Patterson?" We were surprised that it only arrived to be inserted in Nos. 8-9, (124-278). While an answer appears in No 10.

One reader says he thinks we have had an "excess of nines"—referring to the *Nine tailors make a man*. It may be so. but considerable information has been the result. We should prefer to publish the answers together, but it would be impracticable to withhold replies till several had been received. Some of our readers reside on the Pacific coast; a succeeding number is in type and often printed before their replies come to hand.

Some things are "past finding out" we are told. One of our correspondents (151-307), once offered a prize of \$1,000 through the press for a rule for the discovery of *prime numbers*, but it is as yet unknown. We once asked in Henkle's *Educational Notes and Queries*, 1879, page 75, *What is Plato's geometric number?* "No one knows," was the reply. We have thought that it might be a *square-cube*. There are only two in a thousand—64 and 729.

One correspondent, after expounding that the word *news* may have been derived from the initials of *North, East, West, South*, says that instead of "All things are double, one against another" (24-61), that he thinks they are quadrupled and go by fours. He cites Beeton's work on "The Figure of Foure," 1636, quoted in Oliver's "Pythagorean Triangle," London, 1875, page 119, which Dr. Oliver says is a curious repository of ingenious conjecture. Our expounder says there are four *New States*—New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and *New Connecticut*. But enough; these specimens are simply to show variety. The translation of Aristophanes' long compound word as given on page 149, Note 84, is *apropos* here, a dish for all, Dr. Donaldson's translation:

"A fricassee consisting of shell-fish-salt-fish-skate-shark-remainders-of-heads-besprinkled-with-sharp-sauce-of-laserpitium-leek-and-honey-thrushes-besides-blackbirds-pigeons-doves-roasted-cocks-brains-wagtails-cushats-hare's-flesh-steeped-in-a-sauce-of-boiled-new-wine-with-the-cartilages-and-wings."

Pamphlets.

MIND, THOUGHT AND CEREBRATION—by Alexander Wilder, M. D. A discussion on subjects closely connected with the brain—consciousness, perception, memory—by an able man. Maudsley, Schelling, Agassiz, Carpenter, Hartmann, Draper, Holcombe, Spinoza, Swedenborg, Kant, and other philosophers' thoughts are discussed and reviewed. 8vo.

HAND BOOK OF ARTISTIC PENMANSHIP—by D. T. Ames, author and publisher. Hints on designs, position for flourishing, off-hand, specimens of penmanship, etc. Artistically executed, finely engraved, elegantly printed. Oblong, pp. 64, paper 75 cents, cloth \$1.00. Also,

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL—monthly, art and science of teaching penmanship. Quarto, pp. 12, \$1.00 a year. D. T. Ames, and B. F. Kelley, 205 Broadway, New York city.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE DETONATING METEOR OF FEBRUARY 12, 1875, by C. W. Irish, C. E. Quarto, illustrated with cuts, charts, pp. 16, appendix xii.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—a paper read before the American Society of Civil Engineers, June 18, 1881, by Fred. Brooks, Jr., C. E.; with discussion of Jacob M. Clark, C. E. Pp. 10, 8vo, charts.

THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK—as established by law since March 16, 1778. An historical essay read before the Albany Institute, Dec. 2, 1879, by Henry A. Homes, LL. D. of the State Library. Illustrated, pp. 50, 8vo, 1880.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON THE CORRECT ARMS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, with Appendix: Letter of H. A. Homes to the Commissioners. Transmitted to the Senate, April 18, 1881. Plates, 8vo, pp. 32.

FALLEN WORLDS—Rebel Provinces in the Kingdom of our God.—by Rev. James Boggs, author of "Resurrection of the Redeemed." Price 12 cents, 12mo, pp. 31, 1320 Tieruan St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LIFE AND WORKS OF HENRY W. LONGFELLOW—Cambridge edition, memorial sketch of the poet and his works. Paper, 12mo, pp. 80.

DIANA—a Psycho-Fyziological Essay on sexual relations for married men and women. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Price 25 cents, pp. 48, 12mo. Burnz & Co., 24 Clinton Place, New York city.

THE STORM HERALD—by E. Stone Wiggins, author of "Architecture of the Heavens," etc. An almanac of 1883, and weather predictions. Maps, pp. 40, 8vo, price 20 cents.

SILOS AND ENSILAGE—a record of practical tests in several States and Canada. Special Report, No. 48, Dep. of Agriculture, 8vo, pp. 60.

IMMORTALITY—considered in the light of Science and Scripture, or Doth Death Kill? by Wm. Sheldon. 12mo, pp. 24. Boston, Mass.

THE GUARDIAN—a weekly journal devoted to Odd Fellowship, the arts and sciences and general literature. Quarto, pp. 16, \$2.00 a year. Guardian Pub. Co., S. A. Miller, Pres., 38 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

THE WOMAN'S WORLD—a weekly paper published by Helen Wilmans, devoted to the dissemination of information of the questions of the day of interest to woman. Quarto, \$1.00 a year. Address the publisher, Briggs House, cor. Randolph and Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MERIWETHER'S WEEKLY, (Free Trade Journal.) Devoted to literature, politics, reviews, science, and art. Quarto, pp. 16, \$2.00 a year. A. & M. L. Meriwether, conductors, Memphis, Tenn.

THE TAKIGRAFER, Vol. VIII. No. 6, a double number. Engraved in the Takigrafic characters. Indispensable to students who wish reading matter in short-hand. Five numbers per year \$1.00. D. P. Lindsley, Plainfield, N. J.

FONETIC TICHER—Official Organ of the Spelling Reform — Vol. IV. appear in octavo form, pp. 20, with appendix of pp. xxviii. Departments of Ejucashunal Nots, Fonetic Niuz, Corespondens, Studiz in Fonetics, etc. Subscriphun prais 50 sents a yir. Singl copiz 15 sents. T. R. Vickroy, 1117 North 25th Street, St. Louis, Mo.

The following March periodicals are at hand, but space this month forbids more than to mention them :

- The Manhattan*, John W. Orr, \$2.00, 100, Nassau St., New York.
- The Sidereal Messenger*, W. W. Payne, \$2.00, Northfield, Minn.
- The New Moon*, W. B. Goodwin, \$1.00, 130 Central St., Lowell, Ms.
- The Millenarian*, G. M. Myers, \$1.00, Lanark, Ill.
- The Granite Monthly*, J. N. McClintock, \$1.50, Concord, N. H.
- Freethinkers' Magazine*, H. L. Green, \$1.50, Salamanca, N. Y.
- Wilford's Microcosm*, Hall & Co., \$1.00, 23 Park Row, New York.
- The Hebrew Student*, W. R. Harper, \$1.00, Morgan Park, Ill.
- Shaker Manifesto*, 60 cents, Canterbury, N. H.
- Educational Journal of Va.*, W. F. Fox, \$1.00, Richmond, Va.
- Phrenological Journal*, Fowler & Wells, \$2.00, 753 Broadway, N. Y.
- Foote's Health Monthly*, 50 cents, Murray Hill Pub. Co., New York.
- The Agnostic*, J. R. Spencer, \$1.00, Dallas, Texas.
- The Theosophist*, D. K. Mavalankar, \$5.00, Madras, India.
- Our Rest and Signs of the Times*, Thos. Wilson, \$1.00, Chicago, Ill.
- The Household*, Geo. E. Crowell, \$1.00, Brattleboro, Vt.
- The Electrician*, Williams & Co., \$1.00, 115 Nassau St., New York.
- Short-Hand News*, Brown & Holland, \$2.00, 50 Dearborn St., Chicago.
- Short-Hand Writer*, Rowell & Hickcox, \$1.00, Boston, Mass.
- The Modern Reporter*, Curtis Haven, \$2.00, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Modern Stenographic Journal*, G. H. Thornton, \$2.00, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Phonetic Educator*, E. Longley, \$1.00, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Periodicals.

THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD—a magazine devoted to the preservation and perfection of the Anglo-Saxon weights and measures, and the discussion and dissemination of the wisdom contained in the Great Pyramid of Jeezeh in Egypt. Bi-monthly, pp. 72., 8vo, \$2.00 a year. March, No. 1, contains articles by Chas. Latimer, L. I. Bisbee, J. H. Dow, S. F. Gates, W. H. Searles, W. F. Quinby, G. C. Davis, S. Fleming, A. D. T. Whitney, and others. Address the Institute, 349 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

THE PERIODICAL WORLD—a monthly journal of choice literature, established to meet the demand for a serial to inform readers whatever is new in the periodical world; also to furnish, at a reasonable price, selections of choice reading for preservation and reference. Original articles, information on new books, monthly list of second-hand books and periodicals for sale. March, No. 1, contains articles from Temple Bar, Macmillan's Magazine, Tinsley's Magazine, Belgravia, Nature, The Academy, The Theatre, Nineteenth Century, Spectator, Household Words, Chambers' Journal. Pp. 64, 8vo., \$1.50 a year. A. H. Rolfe & Co., 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

THE EXPONENT—a monthly magazine devoted to eclectic short-hand, edited by J. Geo. Cross, M. A., and Geo. Yeager, M. A. January, No. 1, commences with a history of Eclectic Short-hand, continued monthly into the March No. Other articles expounding the system. Royal 8vo, pp. 24, \$2.00 a year. J. Geo. Cross, publisher, Bloomington, Ill.

THE GRUMBLER—a weekly journal concisely expressing in one word the specific idea its founders have in view, viz: to afford the public an effectual medium for the ventilation of grievances pertaining to the social and general welfare of the community at large. Royal 8vo., pp. 24, \$2.00 a year. Commenced Feb. P. Pyne & Co., 42 Duane St., N. Y.

THE LIBERAL FREEMASON—a monthly magazine published in the interests of the Craft. Only Masonic journal in Massachusetts. Established in 1877. Pp 32, 8vo., \$2.00 a year. Seventh volume commences this month, April, 1883. Alfred F. Chapman, editor and publisher, 223 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF PROPHECY AND MISSION ADVOCATE—devoted to the study of prophecy, biblical symbols, coming crisis, signs of the times, last days, and the advent. Commenced Oct., 1882, pp. 32, 8vo., 40 cents a copy. Ozias Goodrich, 144 Hanover St., Boston, Mass. No. 3, April, 1883.

THE SOCIOLOGIST—devoted to the study of sociology, education, morals, happiness, conduct, ethics, and kindred topics. Monthly, pp. 16, 8vo., 50 cents a year. A. Chavannes & Co., Adair Creek, Knox Co., E. Tenn. Commenced Jan., 1883.

TEST QUESTIONS—150—on Literary, Historical, and Miscellaneous Subjects, designed to indicate, in some degree, the varied, interesting, and valuable nature of the information contained in the People's Cyclopædia of Universal Knowledge. Pp. 16, 18mo. Martin, Garrison & Co., Boston, Mass.

THEOSOPHY—a few observations and explanations regarding it. By P. Sreenivas Row, a vice-president of the Madras Branch of the Theosophical Society. Illustrated, 12mo, pp. 47. Madras: 1883.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS, with their solutions, from the "Educational Times," Vol. XXXVIII. July 1882, to December, 1882, inclusive, with many papers and solutions not published in the "Times," edited by W. J. C. Miller, B. A. London: C. F. Hodgson & Son, Gough Square, Fleet Street. Subscription for these semi-annual volumes can be sent to Artemas Martin, M. A., Erie, Pa. Price per volume \$1.75.

THE ILLUSTRATED ANNUAL OF PHRENOLOGY AND HEALTH ALMANAC, 1883. Fowler & Wells, 753 Broadway, New York. Price 10 cents. Eleventh year of the almanac, and tenth of the annual, combined in 1877. Full of matter relating to its name.

YOUNG WRITER'S PRIMER—an introduction to brief and rapid writing of phonetic short-hand, adapted to classes in primary schools, and private instruction, by David Philip Lindsley, author of the Elements of Tachygraphy, and Manual; and editor of the Short-Hand Writer. Pp. 16, 12mo. Plainfield, N. J.

A DISCOURSE, commemorative of John Riley Varney, preached at Dover, N. H., by his pastor, George B. Spalding, D. D., May 5, 1882. Published by his friends. Pp. 17., appendix, ancestry, pp. 2, 8vo.

THE INTER-OCEAN OLD CURIOSITY SHOP—1880, 1881, 1882, three pamphlets, edited by Thos. C. MacMillan and W. C. Jones, A. M. Full of information in all departments of literature. Pp. 196, 196, 185.

CATALOGUES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BOOKS have been received from the following publishers and dealers:

- David G. Francis, 17 Astor Place, New York.
- Charles L. Woodward, 78 Nassau St., New York.
- E. & F. N. Spon, 44 Murray St., New York.
- A. L. Luyster, 98 Nassau St., New York.
- T. H. Morrill, 334 East 52d St., New York.
- Legatt Brothers, 81 Chambers St., New York.
- Lowey & Brown, 34 Nassau St., New York.
- Geo. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill, Boston, Mass.
- Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park St., Boston, Mass.
- Ginn, Heath & Co., Tremont Place, Boston, Mass.
- S. E. Cassino, 32 Hawley St., Boston, Mass.

Valuable Works for Mathematical Reference.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF PURE MATHEMATICS, comprising Geometry by Peter Parlow, F. R. S.; Arithmetic by Rev. George Peacock, D.D.; Algebra by Rev. Dionysius Lardner, LL. D.; Theory of Numbers by Peter Parlow, F. R. S.; Trigonometry by George B. Airy, F. R. S.; Analytical Geometry by Henry Parr Hamilton, F. R. S.; Conic Sections by Henry Parr Hamilton, F. R. S.; Differential and Integral Calculus by A. Levy, M. A.; Calculus of Variation by Rev. T. G. Hall, M. A.; Calculus of Finite Differences, by Rev. T. G. Hall, M. A.; Calculus of Functions, by Augustus DeMorgan, F. R. S.; Theory of Probabilities by Augustus DeMorgan, F. R. S.; Definite Integrals by Rev. Henry Moseley, F. R. S. Illustrated by engravings; forming part of the Encyclopædia Metropolitana. London, 1847. Quarto, Part I. pp. viii + 540; Part II. 544 + xvii Plates, in one volume.

A PHILOSOPHICAL AND MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY, containing an explanation of the terms and an account of the several subjects comprised under the heads of Mathematics, Astronomy, and Philosophy, both natural and experimental, with an historical account of the rise, progress, and present state of these sciences; also, Memoirs of the lives, and writings of the most eminent authors, both ancient and modern, who by their discoveries and improvements have contributed to the advancement of them. By Charles Hutton, LL. D. Quarto, two volumes bound in one, with many cuts and copper-plates. New edition with numerous additions and improvements. London, 1815. Vol. I. A to L, pp. viii + 760. Vol. II. M to Z, pp. 628.

A NEW ASTRONOMICAL DICTIONARY, or a complete view of the Heavens, containing ancient and modern Astronomy, illustrated with a great number of figures, comprising all the constellations, with the stars, planets, comets, theories, opinions, systems, origins, hieroglyphics, fables, history, etc. By John Hill, M. D. London, 1768. Quarto, pp. x + 600 + 12 plates.

A NEW MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY, comprising an explanation of the terms and principles of Pure and Mixed Mathematics, and such branches of natural philosophy as are susceptible of mathematical investigation, with historical sketches of the rise, progress and present state of the several department of these sciences, and an account of the discoveries and writings of the most celebrated authors, both ancient and modern. By Peter Barlow, F. R. S. London, 1814. Royal octavo, pp. viii + 784 + xiii plates.

MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPÆDIA OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE, comprising definitions of all the terms employed in mathematics, an analysis of each branch, and of the whole, as forming a single science. By Charles Davies, LL. D., and William G. Peck, A. M. New York, 1862. Octavo, pp. 592.

A NEW MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY, wherein is contained not only the explanation of the bare terms, but likewise a History of the rise, progress, state, properties, etc., of things both in Pure Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, so far as these last come under a mathematical consideration. Second edition with large additions. By Edmund Stone, F. R. S. London, 1743. Octavo, pp. xii + 544.

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENCE, comprising Astronomy, Chemistry, Dynamics, Electricity, Heat, Hydrodynamics, Hydrostatics, Light, Magnetism, Mechanics, Meteorology, Pneumatics, Sound, and Statics; preceded by an essay on the history of the Physical Sciences. Edited by G. G. F. Rodwell, F. R. A. S. With numerous illustrations. Philadelphia, 1873. Royal octavo, pp. 694.

RECREATIONS IN MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, translated from Moutucla's edition of Ozanam. By Charles Hutton, F. R. S. A new and revised edition, with numerous additions, and illustrated with upwards of 400 cuts. By Edward Riddle. London, 1840. Octavo, pp. xiv + 826.

RATIONAL RECREATIONS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF NUMBERS and Natural Philosophy, clearly and copiously elucidated. By W. Hooper, M.D. Fourth edition corrected. London, 1794. Octavo, 4 volumes, plates, pp. L + 267 + 280 + 296 + 367.

THE MATHEMATICAL MISCELLANY. Conducted by C. Gill, Professor of Mathematics in the Institute at Flushing, Long Island. New York, 1836. Octavo, 2 volumes. Vol. I. pp. 414 + appendix xxvi. Vol. II. pp. 142.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, as developed from the three fundamental processes of Synthesis, Analysis, and Comparison, containing also a History of Arithmetic. By Edward Brooks, Ph. D. Philadelphia. Royal octavo, pp. x + 571.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, exhibiting a progressive view of the theory and practice of calculation, with tables for the multiplication of numbers as far as one thousand. By John Leslie, Esq. Second edition and enlarged. Edinburgh, 1820. Octavo, pp. 258.

PHILOSOPHY OF ARITHMETIC, and the adaptation of that science to the business purposes of life, with numerous problems, curious and useful, solved by various modes. By Uriah Parke. Fifth edition revised and improved by the author. Philadelphia, 1877. Octavo, pp. 395.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS, with special reference to the elements of geometry and the infinitesimal method. By Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL. D. Philadelphia, 1878. Octavo, pp. 248.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS, translated from the "Cours de Philosophie Positive" of Auguste Comte. By John Gilliespie, LL. D. New York, 1871. Octavo, pp. xvi + 260.

To Correspondents.

1—Write only on one side of your paper. 2—Write your name after each Note, Query, and Answer, and do not use "Id." 3—Do not number your Notes, Queries, and Answers. 4—Leave a space of one inch between Notes, Queries, and Answers, so that they may be cut apart and pinned or pasted to other Notes, Queries, and Answers. 5—Refer to previous Notes, Queries, and Answers after the following models: [P. 12-N. 19.] [P. 49-Q. 125.] [P. 65-A. 12-17.] 6—Do not write matter for publication on the same paper that contains items of business. 7—Do not insert more than one Note, Query, or Answer in the same paragraph. 8—Send all articles for publication to the editor, N. B. WEBSTER, Norfolk, Va. 9—Send all communications on business, requests for sample Nos. of NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS, and subscriptions to the publishers, S. C. & L. M. GOULD, Manchester, N. H.

Nota Bene. Correspondents whose communications do not appear after a reasonable time should repeat them. If not then published, they may conclude that, for good reasons, the Editor declines them. Those observing these rules may expect to see their contributions published sooner than if they are in such shape as liable to be laid aside from month to month.

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VOL. I.

MAY-JUNE, 1883.

NOS. 11 and 12.

MISCELLANEOUS
NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS,

FOR

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS,
TEACHERS AND PUPILS.



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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

The May-June Number of *NOTES AND QUERIES* is sent out, double and late in the month, the delay being regretted by us. The editor, Prof. N. B. Webster, having illness in his family, and other pressing duties absolutely requiring his time and attention, has been obliged to retire from the editorial charge of this magazine. This double number has nearly all been prepared by him. We are promised his coöperation in the future, and the announcement of several articles by him in various departments of science, classified for the use of students and readers, will in due time appear. He is a life-long educator, and has in a series of years gathered a very large amount of interesting notes and queries which will make some instructive chapters.

NOTES AND QUERIES will be published and conducted by the undersigned, who will endeavor to make it what its name indicates, and a welcome visitor to all. We ask all to assist us in procuring new subscribers, also by contributing to its columns. The numbers 1 to 10, thus far published, can be supplied for \$1.10, which, together with Nos. 11 to 30, will make an interesting volume, well indexed, which will be a repository for the curious.

Our kind thanks are hereby returned to all who have aided in the past and we hope every subscriber will renew on receipt of this number.

Many communications are on file for the next number, which will be issued the first of August.

A supplement will be published, from time to time, reviewing books, pamphlets, etc., and announcing publications, exchanges, etc., received.

Sample copies will be sent to those requesting them, or an Index to the first ten numbers that has been printed separate, which will show the large range of topics noted, queried, and more or less discussed.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

N. B. WEBSTER. - - - - - EDITOR.

VOL. I. MAY-JUNE, 1883. Nos. 11 & 12.

VALEDICTORY.

Since undertaking to edit "NOTES, QUERIES, AND ANSWERS," a year ago, unforeseen circumstances have prevented the editor from devoting to the magazine the time and careful attention required for such peculiar work.

Anticipating a continuation of like environments in the future, and unwilling to claim to do what other and more imperative duties hinder us from doing to our own satisfaction, we have reluctantly decided to withdraw from all editorial connection with N. Q. and A. from the this double number.

We sincerely thank correspondents and subscribers who have kindly encouraged the enterprise, and bespeak a continuance of their favors for the publishers who will continue the magazine, we trust with increased profit to all concerned.

Respectfully,

N. B. WEBSTER.

"*Tropna*," Goffstown Center, N. H., asks the Editor to explain his answer appended to query 266.

To go due east, or perpendicular to the meridian on the terrestrial sphere, is to go in a spiral called the loxodromic curve, similar to the logarithmic spiral. *It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it.* One journey round the earth would bring the traveler to the meridian of Rouse's Point but a little *north* of it, hence he would *never* reach the starting point. If the earth were a cylinder such would not be the case. N. B. W.

We are not so sure that Capt. Cuttle *dropped* the pronoun, but N. and Q. will drop it with thanks to G. L. D. and to "PRIGGLES," who also pointed out the error till then unnoticed. N. B. W.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."—*Charles Dickens.*

85. ABOUT "FIRST TO DO."—A systematic catalogue of chemists who have been the "first to-do" something wonderful and useful, and to make discoveries or practical applications of discoveries in chemistry, is in course of preparation. It will contain, probably, five hundred names, and must be concisely and methodically arranged. To chemists, teachers, and readers, such a special list must be valuable. Two methods of arrangement are suggested; viz., *alphabetical*, by names, and *chronological* by events. We shall be glad to receive from readers an expression of their preferences and be guided by their opinions. Similar lists are in preparation for physics, astronomy, biology, and other branches of knowledge. It is possible to condense a vast amount of useful and interesting information in a form convenient for reference, and we hope to do it in the pages of NOTES AND QUERIES. Notes already published of "first to-do" various things have been well received, and it is our purpose to enhance their value by such classification as will make them and many more as easy to find as words in a dictionary. The current volume of 480 pages, will contain complete lists as suggested above. The full list of ante-Revolutionary governors of the thirteen "free and independent States" of America has never been, so far as we know, collected in a single volume. It was suggested by the expressed want of the librarian of a State Historical Society, and if he needed it surely thousands of others without his facilities for information will derive benefit from such convenient presentation. Dr. Johnson has been credited with the saying that he carried *some* knowledge with him, and there was "*some* he knew where to find." There is *some* we do not "know where to find." Try NOTES AND QUERIES as a *repositorium*.

86. HISTORICAL CHEMICAL NOTES.—Geber or Djafer, who lived in the ninth century, has been called the "Founder of Chemistry" as he was, as far as known, the first to make useful chemical experiments. He explained distillation and sublimation and discovered the increase of metals in weight when heated. He first made nitric acid, and is said to have obtained sulphuric acid from alum.

Boerhaave made the first analyses of organic substances; very crude, it is true, and published his "Elements of Chemistry" in 1732.

Lavoisier, who was guillotined in 1794, announced the first compre-

hensive chemical nomenclature, and proved that combustion, breathing, and rusting of metals are due to union with oxygen. He also was the first to burn a diamond in oxygen, producing carbonic dioxide, and thus proving the diamond to be pure carbon.

Dr. Black of Scotland discovered carbonic acid or "fixed air," in 1756.

Bergmann a Swede first described the "chemical affinities" of various substances.

Cavendish in 1766 discovered hydrogen which he called inflammable air.

Priestley of England first separated oxygen from combination in 1774; and Scheele of Sweden, without knowing of Priestley's discovery, accomplished the same result in 1775.

Dr. Rutherford discovered nitrogen in 1772.

Ritter of Jena discovered the extra luminous chemical rays of the solar spectrum.

Wollaston first found the dark lines of the spectrum in 1802.

Fraunhofer in 1814 extended the observations of Wollaston to the number of almost six hundred lines, and was the first to designate the most important of them by letters.

Sir John Herschel in 1822 was the first to suggest a mode of spectrum analysis.

Mr. Talbot first carried out practically the suggestion of Herschel.

Prof. Stokes of Cambridge in 1851 was first to explain the spectrum lines, but his lectures were not made public.

Bunsen and Kirchhoff in 1861 fully explained the Dark Lines and the principles involved in Spectrum Analysis, and showed its application to examining the chemical constitution of the sun.

Messieurs Miller, Roscoe, Huygens, and Lockyer were foremost in examining the stars and nebulae spectroscopically to ascertain their chemical constituents.

Dalton first proposed the modern atomic theory in 1804.

Gay Lussac first made known the laws of the combination of gases by volume in 1808.

Avogadro in 1811 first announced the law of equal atoms of all gases by volume.

As now expressed the word *molecules* is used in Avogadro's law.

Prof. Neumann first deduced the law of Avogadro mathematically, from the first principles of the mechanical theory of gases, in 1869.

M. Raoul Pictet of Geneva, first liquified oxygen, Dec. 22, 1877, and Cailletet of Paris did the same independently a few days after.

Hautefeuille and Chappuis announced the liquefaction of ozone (an al-

lotropic form of oxygen discovered by Schonbein in 1840) to the French Academy in 1880.

Cailletet liquefied hydrogen Dec. 30, 1877, and Pictet both liquefied and solidified it, January 10, 1878.

Cailletet first liquefied nitrogen in the laboratory of the Paris *Ecole Normale*, Dec. 30, 1877.

Hannay of Glasgow first made *diamonds* artificially from *gas*. The specific gravity of the crystals was 3.5, and they yielded on combustion 97.85 per cent of carbon. See *Nature* xxi. 203, 260, 404, 421, 426, 1879-1880. Also Smithsonian Report, 1880, p. 293. N. B. W.

87. In the Bible Concordance by Dr. Robert Young (Edition of Am. Book Exchange, N. Y.), in No. 13, *Hints to Bible Interpretation*, it is stated that several persons were named (in the Bible) Mary, James, John, Moses, Pharaoh, etc. We know of 7 named Mary, 8 Pharaoh, 5 James, 4 John; but if there is more than one Bible Moses, "we wot not what has become of him." Is this assertion in other editions of the great Concordance?

The name of the Moses rescued from the bulrushes by Miss Thermuthis Pharaoh (see Josephus), is mentioned about one thousand times in the Bible, which cannot be said of the name of any other man.

In the same paragraph, Dr. Young is made to say there are *seven* ways to spell *Nebuchadnezzar*. If so, it must be a comfort to the small boy to whom the long name is often given as a test of orthographical skill, for he will be pretty sure to have a precedent in some of the seven ways of writing the name of the grass-eating monarch, who was *not*, as many boys and some men say, "king of the Jews." N. B. W.

88. The word *unsurpassed* is not found in Webster's Dictionary, latest edition. Is it an instance of accidental omission or otherwise?

IRVING ALLISON.

It is otherwise. If we were to print a list of all the words in frequent or occasional use, and not found and defined in Webster's or any other dictionary, one number of our magazine would scarcely contain them. The Saxon prefix *un-*, of negative signification, may be correctly applied to nearly all adjectives, and to print them in a dictionary would necessarily increase its size and cost unnecessarily. We think the word *unabridged* was not in the columns of the first edition of Webster's *Unabridged Dictionary* in quarto form, but we have not the book for reference. There is no propriety in applying the term *unabridged* to Worcester's quarto dictionary, in the sense it is applied to Webster's. In 1840, Dr. Webster published his fullest dictionary in *two* large volumes. We well

remember paying \$7 a volume for them. After the author's death, his heirs published the work revised, in *one* quarto volume, we believe, at \$6. To assure the public that the single volume contained all that was in the two volumes, and at much less cost, it was called Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The title was appropriate, but has no such application to any other dictionary published in America.

Lest our assertion concerning "unsurpassed," may seem *unverified*, *unstudied*, *unjustifiable*, and *unwarranted* (look for these adjectives), we present a list of some of the *unfounded* and *undefined* words in common use:

Unalterable, unapproachable, unattainable, unbearable, unchangeable, uncongenial, undefinable, undesirable, undevout, undutiful, unenviable, unendurable, ungentelemanly, ungrammatical, unimportant, uninhabitable, unintelligible, unjustifiable, unmanageable, unmindful, unmusical, unob-servant, unpardonable, unpatriotic, unphilosophical, unprounceable, unquenchable, unremunerative, unsalable, unscholarly, unscientific, unselfish, unserviceable, unsuspicious, unsubstantial, untidy, untenable, unthankful, unwelcome, unaccented, unadorned, unadulterated, unaided, unanswered, unarmed, unabated, unasked, unassisted, unattended, unbaptized, unbiassed, unbought, uncalled, uncaused, unchanged, uncircum-cised, unclouded, unconfined, unconquered, uncultivated, undecided, un-defended, undefiled, undeserved, undesigned, undigested, undisguised, undisturbed, unemployed, uneducated, unexplained, unforeseen, unfur-nished, unharmed, unheeded, unimpeached, uninhabited, uninspired, unleavened, unlettered, unmarried, unobserved, unobstructed, unper-ceived, unprotected, unpunished, unsought, untaught, unterrified, "un-wept, unhonored, and unsung."

Our list is by no means exhausted, though it may be exhausting, as the number of words in good usage beginning with the negative prefix *un* is *unlimited*.

Perhaps some of our readers have till now been *unaware* of the omis-sion of such words from the best dictionaries, simply because they have never had occasion to look out their meaning, a good proof that their defi-nitions are *unserviceable*, and hence *uncalled* for. *Why* any such words are defined, and *where* and *why* the dividing line is drawn between those defined and those omitted, passes our understanding. N. B. W.

89. Some American publishers import duplicate electrotypes of English publications, for reprint. The observant reader may recognize instances by noting the different spelling. I have just read a volume so printed, and here show variations of orthography from the American custom: Favour, honour, vigour, humour, valour, behaviour, splendour, endeavor.

our, ardour, colour, labour, neighbour, enamoured, rumour, clamour, demeanour, harbour, fervour, candour succour, savour, armour. But, inconsistently, stupor, tenor, governor, terror, superior, inferior. Civilise, apologise, sympathise, recognise, scandalise, aggrandise, organise, realise, idealise, paralyse, cognisance, colonise, signalise, monopolise, equalise, generalise, patronise, vulgarise, brutalise, cognisable, demoralise, naturalise, scrutinise, legalise, characterise, temporise, eulogise, familiarise, immortalise, synchronise, secularise, localise, subsidise, tranquillise, idolise, crystallise, pulverise, apprise, stigmatise, systematise, harmonise, proselytise. Learnt, burnt, curst spoilt, leapt, dreamt. Cyder. Licence. Draught. Embedded, entrenchment. An hospital, showing the *h* silent. Chequered, Serjeant. Burthen, but sometimes burden. Lewis, as the name of the French king. G. L. D.

90. A great deal has been written about queer directions on letters, but as fresh cases are continually coming under the notice of postal clerks, the subject is never exhausted. The difficulty is nearly always increased by the fact that the writing is bad. The following list, taken from letters which actually passed through the Boston post-office and reached their destination, gives some curious evidence on this point, the proper addresses and the address as written being printed in parallel columns:—

Grove Hall,	Grofol.	No. Natick,	No. Attick.
Fall River,	Four Reaver.	Oakdale,	Oucdille.
Highlands,	Miland's.	Provincetown,	Trovenstoun.
Holyoke,	Lolyopock.	Rhode Island,	Reau De laine.
Hopedale,	Howp Dail.	Rockport,	Rock Pore.
Hingham,	Ingham.	South Andover,	Sough and Dover.
Hallowell,	How A Will.	Thorndike,	Corndike.
Indian Orchard,	Edgin hardcherd.	Wintthrop,	Winphthropt.
Ipswich,	Fapetchuich.	Allston,	Ollstoiston.
Jamaica Plain,	Geamakierpian,	Ayer's Junction,	Aryee Ginchisen.
Lincoln,	Linkillon.	Bay View,	Mayvieu.
Lowell,	Louhaille.	Cambridge,	Quanbrigd.
Lawrence,	Loerillans.	No Cambridge,	Nas.Cramp Brigs.
Lynn,	Glyme.	East Cambridge,	Eslk. mrig.
Mattapan,	Mattcipal.	Charlestown,	Choristown.
Methuen,	Martha Win.	Chelsea,	Sheallsey.
Massachusetts,	Mazatutas.	Chicopee,	Tschiquiopee.
Neponset,	Inponcat.	Cochituate,	Coachchetuaight.
North America,	Nord. tmerka.	Chicago,	Schiaggago.
Northampton,	No. Yhampton.	Connecticut,	Connetrequette.
New York,	Noyucorek.	Dorchester,	Dart Schester.
Nashua,	No. Scho.		

S. C. G.

91. NO. 6—COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF RHODE ISLAND.

[Communicated by J. Q. Adams, Esq., Natick, R. I.]

The State originally consisted of four towns: Providence, settled in 1636; Portsmouth, in 1638; Newport, in 1639; and Warwick, in 1642. Each town was governed independently until 1647. Providence and Warwick had no executive head till 1647.

PORTSMOUTH.

JUDGES.

William Coddington.....March 7, 1638, to April 30, 1639.
William Hutchinson.....April 30, 1639, to March 12, 1640.

NEWPORT.

JUDGE.

William Coddington.....April 28, 1639, to March 12, 1640.

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT.*

GOVERNOR.

William Coddington.....March 12, 1640, to May 19, 1647.

In 1647 the four towns were united, under a charter or patent granted in 1643 by parliament.

PRESIDENTS UNDER THE PATENT.

John Coggeshall.....May, 1647, to May, 1648.
William Coddington.....May, 1648, to May, 1649.
John Smith.....May, 1649, to May, 1650.
Nicholas Easton.....May, 1650, to Aug., 1651.

In 1651 a separation occurred between the towns of Providence and Warwick on the one side, and Portsmouth and Newport on the other.

* United in 1640.

PROVIDENCE AND WARWICK.

PRESIDENTS.

Samuel Gorton.....October, 1651, to May, 1652.
John Smith.....May, 1652, to May, 1653.
Gregory Dexter.....May, 1653, to May, 1654.

PORTSMOUTH AND NEWPORT.

PRESIDENT.

John Sanford, senior.....May, 1653, to May, 1654.

In 1654 the union of the four towns was re-established.

PRESIDENTS.

Nicholas Easton.....May, 1654, to Sept. 12, 1654.
Roger Williams.....Sept., 1654, to May, 1657.
Benedict Arnold.....May, 1657, to May, 1660.
William Brenton.....May, 1660, to May, 1662.
Benedict Arnold.....May, 1662, to Nov., 25, 1663.

UNDER THE ROYAL CHARTER.

GOVERNORS.

Benedict Arnold.....	Nov., 1663, to May, 1666.
William Brenton.....	May, 1666, to May, 1669.
Benedict Arnold	May, 1669, to May, 1672.
Nicholas Easton	May, 1672, to May, 1674.
William Coddington.....	May, 1674, to May, 1676.
Walter Clarke	May, 1676, to May, 1677.
Benedict Arnold.....	May, 1677, to June 20, 1678. Died.
William Coddington	Aug. 28, 1678, to Nov. 1, 1678. Died.
John Cranston *.....	Nov., 1678, to March 12, 1680. Died.
Peleg Sanford.....	March 16, 1680, to May, 1683.
William Coddington, Jr.....	May, 1683, to May, 1685.
Henry Bull.....	May, 1685, to May, 1686.
Walter Clarke †	May, 1686, to June 29, 1686.
Henry Bull.....	February 27, to May 7, 1690.
John Easton.....	May, 1690, to May, 1695.
Caleb Carr.....	May, 1695, to Dec. 17, 1695. Died.
Walter Clarke.....	Jan., 1696, to March, 1698.
Samuel Cranston.....	March, 1698, to April 26, 1727. Died.
Joseph Jencks.....	May, 1727, to May, 1732.
William Wanton	May, 1732, to Dec., 1733. Died.
John Wanton.....	May, 1734, to July 5, 1740. Died.
Richard Ward.....	July 15, 1740, to May, 1743.
William Greene.....	May, 1743, to May, 1745.
Gideon Wanton.....	May, 1745, to May, 1746.
William Greene.....	May, 1746, to May, 1747.
Gideon Wanton.....	May, 1747, to May, 1748.
William Greene.....	May, 1748, to May, 1755.
Stephen Hopkins.....	May, 1755, to May, 1757.
William Greene.....	May, 1757, to Feb. 22, 1758. Died.
Stephen Hopkins	March 14, 1758, to May, 1762.
Samuel Ward.....	May, 1762, to May, 1763.
Stephen Hopkins.....	May, 1763, to May, 1765.
Samuel Ward.....	May, 1765, to May, 1767.
Stephen Hopkins.....	May, 1767, to May, 1768.
Josias Lyndon.....	May, 1768, to May, 1769.
Joseph Wanton.....	1769 to Nov. 7, 1775. Deposed.
Nicholas Cooke.....	Nov., 1775, to May, 1778.
William Greene.....	May, 1778, to 1786.

* "Styled and recorded Doctor of phisick and chirrurgery," by the General Assembly. See R. I. Col. Records. Vol. 2, page 33.

† The Charter was suspended till 1689. The deputy governor, John Coggeshall, acted as governor during the interval, Gov. Clarke refusing to serve.

Samuel Ward King was the last governor under the Royal Charter (last King of Rhode Island), and James Fenner was the first governor under the Constitution, adopted 1842.

92. WHAT THE "CLOTURE IS."—A correspondent writes from Lancaster to inquire what "the cloture," which is under discussion in the House of Commons, is. The word is of French origin, and signifies a process for closing a debate. Some English journals prefer to use the form "closure" instead, as being more easily understood. In effect this is akin to our mode of cutting off tedious and profitless debate by moving "the previous question." The British Parliament of late years has been more of a talking than a law-making body, and the absence of any means for curtailing debate has made it possible for a small minority to obstruct business and tire out both the house and the country. The new rules of procedure which the Commons are now considering include a number of provisions designed to make Parliament more effective in the work of legislation, but the most important of them and the one on which controversy has chiefly centered, is the first, which involves the closure. It is in the following terms :—

"That when it shall appear to the speaker or to the chairman of a committee of the whole house, during any debate, to be the evident sense of the house, or of the committee, that the question be now put, he may so inform the house; and if a motion be made 'that the question be now put,' the speaker or the chairman shall forthwith put such question; and if the same be decided in the affirmative the question under discussion shall be put forthwith; provided, that the question shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a division be taken, unless it shall appear to have been supported by more than two hundred members or to have been opposed by less than forty members."

Under these provisions, if the conditions of the vote are in accord with the final clause of the rule, a majority vote will be sufficient to terminate debate. The conservatives endeavor in vain to have the rule changed so as to place the power of the closure in the hands of two-thirds, or some fraction larger than a mere majority, but the rule was passed in the form above given.

S. C. G.

93. BOGUS, A GEORGIA WORD.—The State of Georgia has made a curious and suggestive contribution to the vocabulary of the English tongue. Webster's dictionary gives the definition of the word "bogus"—"spurious; a cant term, originally applied to a counterfeit coin, and hence denoting anything counterfeit. (American.)" The word is of Georgia origin. William A. Bogus was a Georgia Land Lottery Commissioner years ago, caught in rascality in connection with his office. He was an issuer of fraudulent land rights. It was curious that this obscure Georgia scamp should have furnished our vernacular with a genuine name for everything spurious and false.—*Atlanta Cor. Augusta Chronicle*.

L. M. G.

94. The following was witnessed by Mr. W. Sanborn, a known gentleman of truth, and is no "snake story," but shows that the "reptile of the dust" can go backward as well as intelligent man: L. M. G.

A striped snake about eighteen inches long has a good bite on the thigh of a toad; the snake straightens itself out straight, seems to hug the ground with its tail and draws up its head until it assumes the form of the letter S; again it straightens out and then draws up to the S form, and so on until the toad is carried to destination.

95. ORIGIN OF THE \$ MARK.—The editor of the London *Whitehall Review* at a dinner recently, propounded the following: "What is the origin of the sign for the American dollar?" The American consul did not know. It was suggested by one of the guests, upon the authority of [English] *Notes and Queries*, that the sign was a sort of monogram of the United States from U. S. But this would not do. The American dollar, says the editor, is taken from the Spanish dollar, and the sign is to be found, of course, in the association of the Spanish dollar. We littered the table with books in the course of our researches, but I proved my point in the end. On the reverse of the Spanish dollar is a representation of the *Pillars of Hercules*, and round each pillar is a scroll, with the inscription *plus ultra*. The device in the course of time has degenerated into the sign which stands at present for American as well as Spanish dollar, \$. The scroll round the pillars, I take it, represents the two serpents sent by Juno to destroy Hercules in his cradle. EXCHANGE.

96. QUEER TITLES.—"Lord of the Golden Palace" is the title of the King of Burmah.

"Lord of the White Elephant" is the title of the absolute monarch that rules Siam.

"Absolute ruler of True Believers" is the title of the absolute ruler of Morocco.—*Gately's Universal Educator*, 3d edition, pages 134, 141.

L. M. G.

97. THE SMALLEST BOOK IN THE WORLD.—The smallest book ever printed since type was first invented is a microscopic edition of Dante's "Divina Commedia," which was on view last year at the Paris exhibition. The whole volume of 500 pages is only five centimeters long by three and a half centimeters wide. (A centimeter is less than half an inch.) Two sheets of paper sufficed to contain all the 14,323 verses of the poem, thirty verses occupying a space of somewhat less than eight square centimeters. The type was cast as long ago as 1834, but no complete book had hitherto been turned out in it, the difficulties for compositors and revisers being so

enormous that the attempts were given up time after time, no one being able to continue the work. In 1873 a fresh attempt was made to "set up" the "Commedia," and some notion of the difficulty experienced may be gathered from the fact that the work occupied no less than five years in its completion. The text is that of Fraticelli, the reader was a certain Signor Luigi Busato, and the compositor, Guiseppe Geche. The eyesight of the latter is irretrievably ruined. The writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, from whose article this notice is extracted, states that he is unable to form a judgment as to how the corrections were carried out, for even with the best magnifying glass he was unable to follow the text continuously. The edition has been christened "Lo Dantino," the "Little Dante." A thousand copies of it are to be struck off, and will shortly be put upon the market, after which the type will be at once broken up. S. C. G.

98. The following are a few of the easy names found on the registration list of the Second ward, N. Y. City: Marcus Wortgaensteg, Jos. Purtworjill, Minnae Mamningoetska, Wallar Zaulzickiwerek, Tomasi Woiniewiczkae, Johannes Zizworcki, G. Wernwawicki, Guiseppe Youlicauziworck and Zinka Strzeleckibampisticka. S. C. G.

99. ALGEBRA IN POLITICS.—It is not generally known that the rule provided in the Constitution of Maine for the apportionment of Representatives involves an algebraic problem of considerable difficulty in case of a county in which there is a district entitled to two or more Representatives. The Constitution requires two and one-half times as many inhabitants in a city to elect two Representatives as to elect one; four and one-half times as many to elect three; seven times as many to elect four, and ten times as many to elect five. The other towns in the same county get the advantage of this increasing ratio. Thus Cumberland county, with a population of 86,360, is entitled to twenty; and Portland, with a population of 33,810, lacks 730 of enough to elect five, the exact ratio for that county being 3454. If there are two districts in the same county entitled to two or more Representatives the question is still more difficult, involving an algebraic equation of the higher degrees. S. C. G.

100. UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.—After Washington was appointed commander of the patriot army in the Revolution he had great difficulty in obtaining supplies. On one occasion, when no way could be devised by him and his officers to supply the wants of the army, Washington wound up the conference with the remark, "We must consult Brother Jonathan." He referred to Jonathan Trumbull, then governor of Connecticut in whose judgment he had confidence. Gov. Trumbull helped the General

out of his difficulties, and afterward the expression used by Washington became a popular by-word in the army and eventually a nickname for the nation.

The name Uncle Sam, as applied to the United States, is said to have originated in the war of 1812. An inspector of army provisions at Troy named Samuel Wilson, was called by his workmen "Uncle Sam." One day somebody asked one of the workmen what the letters "U. S." printed on a cask, meant. The workman replied that he supposed it must mean Uncle Sam. The joke was afterward spread in the army, and this, according to the historian Frost was the origin of the national sobriquet. S. C. G.

101. A BLIND SPOT IN OUR EYE.—There is a spot in our eye that is sensitive to light, a part of the eye with which you do not see. The following directions for finding it are going the rounds of the papers, and may be new to most of our boys and girls: Shut your left eye, and with your right one look steadily at the cross below, holding the paper ten or twelve inches from the eye.

X

O

Now move the paper slowly towards the eye, which must be kept fixed on the cross. At a certain distance the other figure—the letter O—will suddenly disappear; but if you bring the paper nearer it will come again into view. You may not succeed in the experiment on the first trial, but with a little patience you can hardly fail; and the suddenness with which the black spot vanishes and reappears is very striking.

S. C. G.

102. SEEING IS DECEIVING.—Here is a row of ordinary capital letters and figures:—

SSSSXXXXZZZZ33338888

They are such as are made up of two parts of equal shapes. Look carefully at these, and you will perceive that the upper halves of the characters are a very little smaller than the lower halves—so little, that an ordinary eye will declare them to be of equal size. Now, turn the page upside down, and, without any careful looking, you will see that this difference in size is very much exaggerated—that the real top half of the letter is very much smaller than the bottom half. It will be seen from this that there is a tendency in the eye to enlarge the upper part of any object upon which it looks. We might draw two circles of unequal size and so place them that they should appear equal.

S. C. G.

103. Our young friends who are given to albums, and who find it difficult to suggest "sentiments" to those dignitaries whose signatures they solicit, may find a hint in the incident related of a Miss Phoebe L—n, who once

asked Sir David Brewster to contribute some lines to her album. In vain did the philosopher protest that verse-making was not his forte. The lady would accept no excuse. So Sir David snatched a pen and wrote:—

“Phœbe,
Ye be
Hebe.
D. B.”

104. “FICE,” AND SOME OTHER WORDS.—The word “fice,” though not in the dictionaries, is in common use in good society in Baltimore, and may be farther south. A lady of the Monumental City once told me that she had at home a “fice.” As I did not know what she meant I asked for an explanation, and she replied, “A small dog.” The word is very little if at all used in the Northern States, and I have not been able to learn any thing about its derivation.

In this as in other countries a word may be in common use in one part but unknown in another. For instance, there is “snupe,” a word not in the dictionaries, but familiar to old New Yorkers as meaning a child that slyly helps itself to sweetmeats, sugar, etc. The word is not known at the South, where “thief” is used in its place.

Taking the same latitude as “Kill ‘Em” for a derivative of “fice,” I would say that “snupe” is a corruption of the old word “sneap.” Shakespeare says:—

“Byron is like an envious sneaping frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.”

All New Yorkers know what “dunp” means, and yet it is not in Webster (edition of 1850) in the sense in which we use it; but it is in Wright’s Dictionary, published in England and this country in 1769. This word is not known at all in the Southern States; neither are “stoop” and “muss,” and many others.

I should like to know whether any of your readers ever heard the word “hone” used as a verb? An old Maryland farmer who had been for a long time away from home once said to me that he “honed” for some oysters. I knew what he meant, but I thought it was a vulgarism. On looking at a dictionary, however, I was surprised to find: “Hone—to pine, to long.” This was the only time, during a long life, that I ever heard the word used.

SENEX.

105. The practice of inclosing discoveries in sealed packets and sending them to academies, seems so inferior to the old one of Huygens, the following was sent to an English magazine for publication in the old conservative form:—

A³C³DE¹²F⁴GH⁶I⁶L³M³N³O⁶PR⁴S³T¹⁴U⁶V³WXY²

WEST.

99-216.

Les Parlementaires.—Parliament Men of 1788.

Girondins,—from La Gironde.
 Brissotins,—Brissot men.
 Rolandins,—Roland men.
 Philosophes,—Skeptics.
 Materialistes,—Atheists.
 Democrates, Democrats.
 Republicains,—Republicans.
 Revolutionnaires,—Revolutionists.
 Federalistes,—Federalists.
 Aristocrates,—for old Government.
 Royalistes,—for the King.
 Monarchistes,—for a Monarchy.
 Tyrannicides,—Voted for King's death.
 Fanatiques,—Non-juring Priests.
 Devotes,—for the Priests.
 Christocoles,—Church men.
 Nihilistes,—No Party men.
 Quietistes,—Neutrals.
 Nuls,—Neutrals.
 Observateurs,—Neutrals.
 Orleanists,—Orleans men.
 Constitutionels,—for a Constitution.
 Mixtes,—Mixed Monarchy men.
 Humanistes, }
 Impartiaux, } For moderate measures in
 Indulgens, } dealing with the King.
 Amnesties. }
 Montagnards,—High-seated.
 Jacobins,—Club men.
 Maratistes,—Marat men.
 Robespierriistes,—Robespierre men.
 Niveleurs, Levelers.
 Agrariens, }
 Honnetes-gens, } Various shades of
 Patriotes de '93, } Communists.
 Bonnet-Rouges,—Red-caps.
 Anarchistes, }
 Bruleurs, }
 Egorgeurs, }
 Noyeurs, }
 Propagandistes, }
 Massacreurs, }
 Sanguinocrates, } Names given to cliques
 Beuveurs du Sang, } of the extreme revo-
 Terrorists, } lutionary parties.
 Milicides, }
 Incendiaries, }
 Hecatombeurs, }
 Septemtrizeurs, }
 Depopulateurs, }
 San-Culottes, }
 Tutoyers, } Raggamuffins.
 Carmagnoles, }
 Hommes d'Etat,—Rich men.
 Bureaucrates,—Office holders.
 Use Calottes,—Gentlemen.

Les Denonciateurs, }
 Alarmistes, }
 Aasommeurs, } Denouncers of conspira-
 Dissidens, } cies, and advocates of
 Reacteurs, } measures for public
 Affameurs, } safety.
 Malveillans, }
 Avilisseurs, }
 Jevreurs,—Oath-takers.
 Presseurs,—Force-men.
 Dantonistes,—Danton men.
 Hebertistes,—Hebert men.
 Chaumettistes,—Chaumetta men.
 Conventionnels,—Convention men.
 Nouveau Tiers,—The new thirds, 1795.
 Pantheonistes, } Clubs, from place of meet-
 Feuillans, } ing.
 Cordeliers, }
 Myriagrammistes,—Rise-in-mass-men.
 Poissardes,—Irish women.
 A la Lanterniers,—Lynchers.
 Opprimes,—Party out of power.
 Victimes,—The arrested.
 Aboyeurs,—The "barkers."
 Agioteurs,—Stock-jobbers.
 Brumistes,—Mal-contents.
 Calotins,—Coxcombs.
 Tricoteurs,—Cudgellers.
 Incroyables,—Incredibles.
 Pacificateurs,—Peacemakers.
 Cadepettes,—Curly-heads.
 Inaoucrans,—Giddy-heads.
 Robinocrates,—Pettifoggers.
 Mitrailleurs,—Grape-shot-men.
 Bleus,—Blues.
 Noirs,—Blacks.
 Collets-noirs,—Black collars.
 Collets-verts,—Green collars.
 Epauletiers,—Army-men.
 Bonneto-gras,—Greasy caps.
 Chiffonistes,—Tatter-demalions.
 Oreilles de Chien,—Dogs' ears.
 Charettistes, }
 Vendeens, } Royalists in departments and
 Chouans, } the country.
 Chaffeurs, }
 Corneurs, }
 Tricoteuses,—Knitters.
 Le Peuple Souverain,—Mob of Paris.
 Le Million dore,—The rich.
 La Montagne, } The Mountain party.
 La Plaine, } The plain. [the hall.
 Le Marais, } From position of their seats in
 Salmistes, }
 Salmichieus, } Trimmers or policy-men.
 Salmi-gondis, }

Though by no means exhaustive, our list contains more than a hundred expressive names of political clubs, factions or parties the student of French history, from 1789 to 1799, will often meet.

The recent revolution in France has given us some expressive words not found, even in the great Dictionary of Lettre, such as *petroleurs*, and *petroleuses* for the male and female fire-fiends or petroleum throwers. N. B. W.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."—*William Shakespeare.*

318. [] What is the so-called "Moon Hoax," which is occasionally quoted in the rounds of the newspapers?

LEON HOXIE.

319. [] Are the poems published in the old *Democratic Review*, over the name of B. F. Butler, by the present governor of Massachusetts?

LEON HOXIE.

320. [] What was the common signature of Columbus spoken of in different works? AUTOGRAPH COLLECTOR.

321. [] Our High School principal says the names of *three* of the twelve apostles, of *three* famous navigators, of *six* presidents of the U. S., of *three* sovereigns, of *three* noted generals, and of *three* enterprising leaders of colonies are perpetuated in the names of the capitals of states or countries. He knows but wont tell, so, as mother takes Notes and Queries, I write to ask somebody to tell us.

JENNIE.

322. [] Does any present capital of any state or country in the world begin with an E?

JENNIE.

323. [] Who were the "ten Grecian orators" often referred to by writers? Dr. Thomas says, in Dictionary of Biography, that Androcides was one.

EROTEME.

324. [] The steam-hammer at Creusot, the largest in the world, is said to weigh eighty tons and to fall sixteen feet. What is the energy of the blow, due to gravity?

MECHANIC.

325. [] What is the meaning of V. D. M., often appended to the names of dissenting preachers in England?

JANE, Mobile, Ala.

326. [] Who invented the Masoretic points used to distinguish Hebrew vowels?

ISAAC.

327. [] We have lately erected a church edifice in which a distinct echo is audible when there is no fire in the building, but when it is warmed for worship no echo can be heard even when empty. Many besides myself will thank you for an explanation of what is regarded as a curious phenomenon.

ALTO.

NOTE BY EDITOR. Because of greater velocity of sound in warm air. At freezing point it is 1,090 feet a second. At 77° F., it is 1.141 feet. If the ear can perceive nine distinct sounds a second, the least distance of a wall to cause an echo is 60½ feet in the former temperature, and 63½ feet in the latter. Hence if the wall is 62 feet from a speaker he may hear the echo of his own voice in the cold room, but not in the warm or hot room, at a temperature of 77°.

N. B. W.

328. [] Was Blennerhasset tried in Richmond, Va., for engaging in Aaron Burr's plot, an Englishman or an Irishman? In Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography, by Dr. Thomas, he is said to be an Englishman. By Wm. Wirt, at the trial, he was called an Irishman.

DONO.

329. [] What is the speed per hour, expressed in miles, of a ship sailing ten knots an hour? Several friends say the answer is ten miles an hour, but I think the answer is more. Will the editor or some correspondent of N. and Q. decide.

PASSENGER.

Reply.— Passenger's friends are right, if *geographical* or *nautical* miles are meant, but if *statute* miles of 5,280 English feet are meant, the ship is going 11,515 miles an hour. By the British Admiralty, a knot is 6,080 feet, but the estimate generally given in books is 6,082.66 feet, obtained by dividing the assumed circumference of the earth, viz., 131,385,456 feet by $360 \times 60 = 21,600$.

N. B. W.

330. [] Who first divided the *genus homo* into "five races," and where was it done?

PHUSIS.

Reply.— We believe the classification was made by Blumenbach the teacher of Humboldt, about 1780. Blumenbach lived from 1752 till 1840.

N. B. W.

331. [] When was a mass-meeting held on the *Champ de Mars*, Montreal, to consider the question of annexation to the United States? I am under the impression that such a meeting was held about 35 years ago, and that a manifesto favoring annexation was circulated and signed by several hundred persons. Information on this point will oblige a subscriber in

HALIFAX.

332. [] Who translated Milton's *Paradise Lost* into Italian? N. A. M.

333. [] In distance, what is the difference between a knot and a mile? A common expression regarding the speed of any water-craft, is so many "knots" per hour. Now by many a *knot* is not considered the same as a mile. I am anxious to see a full explanation of the origin of the word "knot," and what is the distance meant by the word, and who is the authority for same? M. O. WAGGONER, TOLEDO, O.

334. [] Has there ever been a work published giving a full list of abbreviations used in describing books in all the various catalogues? I have never seen such a work, and I am confident such a list published in N. and Q. would be received by most of its patrons with many thanks. I will cheerfully contribute what I have in that line, and shall be glad to see others do likewise. M. O. WAGGONER.

335. [] Does the moon move faster in its orbit round the earth now than it did 1,000 years ago? and if so, why? SENEX.

336. [] If the positions of 10,000 towns are marked on a map drawn to the scale of ten miles to the inch, the distance of any town from any other may be found by measurement. How many questions of distance may be answered from the map? TEACHER.

337. [] Who wrote a piece sometimes selected for readings, called "Karl the Martyr"? M.

338. [] Can you inform me through your monthly, what the religious belief of each of the Presidents of the United States was? Infidels claim Thomas Jefferson and Abraham Lincoln. Is this true? J. L. HERSEY, Tuftonborough.

339. [] What kind of a flag was used by the Americans at Bunker's Hill, June 17, 1775? MARY.

340. [] Does any species of fish breathe by inhaling and exhaling air? PHUSIS.

Reply.—Yes, the *Amia*. See Proceedings of American Association for Advancement of Science, Vol. XXVI. p. 312.

341. [] Will some one explain "the hour of Bells and Crackers," at which Mr. Scudder writes one of his pleasant "Stories from my Attic"? H. K. A.

342. [] Who is the author of—

"Truths would you teach to save a sinking land,
All shun, none aid you, and few understand?"

M.

343. [] Is the "British Lion" a myth, or did lions ever live in England? PHUSIS.

344. [] What is the difference between lightning-bugs and fire-flies? STUDENT.

345. [] Can N. and Q. settle a dispute about the cessation, for a short time, of the flow of water over Niagara Falls? A lady friend says she was there when a school-girl in the winter, and she is sure the falls failed to flow. I can hardly believe she is right, but as I know she reads N. and Q., will you please inquire? JONATHAN.

Comment by Editor.—Your lady friend is nearly right. A strong east wind, Dec. 16, 1867, caused a recession of the waters of the Niagara river till the fall east of the island was *nearly dry*, and the waters in the river below the falls fell twenty feet.

N. B. W.

346. [] At whose suggestion did Richelieu establish the French Academy? B. U. R.

347. [] The 13 cardinals who refused to attend the marriage of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa have been spoken of as the *black cardinals*. Why? CURIEUX.

348. [] A neighbor lately returned from California tells me there are trees on the Pacific coast that annually shed their *bark* in the fall, as trees here shed their leaves. I do not question his veracity, but as he cannot remember the name or names of the queer trees, and I find no description of any such in botanies, I do like other puzzled folks.—that is, ask N. and Q. for an answer. PHYTOPHILUS.

349. [] In February, 1880, there were five Sundays. When will the same occur again? LITTLE CHARLIE.

In 1920, 1948, 1976, 2004, 2032, 2060, 2088. W. T.

If "Little Charlie" is a school-boy, he will be interested in knowing that no school-boy in the world, under fifteen years of age, has known five *Saturdays* in February, and no such event will occur till 1896. The next years of five *Saturdays* in February will be 1908, 1936, 1964, 1992, 2020, 2048, 2076.

N. B. W.

350. [] A young lady in Los Angeles, Cal., asserted that she ate *six pig's feet* for dinner. Query, how many feet did she eat? * *

351. [] Why, when, and in what games is the defeated party said to be *whitewashed*? Give origin and history of the word used in this sense. Are the expressions skunked, Chicago'd, distanced, etc., synonymous with it?

MARCUS BAKER.

352. [] Give origin, history, and meaning of the word *highbinder*. MARCUS BAKER.

353. [] Give origin, history, and meaning of the word *hoodlum*. MARCUS BAKER.

354. [] Why were the Friendly Islands so named? L. M. G.

355. [] Has the planet Jupiter ever been seen when its four moons were eclipsed ? STUDENT.

Never ; and it never will be. It is impossible for even the 1st, 2d, and 3d to be eclipsed at the same time. When Jupiter is seen with moons, two are in *transit*, as was the case Aug. 21, 1867, Sept. 27, 1843, April 15, 1826, and May 22, 1802.

N. B. W.

356. [] When a large number of the members of the American Scientific Association visited Quebec last summer, a question arose among a party "doing" the Heights of Abraham, as to the origin of the name. As the descendants of the patriarch seem to have had nothing to do with the early settlement of the country, the query elicited considerable interest, and as several of the party were subscribers to "N. and Q.," I resolved to propose it there as a suitable "*query*." VISITOR.

We received this query four months ago, but it had to wait its turn. If the reader has access to "Pictorial Canada," a magnificent book by Principal Grant of Kingston, he will find on page 24, that the Heights of Abraham were named after the old Scottish pilot, Abraham Martin.

N. B. W.

357. [] It is perhaps not generally known among Protestants that in the Roman Catholic Church there is, besides a rank of Doctors *in* the Church, who are living *men*, another rank of famous *Saints*, who by decree of the Pope are Doctors *of* the Church, and are saluted in the Liturgy thus: "*O Doctor optime Ecclesæ sanctæ lumen.*" In 18 centuries only 17 saints have had this honor. I shall be obliged to any one who can furnish a full list of "Doctors of the Church." The last instance of conferring the title was by Pius IX., March 23, 1871, on St. Alphonsus de Ligouri, Bishop of St. Agatha, who died in 1787.

CLERICUS.

358. [] Do Medusæ, or jelly fish, so abundant in salt water, inhabit fresh water ? I mean any species of them.

STUDENT.

359. [] The genealogy from Jesse to Christ according to Matthew, is 29 generations; according to Luke, 44. Can any of the readers of N. and Q. harmonize the two? *i. e.*, Matt. I. 6, 16. Luke III. 23, 31? LITTLE CHARLIE.

Comment by Editor.—We have received several requests to harmonize apparent Biblical contradictions which have been declined as not pertinent to N. and Q., about *facts*, rather than opinions.

We publish "LITTLE CHARLIE'S" query because it is a fair one that has led to much discussion among commentators, and to many, presents a real difficulty. Our pages would be inadequate to present all the opinions that have been advanced; but the generally accepted one is that Matthew gives the descending genealogy of Joseph, the *supposed* father, and Luke the ascending line of Mary. The italicized word, *son*, in Luke shows it was not in the original Greek, and its use after the word Adam shows it is not necessarily *literal* as used. Eli or Heli is thought to be the father of Mary and the father-in-law of Joseph, as Matthew says "Jacob begat Joseph, the husband of Mary." Some writers of English make *five* generations between Edward III. and Henry VIII. Others make *seven* generations between the same monarchs. Both statements are true, the former tracing his father's line, thus: Henry VII., Margaret of Lancaster, Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, John Beaufort, Earl Somerset, and John of Ghent the son of Edward III.; and the latter the mother's line, thus: Elizabeth of York, Edward IV., Richard, Duke of York, Anne Mortimer, Roger Earl of March, Philippa, and Lionel, Duke of Clarence son of Edward III.

We do not answer dogmatically or express an individual opinion, but as pertinent to our purpose as a vehicle of information on miscellaneous topics, we state as a fact what seems to be the most *general* explanation of our correspondents' questions. To prevent misapprehension, we would also state that discussion is not invited on controverted points of religious or political doctrines or belief; not because of any objection, *per se*, but because in our parliament, *Notes of facts*, *Queries about facts*, and *Answers de facto* have the floor.

N. B. W.

360. [] How does Beilby Porteus apply his lines—

"War its thousands slays,
Peace its ten thousands."

BILLY PORTER.

361. [] Will some reader give some information concerning the "doctors' mob," which occurred in New York about the year 1774 ?
ONTIE.

362. [] Why were the islands composing Solomon's Archipelago, so called ?
L. M. G.

363. [] What is a *Frith*, and what is a *Firth*. divisions of water so named on the coast of Scotland, as for examples: Solway Firth, Firth of Forth ?
L. M. G.

364. [] Why was the Bay of Plenty so called, situated at the north end of New Zealand ?
L. M. G.

365. [] What is the origin of the story of the Pope Johanna, and its probability ?
A. WILDER.

366. [] What reason have we for regarding the Zoroaster of Assyrian worship with the Zarathustia of Eran ?
A. WILDER.

367. [] According to a paper by M.G. Delannay, in *Revue Scientifique*, Sept. 3, 1881, abridged in the *Scientific American Supplement*, p. 5,011, "Some anatomists think that the right brain is more developed in women, and the left in man. This will explain why, in passing, man generally chooses the right hand and women the left." Is such the fact, and if so, may it not lead to collisions, and from physiological necessity tend to impair "pre-existing harmony" ?
N. B. W.

368. [] Does ice *always* form at the top of the water ?
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

369. [] Is the belief that Friday is an unlucky day based upon facts ?
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

370. [] What is Grimm's Law ?
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

371. [] What is the most elevated spot of the British Islands ?
SCHOOL BOY.

372. [] During the British *inter regnum* from Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689, who, or what body exercised the highest power in the realm?

READER.

373. [] I remember reading in a magazine article of the *Canadian Leonidas*, but could never find who was meant. Please ask your kind correspondents.

MARCUS.

374. [] Was the doctrine ever seriously held that the form of the earth is a *prolate* or elongated spheroid, instead of an *oblate* or flattened spheroid?

READER.

375. [] What *savant* wrote an "Essay on Geometry of the Infinite," and presented a copy to the Regent of France, saying, "There is a book which only eight men in Europe are capable of understanding, and the author is not one of that number"?

HUPHANTES.

376. [] It is said that the letter E is most often doubled in English, and L in French. Can you tell me what letters are most frequently doubled in German, Italian, and Latin?

READER.

Reply. — R in Latin, T in German, and L in Italian. See Babbage's Table in Smithsonian Report, 1873, p. 186.

N. B. W.

377. [] Who in the Massachusetts legislature ridiculed the museum proposed by Agassiz, now the Museum of Comparative Zoology, as a "palace for bugs"?

CIMEX.

378. [] I desire to ascertain who was the first to solve the astronomical problem of the "Three Bodies," or the movement of one body subject to the attractive force of two others.

HUPHANTES.

379. [] Is any part of the United States depressed below the ocean level?

SURVEYOR.

380. [] Is any reason known why the old Romans used the seven letters I. V. X. L. C. D. and M. as numerals?

TEACHER.

381. [] Modern writers often use the word *peoples* to designate nations. Was the plural of *people* in use before the time of the American Revolution? TEACHER.

382. [] It is not uncommon in New England and the Western States to hear clergymen called "black coats." As other professional men are, or were formerly, accustomed to dwell black suits, I would like to inquire, why, when, and where, the name originated to describe the reverend clergy? DONO.

383. [] My grandmother, who came from Scotland, used to tell me of a time known there as the "black hour." Is there any account in print of such a time? BRUCE.

384. [] If Queen Victoria should wish to visit the United States, could she do so without consent of Parliament? GEORGE.

385. [] What is the origin, according to any reliable history, of the custom of drinking one's health? STUDENT.

386. [] On a monument by Canova in St. Peter's Church, in Rome, may be read the names of James III., Charles III., and Henry IX. as kings of England. I do not find mention of such sovereigns in any work accessible on English history, and hope some reader of your truly valuable magazine will enlighten me concerning them. READER, Austin, Texas.

387. [] In 1871 or 1872 Bismarck said in the German Parliament, "We are not going to Canossa either physically or spiritually." What did he mean? STUDENT.

388. [] Why do many persons *run* up stairs who always *walk* on level floors or ground? In England I have seen elderly persons run up stairs, and young persons almost always do it. VIATOR.

389. [] Who were the Magi? Were they primitively Aryan, Semitic, or Scythic? A. WILDER.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

96-199. These terms belong to political factions in the state of New York. The Whigs divided in 1850 into two factions; the supporters of President Fillmore being called "Silver Grays," a designation of the Federalists from wearing the brush of silver-gray foxes on certain public occasions; the other faction bore the denomination of "Wooly Heads," as referring to the supposed partiality of Mr. William H. Seward and his friends to anti-slavery views. The "Hunkers" and "Barn-burners" were Democratic factions of an earlier date, as explained by me on pages 126, 127. The epithets came into use in 1843, when William C. Bouck was governor. The Van Burens, father and son, Azariah C. Flagg, Silas Wright, Preston King, Samuel J. Tilden, William C. Bryant, Parke Godwin, Minthorne Tompkins, Dean Richmond, Elbridge G. Lapham, Samuel Young, and others of equal note, were "Barn-burners;" Edwin Crosswell of the *Albany Argus*, Greene C. Bronson, William L. Marcy, Daniel S. Dickinson, Samuel Beardsley of "perish credit" fame, and Charles O'Connor, were Hunkers.

The name Free-soiler dates with 1847-48. It grew out of the famous Wilmot proviso, which proposed to exclude slavery from the territory to be acquired from Mexico. Timothy Jenkins, of Oneida Castle, then M. C. from New York, I was told by the late Ira S. Hitchcock, wrote the resolution which Mr. David Wilmot offered. The Barn-burner delegates to the Democratic State Nominating Convention of 1847 adopted the Wilmot proviso as a political test, and were called Free-soilers. They styled themselves "Free Democrats," but the former name held the fastest. The anti-Taylor Whigs of 1848 also have this designation.

A. WILDER.

98-213. Trees abounding with sap are less liable to be "struck with lightning" than those of a dryer fiber. Hence the relative immunity of beech, birch, elm, and maple. But no tree or material substance whatever, except those of vitreous or resinous character, appears to enjoy absolute immunity.

A. WILDER.

99-222. *High* denotes beyond national limitation, local municipal jurisdiction, or private control. A *high* day is a grand holiday; a *highway*, a public road acquired by the law of eminent domain; the *high* seas, the waters of the ocean as being common to all nations, like a highway.

A. WILDER.

100-230. The designation appears to have been given to one of the twelve apostles, *Gospel according to Luke*, vi. 15; *zelotes* or zealot. In *Acts*

of the Apostles xxi. 20, the Jewish believers are termed "zealous," or rather *zealots of the Law*; and Paul denominates the Corinthians zealous, or *zealots* for spiritual matters. The expression is applied by Josephus to a party among the Jews that was opposed to the sacerdotal authority of the Sadducean nobles and to the dominion of the Romans. It was adopted into English usage in the last century to denote a fanatical enthusiast.

A. WILDER.

101-241. Under the Incas Tupac Yupanqui and his son Huayna Capac, their empire had its greatest extent and power. Its boundaries were the 4th degree north latitude, the 34th south (the river Maule in Chili), the Pacific ocean and the valleys of Paucartambo and Chuquisaca, 3,000 miles long to 400 wide, about one and a quarter million square miles. These were the last real Incas, the Spanish conquest almost immediately supervening.

A. WILDER.

122-255. *Cattle*, in England, denotes all domestic animals, horses, bullocks, asses, goats, sheep, and swine. Shakespeare applies the term to women and boys, and George Macdonald makes the mother of Robert Falconer use it to designate lice. It is an abridgment of *capital*, or denoting property.

A. WILDER.

122-262. Was Captain Miles Standish a Roman Catholic? Hardly.

A. WILDER.

124-276. It is supposed by the unlettered believers in a corporeal resurrection, that the Lord will appear in the east on that occasion; and hence the rising bodies, if so buried, will, as they start on their feet, receive his radiance in their faces.

A. WILDER.

124-282. Cowper was set to the *Task* by a lady desirous to induce him to turn his attention from unwholesome introspection.

A. WILDER.

122-264. The tale of *Peter Schlemihl*, who lost his own shadow, was written by Chamisso, who died in 1838.

A. WILDER.

122-264. Adelbert von Chamisso (1781-1831.) Original German edition published in 1814.

FRANCIS DANA.

122-264. "Peter Schlemihl" *sold* his shadow, not *lost* it. The story, a popular German one, published in 1814, is by L. C. Adelbert von Chamisso.

H. K. A.

125-289. Appleton says that Major Laing first reached Timbuctoo in 1826. Up to that time the city, though it dates from the 12th century, was known in Europe only by reports of native travelers.

H. K. A.

49-125. The fatality of the number 13 and the seeming superstition, are nearly 4,000 years old, and goes back to the days of Israel. It is well known that certain numbers are "*Bible numbers*," and have a certain significance attached to them. It is *not well known* that there were THIRTEEN tribes of Israel, yet always enumerated as *twelve*. There are about eighteen such enumerations in the Bible, and in *every case* one tribe is omitted; generally Levi; once, Simeon; in Revelation, Dan. The Jews (or Israelites) must have had some *regard* for *twelve*, and some idea whereby they omitted *thirteen*. Close study gives *twelve* as the number of "organic unity," while thirteen has much to associate it with "revolt, schism, apostasy." "Twelve years they served Chedorlaomer, and in the *thirteenth* they rebelled." Gen. xiv. 4. This is the first mention of the number. The Israelites considered they were the chosen people, *therefore* could never be disintegrated. Hence they clung to the number 12 and discarded the number 13. If you take a multiple of 13, say 65 (13×5), you get the same idea of "revolt" etc., as above, and instances repeatedly occur of revolts, rebellions, *i. e.*, *breakings*. This was undoubtedly the origin of the seeming superstition about the number 13. Inbred in the Jew, it has in a measure come down to our own day.

But you may ask whence comes it that the Bible being the word of God and he knowing there were thirteen tribes, why do we find only twelve named in each case? The answer is that we find the Bible is constantly recording matters "after the manner of men;" *i. e.*, according to their understanding, and through these things teaching higher truths.

J. H. HOBART DE MILLE, Canisteo, N. Y.

123-265. That Abel was a twin brother of Kain, is not an *opinion* but a *fact* recorded in the original text, Genesis iv. 1, 2. The verb "*bare*" in King James's version is the past of the verb "to bear," "to beget," "to bring forth." The present English uses the form, "*bore*." The version of v. 2 is a mere paraphrase of what would be literally thus: "And she continued to bring forth [the] his brother, the (man) Abel." To this the earliest (1st or 2d cent. A. C.) Jewish commentary says: "She continued in bringing forth, and not in becoming pregnant again." (See Genesis Rabbah, Sect. 22.) That this is a correct exegesis is evident from Genesis xxxviii., 3, 4, 5, where the separate pregnancies and births of Er and Onan, and the twin births of Onan with Shelah are clearly stated in different and the same words in the original Hebrew; but King James's version puts in the words "*conceived and*" in v. 5, without any authority whatever. This false version making Onan and Shelah not twin brothers, no doubt influenced the opinion that Kain and Abel were not twin brothers. But the original records are very plain that they were.

E.

98-212. Why not XM?

FRANCIS DANA.

101-235. I regret to find no satisfactory answer to my query in regard to the Rosicrucian brotherhood. The common notion is familiar enough; but I want something more definite. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* and its transcribers are mistaken, like all who regard the matter from their point of view. Robert Fludd, living in the reign of James I., was regarded as being one of the fraternity; also Thomas Vaughan. Yet a namesake of the latter, the Rev. R. A. Vaughan, labors to prove that there was no such brotherhood, but only an invention of Andrea, a Lutheran preacher in Wurtemberg, who lived in 1600. Des Cartes endeavored to ascertain their existence, but without success. Hargrave Jennings appears to identify them with the alchemists and other fire-philosophers, which is very probable. De Quincey held an analogous view. Accepting these facts, I disown the existence of a Rosicrucian order, but accept that of a brotherhood. The "philosopher's stone" was *man*; the elixir vitæ, eternal life; transmutation of base metal into nobler, man's regeneration into a holy, divine nature. The alkahest or universal solvent is the *All-geist*, or all-spirit or fire which "baptizes all into one body."

A. WILDER.

101-242. Amen-emha III. of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty was the author of the lake of Moëris. He also built the Labyrinth, probably a subterranean sanctuary called also *Mera*, from Mærra, his sacred name. The fifteenth was the first Shepherd dynasty. The embankments gave way in the reign of the Emperor Claudius.

A. WILDER.

101-236. It is hardly warranted to identify the Baphomet of the Templars with Mahomet. Among other conjectures of its meaning is an ingenious etymology, deriving it from the Greek *baphe* or baptism, and *metis* mind or spirit. Eliphas Levy gives the following explanation in his *Magic Ritual*:—

"It should be spelled Kabalistically reversed: 'TEM-O-H-P-H-AB, *Templi omnium humanum pacis Abba*, the Father (or Abbot) of the temple of peace among all mankind. A box was found in the ruins of an old commandery, in which was a Baphometric figure. It had a bearded face with a woman's body. In one hand it held the sun, in the other the moon, by chains. The symbol is thus explained: The head represents mind or spirit; the body, matter. The sun and moon held by it typify their relation to matter, and the superiority of spirit over them."

A. D.

99-219. It was published in 1655, and the author was Richard Baker. See Lippincott's Dictionary of Biography by Dr. Thomas, Vol. I, 247.

N. B. W.

125-289. Rene Caille, who died in 1838. See London Quarterly Review, March, 1830; also "*Caille*," in any full Biographical Dictionary.

N. B. W.

101-244. H. K. A. will find a notice of *edelweiss* in *Scientific American*, Oct. 7, 1882, p. 226. It is one of the family of plants commonly called *everlastings*. We do not find it described in any American or English flora, but a specimen we lately saw resembled the *Gnaphalium decurrens*, or *life-everlasting* of New England, except it was smaller. The *white wooly* pubescence of the corymbed clusters, pressed on a *black card*, affords one of the most beautiful plant specimens we ever saw. The demand for *edelweiss* to supply Alpine travelers caused apprehensions of its total destruction, and several cantons prohibited the sale of it, but an English gardener has succeeded in propagating and cultivating it. It is in great demand.

N. B. W.

96-197. The imaginary points in the imaginary geometrical line called the axis of a revolving body do not turn, as such a line has no magnitude except length, but every material or physical part of a revolving shaft moves, for every physical molecule or atom has magnitude. Hence we reply *no*, if *material points* are meant, and *yes*, if *mathematical points* are meant, as defined in works on geometry. We notice, since writing the above answer, that a similar answer may be found in the *Scientific American*, June 24, 1882, p. 401.

N. B. W.

124-287. We have the pleasure to inform Mary, who deserves a compliment for her suggestive query, that Madame du Chastelet who died in 1749 translated "Newton's Principia" into French. She also translated the leading writings of Leibnitz. This remarkable lady, who died at the age of 43, was named Gabrielle Emilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marchioness du Chastelet.

N. B. W.

74-141. *Dead weight* is the weight of the car or vehicle which has to be moved to transport the merchandise that pays freight. If the weight of the car can be diminished 100 lbs. without diminishing its strength or carrying capacity, it can carry 100 lbs. more freight. This can be done relatively by making the car narrower, as the axles and frame may be lighter without impairing the strength. If an axle or beam six feet long can support a ton at the middle, if it is made into two axles or beams three feet long it can support two tons at the middle of each short axle or beam, making four tons in both. The dead weight of the two axles three feet long is the same as the one six feet long, but the sustaining power for a load is quadruple. Advantage is also derived in turning curves. We hope it will be plain, from this explanation, how *dead weight* is avoided by diminishing the gauge. The axle is but a part of the dead weight, but it will serve to illustrate the rest of it.

N. B. W.

121-247. Penny — pence.

G. L. D.

96-196. The abbreviation *&c.*, and *etc.*, are essentially the same, both standing for *et cetera*. In all encyclopedias, dictionaries and lists of abbreviations, where they are given at all, they are synonymous. The character *&* is *et*, and *&c.* is *etc.* We prefer *&c.*, which is usually read *and so forth*, as that is a Saxon phrase more pleasing to the ear than the Latin *et cetera*. When Anglo-Saxon words are *as good* as Latin for an English speaker, they are *better*. We see no reason why they may not be "used interchangeably," if the writer chooses so to use them.

N. B. W.

121-250. I quote from "Science and Progress" in the *Journal of Education*, March 8, 1883.

"The correlation that for a long time was supposed to exist between the number of "annular" rings formed in the trunk and the age of the plant, has been definitely refuted. M. Charency, the French explorer, who visited the ruins of Plénque, Mexico, in 1859, and again in 1882, and, therefore, at intervals of twenty-two years, found that trees that had been cut by him in the first-named year, had in the interval stated grown new trunks which exhibited no less than two hundred and thirty annular rings, or on an average upwards of ten for every year. From observations by M. Boussenard it would appear that equatorial plants form no less than twelve concentric growths during the space of a year, two of which are frequently much more developed than the remainder, and appear to correspond to a period of maximum circulatory activity."

As far as my observation goes, the application of the old theory to vegetable products, the *beet*, etc., rests upon the same *solid* foundation.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Kirksville, Mo.

122-256. The difficulty about this query is, do the majority of mountain ranges run (*sic*) north and south? The two large systems of Asia and the great ranges of Africa range east and west. The Carpathians, Argentauro, Pyrenees, Sudetic, Alps, and the Iberian mountains of Europe deny this impeachment. Australia, Cuba, Java, and most insular ranges do not favor this hypothesis.

JNO. H. EDWARDS.

125-294. Either Professor Grote is incorrectly reported, or he is a little inaccurate in his allusion to Shakespeare. The passage referred to is in Measure for Measure, Act. III., Sect. 1, and is as follows:—

"The sense of death is most in apprehension,
And the poor beetle, that we tread upon,
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great
As when a giant dies."

H. K. A.

99-222. Piracy is "robbing upon the high seas," and the words "high seas" in this connection apply to any waters near sea-coasts which are beyond low-water mark.

H. K. A.

121-252. Richard Saunders was the pseudonym assumed by Franklin in connection with his almanac. Hence the title, "Poor Richard's Almanack." Its publication was commenced in 1733 and continued by Franklin alone until 1748. From 1748 to 1765 it was issued by B. Franklin and D. Hall; and from 1765 to 1792, by Hall and Sellers. I am not quite sure of the date 1792, as it may have been published a year or two longer.

FRANCIS DANA.

121-252. The publication of "Poor Richard's Almanack" was begun in 1733 and was continued with profit for twenty-five years. "Richard Saunders, Philomath" was the professed author, and Benjamin Franklin was the printer. The maxims or precepts of these almanacs, for which they were celebrated, teach thrift, economy, order, temperance, and the like, and usually end with the words, "as poor Richard says."

H. K. A.

121-252. The first Franklin Almanack was published in 1732 for the year 1733, and discontinued with the year 1757. The title presented the author under the pseudonym of "Richard Saunders, Philomat." The name of "Poor Richard" was gradually given the publication from its predecessor "Poor Robin," as the pseudonym of Robert Herrick, who uttered his first Almanac in 1652.

JNO. H. EDWARDS.

121-252. A new series of "Poor Richard's Almanac" was began and published by A. Newell, Boston, in 1803. Another new series was begun and published by M. G. Alwood, Concord, N. H., in 1834.

Still another new series begun and published by J. Doggett, Jr., New York, in 1850. The latter series reprinted the prefaces, maxims, etc., of the original almanacs. the 1850 almanac those of 1733, 1734, and 1725.

S. C. GOULD.

-320. With Columbus's curious signature most readers are familiar—

	.S.	
.S.	A	.S.
X	M	Y

Xpo FERENS — El Amirante.

though not all may be aware of its translation. His heirs, it was provided in the discoverer's will, should sign with "an S. with an X under it, and an M with a Roman A over it and over that an S, and a great Y with an S over it, with its lines and points — as is my custom — he shall only write 'The Admiral,' whatever title the King may have conferred upon him." Captain Becher, recalling that it was to Isabella that Columbus owed his chance to carry out his plans, read the initials "S. S. A. S. X. M. Y." "Servidor Sus Altezas Sacras Jesus Maria Isabel." "The servant of their Sacred Highnesses Jesus, Mary and Isabel," the last line giving, "Christ, Bearing (Christopher) the Admiral."

S. C. G.

-318. The renowned Moon Hoax, by Richard Adams Locke, first made its appearance from day to day in one of the morning papers. The interest in the discovery was intense, so much so that the circulation of the paper augmented five fold, and in fact, was the means of giving the journal a permanent footing as a daily newspaper. Nor did this multiplied circulation satisfy the public appetite. The proprietors of the journal had an edition of 60,000 published in pamphlet form, which were sold off in less than one month; and of late this pamphlet edition has become so scarce that a single copy was lately sold at the sale of Mr. Haswell's library for \$3.75.

A second edition was published by William Gowans in 1859.

The first edition is entitled "Great Astronomical Discoveries, lately made by Sir John Herschel, LL. D., F. R. S., etc., at the Cape of Good Hope," and contains 28 pages.

The second edition is entitled "The Moon Hoax, or a discovery that the Moon has a vast population of Human Beings, by Richard Adams Locke, illustrated with a view of the moon as seen through Lord Rosse's telescope," and contains 63 pages.

S. C. GOULD.

99-216.

-319. The communication from the *Boston Herald*, best answers this correspondent's query.

S. C. GOULD.

I did not see the item to which the editor of the *Cottage Hearth* referred in his communication under date of the 5th inst., but, if it stated that the present Gen. B. F. Butler was not the author of the sonnet in question, it was undoubtedly correct. B. F. Butler, the poet of the old *Democratic Review*, was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., in 1795, and died in France in 1858. He was attorney-general of the United States from 1831 to 1844, and acted as secretary of war for several months at a subsequent period of Gen. Jackson's administration. He left the Democratic party on passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, and supported Fremont in 1856. The present Gen. Butler may have been "spoony," but he did not write poems for the *Democratic Review*. The Butler who did was a scholar and a poet, and a competent critic says of his contributions: "Some of his sonnets—the most artistic and difficult of all poetic work—are very polished and beautiful."

CHARLES A. PILLSBURY.

Belfast, Me., April 9, 1881.

100-231. I cannot find that a book with this title was ever published. Can "Inez de Castro," by Antonio Ferreira (1528-1569) be the work meant?

FRANCIS DANA.

100-231. An edition of "John De Castro and his Brother Bat," was published in Philadelphia in 1815.

W. L. C., N. Y.

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JUN 4 1923

VOL. I.

JULY-AUGUST, 1883.

NOS. 13 and 14.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS,

FOR

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS,

TEACHERS AND PUPILS.



"Think on these things."

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NOTES AND QUERIES will be published and conducted by the undersigned, who will endeavor to make it what its name indicates, and a welcome visitor to all. We ask all to assist us in procuring new subscribers, also by contributing to its columns. The numbers 1 to 10, thus far published, can be supplied for \$1.10, which, together with Nos. 11 to 30, will make an interesting volume, well indexed, which will be a repository for the curious.

This Number contains twenty-four pages of answers to queries proposed in previous issues. There are many questions yet unanswered. We would ask correspondents to forward replies to the former questions, which questions will be readily recognized as requiring answers by reference to the table published in number 10., N. & Q.

Several books and various pamphlets have been received for notices and reviews, which are necessarily deferred till a subsequent number.

There are quite a number of subscribers who have not yet renewed their subscription. We hope all will do so on receipt of this number, as well as to invite their friends to send a dollar and give N. & Q. a trial.

Our kind thanks are hereby returned to all who have aided in the past, and we hope every subscriber will renew on receipt of this number.

Many communications are on file for the next number, which will be issued the first of October.

A supplement will be published, from time to time, reviewing books pamphlets, etc., and announcing publications, exchanges, etc., received.

Sample copies will be sent to those requesting them, or an Index to the first ten numbers that has been printed separate, which will show the large range of topics noted, queried, and more or less discussed.

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S. C. & L. M. GOULD,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

JULY-AUGUST, 1883.

Nos. 13 & 14.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

97-207. In the *Journey to Paris*, by Dr. Martin Lister, 1698, speaking of the curiosities he saw there, he says :—

"There was one thing very curious, and that was an ancient writing instrument of thick and strong silver wire, wound up like a hollow bottom or screw; with both the ends pointing one way, and at a distance so that a man might easily put his forefinger betwixt the two points, and the screw falls into the ball of his hand. One of the points was the point of a bodkin, which was to write on waxed tables; the other point was made very artificially, like the head and upper beak of a cock, and the point divided in two, just like our *steel pens*; from whence undoubtedly the moderns had their patterns, which are now made also of fine silver and gold, or Princes' metal; all of which yet want a spring, and are therefore not so useful as of steel, or a quill; but a quill soon spoils."

Reference is also made to steel pens in the *Diary of John Byrom*, who required them when writing short-hand. In a letter to his sister Phebe, dated August, 1723, he says :—

"Alas! alas! I cannot meet with a steel pen no manner of where; I believe I have asked at 375 places; but that which I have is at your service, as the owner himself always is."—*Remains*, Vol. i. 59.

After the death of the poet Churchill, November 10, 1764, his effects were sold at auction and some extravagant prices were realized; among others may be mentioned that a common steel pen brought £5.

CAXTON.

178-339. *Vide* N. and Q., pp. 33-20, *et seq.*

W. I. BRENIZER.

178-338. There is a tradition that Washington asked permission of a Presbyterian minister in N. J. to unite in communion; but it is only a tradition. Washington was a vestry-man in the Episcopal church. But that office required no more piety than it would to be a mate of a ship. There is no account of his communing in Boston, New York, Philadelphia or elsewhere, during the Revolutionary struggle. Adams was a member of the parish in Braintree. He was High Arian. His attendance at worship was not very constant. Jefferson was an avowed skeptic, and a devout admirer of Dr. Priestly. Madison and Monroe were moderate churchmen. John Quincy Adams was a professed Unitarian. He attended the services in the Representatives' hall during the session of Congress. In the afternoon he worshiped in the Second Congregational church, where he had a pew. When Congress was not in session, Mr. Adams usually attended, in the morning, the Unitarian church. Jackson was a reverential hearer. He attended church a half-a-day. His pew in the Four-and-a-half street church was on the left hand side of the preacher. He paid close attention to the sermon, and made a profound bow to the pulpit as he retired. He joined the Presbyterian church after he left office. Van Buren trained in the Dutch Reform School, and attended the Episcopal church when he attended any. His Sunday afternoons were devoted to his political friends. Harrison cared very little for religious matters. Tyler was loose in regard to Sunday and worship. Polk, though not a professed Christian, was a regular attendant at public worship. He rode to church on Sunday morning, and occupied the pew next to the one Jackson sat in. Col. Benton occupied the Jackson pew, and would not give it up. In the afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Polk walked to the Second Presbyterian church, which was near the White House. Gen. Taylor seldom went to church. Fillmore, more than any other of the Presidents, was an open and decided Unitarian. He gave his influence and support to that sect. Pierce was always at church Sunday mornings. He attended the Presbyterian church. Buchanan was an Old School Presbyterian. The church was near his residence. The building was small, and the congregation both small and poor. President Lincoln attended service once a day, and had profoundly earnest religious sentiments and convictions. He loved to read Shakespeare's works and his Bible more than any other two books. Gen. Grant was a trustee in the Methodist church; but that office does not imply a professional personal consecration.

W. I. BRENZER.

182-371. *Ben-Nevis*, ben-nev-is, a mountain of Scotland, and the loftiest in the United Kingdom of G. B., Co. of Inverness, E. of Fort William, lat. 56°, 48' N.; lon. 5° W. Elevation, 4,368 feet. — *Vide Lippincott's Gazetteer.*

W. I. B.

124-286. In 1527 was made the first attempt in Christendom to ascertain the size of the earth. This was by Fernel, a French physician, who having observed the height of the pole at Paris, went thence northward until he came to a place where the height of the pole was exactly one degree more than at that city. He measured the distance between the two stations by the number of revolutions of one of the wheels of his carriage, to which a proper indicator had been attached, and came to the conclusion that the earth's circumference is about twenty-four thousand four hundred and eighty Italian miles.

Measures executed more carefully were made in many countries; by Snell, in Holland; by Norwood, between London and York, in England; but in 1669, Picard, under the auspices of the French Academy of Sciences, executed the measurement of a degree more carefully than had previously been done. His plan was to connect two points by a series of triangles, and thus ascertaining the length of the arc of a meridian intercepted between them, to compare it with the difference of latitudes found from celestial observations. The stations were Malvoisine in the vicinity of Paris, and Sourdun near Amiens. The difference of latitude was determined by observing the zenith-distances of *delta*, Cassiopeia. The French Academy resolved to extend Picard's operation, by prolonging the measures in each direction, and making the result the basis of a more accurate map of France. Delays, however, took place, and it was not until 1718 that the measures, from Dunkirk on the north to the southern extremity of France, were completed. A discussion arose as to the interpretation of these measures, some affirming that they indicated a prolate, others an oblate, spheroid; the former figure may be popularly represented by a lemon, the latter by an orange. To settle this, the French government, aided by the Academy, sent out two expeditions to measure degrees of the meridian, — one under the equator, the other as far north as possible; the former went to Peru, the latter to Swedish Lapland. Very great difficulties were encountered by both parties. The Lapland commission, however, completed its observations long before the Peruvian, which consumed not less than nine years. The results of the measures thus obtained confirmed the theoretical expectation of the oblate form. Since that time many extensive and exact repetitions of the observation have been made, among which may be mentioned those of the English in England and in India, and particularly that of the French on the occasion of the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures. It was begun by Delambre and Mechain, from Dunkirk to Barcelona, and thence extended, by Biot and Arago, to the island of Formentera near Minorca. Its length was nearly twelve and a half degrees.

W. I. BRENIZER.

27-91. "THO' LOST TO SIGHT, TO MEM'RY DEAR.—The note below, just published in circular form, explains itself:—

"THO' LOST TO SIGHT, TO MEM'RY DEAR.—The following song was 'composed for, and sung by, Mr. Augustus Braham. The words and music are by George Linley' (a song writer and composer), who was born in 1798, and died in 1865. It is not known when the song was written. It was set to music and published by Cramer, Beale, & Co., London, about 1848.

"JOHN BARTLETT.

"*Cambridge, Mass.*

"Tho' lost to sight, to mem'ry dear
Thou ever wilt remain;
One only hope my heart can cheer,
The hope to meet again.

"Oh ! fondly on the past I dwell,
And oft recall those hours
When, wand'ring down the shady dell,
We gathered the wild flowers.

"Yes, life then seemed one pure delight,
Tho' now each spot looks drear;
Yet, tho' thy smile be lost to sight,
To mem'ry thou art dear,
To mem'ry thou art dear.

"Oft in the tranquil hour of night,
When stars illumine the sky,
I gaze upon each Orb of Light,
And wish that thou wert by.

"I think upon that happy time,
That time so fondly lov'd,
When last we heard the sweet bells chime,
As thro' the fields we rov'd.

"Yes, life then seem'd one pure delight,
Tho' now each spot looks drear;
Yet, tho' thy smile be lost to sight,
To mem'ry thou art dear,
To mem'ry thou art dear."—*Literary World.* G.

184-389. The Magi, or Worshipers of Fire, were the priestly caste of the ancient Persians. It was formerly held that they were a Median race, but, according to Rawlinson and other recent writers, Magism was the old Scythic religion which maintained itself in Persia after the Aryan conquest. The wisdom of the Magi caused a secret knowledge of religion and philosophy to be ascribed to them. The name early lost whatever it originally had of ethnological significance, and came to indicate only a caste.

H. K. A.

182-370. "Grimm's Law" is stated by Max Muller as follows: "If the same roots or the same words exist in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic, and High German, then wherever the Hindoos and the Greeks pronounce an aspirate, the Goths and the Low Germans generally, the Saxons, Anglo-Saxons, Frisians, etc., pronounce the corresponding hard check. Secondly, if in Greek, Latin, Sanskrit, Lithuanian, Slavonic, and Celtic, we find a soft check, then we find a corresponding hard check in Gothic, a corresponding breath in old High German. Thirdly, when the six first-named languages show a hard consonant, then Gothic shows the corresponding breath, old High German, the corresponding soft check."

H. K. A.

151-303. If Josephine means orders of knighthood exclusively for ladies, I think your answer is not correct. The order of "St. Catherine" was originally exclusively for men, and the "Victoria and Albert," I believe includes both sexes.

J. W. H.

151-305. "Gilt edge" is no more a descriptive term for butter than for anything else that is the best or highest-priced of its kind. It was probably derived from the original superiority and high cost of gilt-edged paper.

J. W. H.

123-265. The Bible says: "And she again bare his brother Abel." Byron in "Cain," makes Adah the twin sister of the first murderer.

J. W. H.

123-268. The sun and moon appear larger at the horizon than at the meridian, because our atmosphere is a convex lens, and in that position of those bodies its refractiveness is diminished by the interposition of the earth.

J. W. H.

74-145. Surely wage is the singular of wages. Wage workers is in common use in England. Wage would be the reward of a single job, and wages of continuous work.

J. W. H.

175-322. Edinburgh, capital of Scotland, and Er Riad, capital of Arabia.

W. I. BRENZER.

182-369. Soames says Adam and Eve not only ate the forbidden fruit on Friday, but they also died on Friday. Christ was crucified on Friday, and hence it has been considered an unlucky day.

W. I. B.

184-386. James Francis Edward Stuart, the Old Pretender, was the son of James II., the expelled Stuart. Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, and Henry Benedict Stuart, Cardinal York, were his sons. The Jacobites, not recognizing the Hanoverian dynasty, gave them the empty titles of James III., Charles III., and Henry IX.

H.

49-126. *In re* the "Nine Tailors" query, I should like to add the following note from the *Grammatical Drollery*, published in 1682:—

"There is a proverb which has been of old,
And many men have likewise been as bold,
To the discredit of the Taylors' Trade,
'Nine Taylors goe to make up a man,' they said;
But for their credit I'll unriddle it t'ye:
A draper once fell into povertie,
Nine Taylors joyn'd their purses together then,
To set him up and make him a man agen."

In Brittany the saying is well known: "Qu'il faut neuf tailleurs pour faire un homme."
CAXTON.

184-387. "To go to Canossa," is a German proverb signifying to do penance. The old castle of this name (now in ruins), is situated in Italy southwest of Reggio, and in 1077 the emperor, Henry IV., made a pilgrimage thither to receive absolution from Pope Gregory VII. for his sin in disposin^g of offices under the papal rule. In course of time the expression received its present meaning.
CAXTON.

175-326. In the Talmuds of Jerusalem and of Babylon, no mention of the Hebrew vowel-points, now extant, are to be found. They are mentioned in the Kabbalistic books of the Zohar. Acha of Irak in Babylon, was the first inventor of these vowel-points, early in the 6th cent. A. D. His system is called the Assyrian, or Babylonian Nikud. Later in the same century, Mocha of Tiberias in Palestine invented the so-called Tiberian system, which superseded the former. An excellent account of both systems can be found in "*Geschichte des Karaerthums*" (History of the Karaitic faith) by Dr. Julius Furst, Leipzig, 1862, pp. 15-20. E.

75-154. Fort Cumberland was so named by General Braddock in honor of the Duke of Cumberland; and when the settlers around the old fort petitioned the legislature for authority to establish a town, they requested that it be called after the fort, as being more appropriate and distinct than any other name. This was done in the act, January 20, 1787, authorizing the erection of the town.
J. T. L.

100-231. I have seen an edition of "John De Castro," published in three volumes, by Wells & Lilly, Boston, 1815, and there is another edition in four volumes, London, 1834. The following is a copy of the title page:—

"The History of Mr. John De Castro and his brother Bat, commonly called Old Crab. The merry matter written by John Mathers; the grave, by a solid gentleman."
J. T. L.

101-237. "The Heart of Mabel Ware" was published by J. C. Derby, in New York. My copy is dated 1856.
J. T. L.

26-77. The following is from *Pantology*, by Roswell Park, p. 524:—

“The art of *shading* consists in making the different parts of the picture either light or dark, according to the actual appearance of the objects represented; that is in expressing the lights, shades, and shadows, which depend on the direction and intensity of the light. The *lights*, technically so-called, are the brightest parts of a picture; the *shades*, are those parts of objects which are turned from the light; and the *shadows* are those parts from which the light is intercepted by some other object. The *middle tints* are intermediate between the lights and shades; the *reflected lights* are diminutions of the shade produced by reflection from adjacent objects. The *brilliant points*, or parts, are those which reflect their light directly to the eye, being the very brightest parts of the picture. The *dead points* are those which receive no light, either direct or reflected, and hence are the darkest parts of the picture, by which all the other shading should be adjusted.”

L. M. G.

184-385. The custom of drinking healths can lay claim to an antiquity of more than 1,400 years, the earliest observance of it having taken place in the 5th century. The Saxon chieftain Hengist, having had the Isle of Thanet given to him by King Vortigern for his services against the Picts and Scots, erected a fortress thereon, in which, on being finished, he invited the king to supper. After the repast Hengist called for his daughter, Rowena, and she entered the banqueting hall with a golden bowl full of wine in her hand, and drank to King Vortigern, saying “Wes heil” (here’s health to you), to which he replied “Drink heil” (I drink your health.) Vortigern, enamored of Rowena’s beauty, afterwards married her, and gave her and her father all Kent.

CAXTON.

121-247. The anomalous dissyllabic word in the *singular* and monosyllabic in the *plural* is *jinnee*; plural, *jinn*. See Webster’s Unabridged Dictionary. It is an Arabic word, meaning in an old Mohammedan myth—a *demon* or *genius*. It was a name applied to angels or genii supposed to have transparent bodies, and able to assume various forms.

N. B. W.

46-97. Below is a list of the English translations of the “Battle of the Frogs and Mice.” Foulkes (1603), Parker (1700), Parnell (1717), Wesley (1726), and Price (1736).

CAXTON.

91-63. The writer in the *Tribune* is mistaken in saying that Juan Pablos was both printer and translator of the *Escala Spiritual*. It was translated by Fr. Juan de Estrada, and printed in the City of Mexico. Johnson’s Cyclopædia makes the same error. The first book printed in the new world with a date attached, was the *Manual de Adultos*, Dec. 13, 1540, quarto, in Gothic letter.

J. T. L.

181-359. An additional *fact* must be given to N. B. W.’s answer, with reference to Luke’s maternal genealogy of Jesus, which is, that the Jerusalem Talmud in Tract Haghiga, G’mara to chapter II. Halachah 2, speaks of Mary, the mother of Jesus, as “Miriam the daughter of Eli.”

E.

134-101, 235. The following account of the Rosicrucians, from Johnson's *Cyclopædia*, is the most condensed I have seen:—

In 1614 appeared at Cassel an anonymously published book, "*Fama Fraternitatis des loblichen Ordens des Rosenkreuzes*," and next year another: "*Confession oder Beckandtnuss der Societat und Bruderschaft R. C.*," in which the most wonderful stories were told of a certain secret society, the Rosicrucians, founded in the fourteenth century, possessed of the deepest wisdom, and most potently at work for the weal of mankind. Concerning the founder of the society, Christian Rosenkreutz—his residence among the Arab and Egyptian magicians, his life in Spain and Germany as head of the order, his death and burial—the most stirring revelations were made in a third book, "*Chymische Hochzeit Christian Rosenkreutz*," which appeared in 1616. These books made an enormous sensation. People rushed forward—some to become members of the society, others to fight against it. Some theologians considered it a means of salvation, others the organ of a foul scheme. Some physicians thought that it would give the fulfillment of the golden prophecies of Theophrastus Paracelsus concerning an elixir of life; others, that it was only an impudent opposition to Galen. The alchemists crowded around it, sure that it had found the philosopher's stone and could make gold. For several years the secret of the Rosicrucians was the all-absorbing topic of the day. Nevertheless, there existed no such society. The whole affair was a mystification,—by whom and for what purpose is uncertain. Some think the books were written by Johann Valentin Andrea, and simply as a satire; others have other opinions and offer other explanations. But of the real existence of such a society there never was found the slightest trace. Soon, however, there arose a multitude of Rosicrucian societies, and at the end of the eighteenth century Cagliostro pretended to be a Rosicrucian.

Hegel declares that Andrea intended to describe the rites of the Free Masons in his work, for the purpose of benefiting humanity. Conf. also "*The Rosicrucians, their Rites and Mysteries*," by H. Jennings, London, 1870. 12mo.

CAXTON.

97-207. Conf. the Treatise of Geaner, *De omni rerum Fossilium Genere*. Figuri, 1565.

"The writing implement (stylus ad scribendum) drawn below, is made of a species of lead (I think of a factitious lead, which I hear is by some called English antimony) [Stimii Anglicani], this is scraped into a sort of stiletto (mucro), and inserted into a wooden handle."

Beneath this description is a wood cut showing an instrument with a point at one end, and a screw at the other. "Factitious lead" or "English antimony" is presumably plumbago.

CAXTON.

182-361. The following is from Contributions to Hist. of Med. Ed. and Med. Ins. in the U. S. A., by N. S. Davis, M. D., p. 21.

"Soon after the close of the war and the evacuation of the city of New York by the British army, attempts were made to revive the medical department of Kings (the name of which had, in the meantime been changed to that of Columbia) College. Through some mismanagement, the attempt not only failed, but was attended by circumstances that gave rise to a strong popular outbreak, commonly called the '*doctors' mob*.' This arose from a suspicion that some bodies had been stolen from the graveyard for dissection. The rabble broke into the dissecting-room of the college, and finding several subjects partially anatomized, they exhibited the fragments to the multitude without, which so increased the excitement that all law and order were trampled under foot for two or three days. Several medical gentlemen were grossly insulted, and a few students were for a brief period confined in prison for personal safety." L. M. G.

175-325. V. D. M. (*Verbi Dei Minister*.) Minister of the Word of God. H. K. A.

179-354. The Friendly Isles were discovered by the Dutch navigator Abel Tasman, in 1643; visited by Wallis, who called them Keppel Isles, in 1767; and by Captain Cook, who gave them their present name on account of the apparently friendly disposition of the natives, 1773. Subsequent voyagers found the inhabitants very ferocious. H. K. A.

181-357. The following were taken from "An Historical, Doctrinal, Liturgical Exposition of the Catholic Religion," by Rev. F. B. Jamison, and the "House of the Guardian Angel Useful Almanac, 1883," by Henry O'Meara. The Querist says there were seventeen "Doctors of the Church, but we find mention of but sixteen:—

St. Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva, born in Savoy. St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers and confessor. St. Peter Damian, born at Ravenna in Italy, bishop and confessor. St. Thomas Aquinas, born in Italy, confessor. St. Gregory I, Pope and confessor. St. Isidors of Pelusium, the patron of laborers, bishop and confessor. St. Leo I, Pope and confessor. St. Anselm, bishop and confessor. St. Gregory Nazianzen, born at Nazianzen, a city of Cappadocia, archbishop of Constantinople. St. Basil, of Cesarea in Cappadocia, bishop and confessor. St. Bonaventure, bishop and confessor. St. Alphonsus Liguori, bishop of St. Agatha in the kingdom of Naples, and confessor. St. Bernard, born at Chateau de Fontaines, near Dijon, abbot and confessor. St. Jerome, born in Pan-
nonia, confessor. St. Peter Chrysologus, bishop and confessor. St. Ambrose, bishop of Milau and confessor. GIMEL.

152-312. The reason a rattlesnake can swallow a moecasin with impunity is that the poison of the latter, though fatal in the blood, is innocuous in the intestines. For the same reason a hog can eat a rattlesnake without injury. J. W. H.

48-111. *Publishment of Bans.*—

"An' all I know is they was cried
In meetin' come nex' Sunday." — *Lowell.*

The care of the Church to prevent clandestine marriages is as old as Christianity itself. Tertullian tells us that in his time all marriages were accounted clandestine that were not published beforehand in church. Some ecclesiastical historians say the custom originated in the same papal decree that at the close of the 12th century ordered marriages celebrated in the churches. (Innocent III.) Probably an authoritative injunction to observe and obey an old common practice. Innocent's order was promptly obeyed by the English clergy. The synod of Westminster (1200) ordered that marriages be performed at church, preceded by three publishments in church of the intentions of the sponsors.

Walter Reynolds, archbishop of Canterbury, England (1313-1327), published a Constitution of Matrimony. It insisted on the regular publication of bans on three separate Lord's days or holidays. (See "Brides and Bridals," by Jeafferson. London: Hurst, & Brackett. 2 Vols., 1873).

This custom was probably brought from England by the first immigrants. In several of the colonies, as soon as some form of government was instituted, this old custom was legalized.

In Rhode Island, in 1647, it was ordered by the General Assembly, that no marriage contract should be lawful, nor children legitimate, "but such as are in the first place with the parents, then orderly published in two severall meetings of the Townsmen, and lastly confirmed before the head official of the Towne, and entered into the Towne Clerk's Book."—(See Vol. I. p. 187, R. I. Col. Records.)

Marriage In 1656.—"It is ordered, that marriages shall be published either at a Towne meatinge, or on a traininge day, at y^e head of y^e Companie or by a writinge under y^e Magistrates hands fixed upon some noted place in y^e Towne."

Banes.—"Itt is ordered that in case the Banes of marriage be forbidden, the partie cominge before two magistrates shall be examined. If they disallow, they shall refer them to the next Generall Court of Tryall, and if they allow, they marrie."—(See Vol. I. p. 330, R. I. Col. Records.)

Amendments to the marriage law in R. I. were made in 1702, 1733, 1749, 1764, 1794, and 1822. By the ordinance of 1822, intentions of marriage must be published. Parties might apply to a senator, justice of either court, or warden, ordained minister of Episcopal church, to any settled or ordained minister or elder of Presbyterian, Congregational, Independent Baptist or Methodist church, society, or congregation. Either named civil officer might write a publishment, which must be posted fifteen days. If by a minister, it must be read three Sundays, holidays, or other days of worship.

By statute of 1844, judges of the supreme court and the town clerk in addition to those named in 1822, might publish. The notice must be up fifteen days. If the minister read it, "openly," three several Sundays, holidays, or other days of worship, in public meeting. The custom passed from the state between 1850 and 1852.

By act of 1857, a certificate was required of the town clerk, giving names of parties, parentage, age, color, birthplace, occupation, residence.

By an act of 1872, a certificate was required previous to marriage; returnable to town clerk, by the minister, after marriage.

The same, with additions, in 1882, and again in 1883.

J. Q. A.

182-363. *Frith-Firth*.—Frith (*Icel.* fjödr, plur. firdir. *Dan.* fiord. *Swed.* fjard, an arm of the sea) becomes by metathesis, firth. From its prevalence and import in Scotland, where it is chiefly used as a geographical term, and oftenest as a proper rather than a common noun, it is probably of Norwegian rather than Danish origin.

The Anglo-Saxon verb *far-an*, to go, has *ford* for the past participle. In the Firth of Forth, we have the same word with different meanings, the river in general being called the Forth, and its outlet the Firth.

"Into this wild abyss the warie fiend
Stood on the brink of hell, and look'd awhile
Pondering his voyage, for no narrow frith
He had to cross."—*Paradise Lost*, ii. 1919.

"Lands intersected by a narrow frith
Abhor each other."—*Cowper*.—*The Task*, Book II.

CAXTON.

98-214. Old Hickory figures in several duels. Captain Robards, at whose house Jackson boarded, and whose wife he afterwards married, became jealous of him, and treated Mrs. Robards with great cruelty. Jackson left the house, but not before challenging his landlord. I can find no trace of a duel having been fought, however.

In 1794 or 1795 an opposing lawyer ridiculed some position the General had taken. Jackson tore a leaf from a law-book, wrote a peremptory challenge and handed it to his opponent. They met that evening in a glen, exchanged shots which did not hit, shook hands and became friends again.

About 1798, when Andrew Jackson was one of the judges of the supreme court of Tennessee, John Sevier was governor of the state. Some altercation had existed between them, and Jackson had challenged Sevier to a duel, which the latter had declined. They met one day in the streets of Knoxville in a very unfriendly mood. In the conversation Jackson alluded to the services which he had rendered the state. "Services," exclaimed the governor, "I know of none, except a trip to

Natchez with another man's wife." "Great God! do you mention her sacred name?" cried Jackson, and, drawing a pistol, he fired. The governor returned the shot, and the bullets whistled through the crowded streets of Knoxville. Bystanders separated them.

But the duel which injured Jackson's popularity to the greatest extent was the one of May 30, 1806, in which Dickinson fell. The following correspondence on this subject will be read with interest. The two letters appeared in the *Nashville (Tenn.) American*, February 13, 1877:—

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8, 1877.

Gen. W. G. Harding:—

MY DEAR SIR,—In the Kentucky correspondence of the *Cincinnati Commercial* there recently appeared a communication describing the duel which took place many years ago between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson. I inclose to your address a paper containing it, for the purpose of calling your attention to the closing paragraph, which is as follows:—

"Jackson never exhibited the slightest compunction for the part he took in this bloody affair. He very rarely alluded to it, but when he did it was always with perfect complacency. It is told of him that a gentleman was once examining his dueling pistols. Taking up one of them, the General quietly remarked: "That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson."

This is not according to my recollection. Gov. Neill S. Brown informs me that you had a conversation with our great and good friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death, upon this subject, in which he expressed regret at the occurrence in terms that reflected most creditably on his great name and fame. Should not the truth of history be vindicated? I am, dear sir,

Very truly, your friend.

J. GEORGE HARRIS.

BELLE MEADE, near Nashville, Feb. 9, 1877.

J. George Harris:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I am obliged for your kind favor of the 8th inst.; also for the paper (*Cincinnati Commercial*) containing an account of the duel between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, which is incorrect in some essential points, and does great injustice to Gen. Jackson, as will appear from the recital of a conversation which took place between him and myself.

At the time Gen. Jackson retired from the Presidential Chair, and for several years thereafter, I lived in McSpadden's Bend, on the Cumberland river, three or four miles distant from the Hermitage, and it was my pleasure to visit the old hero frequently.

On the occasion referred to, I found Gen. Jackson alone, which was not often the case. In the course of the conversation, I asked him whether brave men were ever frightened. Gen. Jackson replied: "I do not know, sir, that I am competent to answer the question."

I answered: "The world, and especially those who know you best, will accord you as much courage as belongs to man."

Gen. Jackson then replied: "If that be so, sir, I would say that I have been as badly frightened as any man ever ought to be."

I asked him on what occasion he was frightened, supposing that he referred to some of his Indian engagements.

The General said: "It was, sir, when I fought the duel with Mr. Dickinson. In the first place, sir, I had no unkind feeling against Mr. Dickinson, and no disposition to injure a hair of his head. I had gone as far as an honorable man could go to avoid the difficulty with Dickinson; he had not injured me, and therefore I had no ground of complaint against him; my quarrel had been with his father-in-law, Col. Erwin. I knew Dickinson to be a brave, honorable gentleman, and the best shot with a pistol I ever saw,—far better than myself, for I was never an expert with that weapon. I knew that he could shoot quicker and truer than I could. I therefore went upon the ground expecting to be killed, and I owe the preservation of my life on that occasion to the fashions of the day, for I wore a coat with rolling collar and very full breasted; but, fortunately for me, sir, I was organized with a very narrow chest. Dickinson's ball struck very near the center of my coat, and, while it scraped the breast-bone, it did not enter the cavity of the chest. In an instant, under the impression that I was, perhaps, mortally wounded, and upon the impulse of the moment, I fired, and my antagonist fell—and no event of my life, sir, have I regretted so much. My determination before and after taking position was to discharge my pistol in the air, but because I felt the effect of his shot I fired at him. Just here, sir, let me add that the world has done me great injustice, for I am charged with having brought on the difficulty, and with having fixed the terms so as to reserve my fire and advance; and it charges me with having advanced upon Dickinson, and shot him when I was within a few feet of him,—all of which is false, sir. I fired instantly after receiving his shot, and from my position; and Dickinson stood in his position and received my fire like a brave man, as he was."

The above is the conversation nearly verbatim, as it occurred between Gen. Jackson and myself in reference to that duel.

Very truly your friend,

W. G. HARDING.

In 1830, Jackson caused the names of four officers to be struck from the roll of the navy for being engaged in a duel which took place between Chas. G. Hunter, a midshipman, and William Miller, Jr., a lawyer of Philadelphia.

CAXTON.

123-270. The township (24,000 acres) of fertile land voted to Gen. Lafayette in 1824 is in Florida. He not only accepted this land, but \$200,000 in money which Congress also voted him. In 1828, when Lafayette learned of the pecuniary trouble which Mr. Monroe was in, he wrote him offering him the proceeds of the sale of half of his Florida lands, but Mr. Monroe declined the offer. Can any one tell in which of the thirty-nine counties this land is?

W. I. BRENZER.

152-313. Positive and negative are arbitrary terms, used to denote certain conditions, like day and night, or red and blue. The north pole is magnetically positive.

J. W. H.

182-365. *Pope Joan*.—The story of the female Pope is discredited by the best historians. Gibbon says:—

"A most palpable forgery is the passage of Pope Joan, which has been foisted into some MSS. and editions of the Roman Anastasius. The two years of Joan's imaginary reign are forcibly inserted between Leo IV. and Benedict III. But the contemporary Anastasius indissolubly links the death of Leo and the elevation of Benedict, and the accurate chronology of Pagi, Muratori, and Leibnitz fixes both events in the year 857."

Ranke and Milman do not mention this personage. The latter, in his *History of Latin Christianity*, says:—

"The succession to Leo IV. was contested between Benedict IV. who commanded the suffrages of the clergy and people, and Anastasius, who, at the head of an armed faction, seized the Lateran (Sept., 855), stripped Benedict, etc. Anastasius was expelled with disgrace from the Lateran, and his rival consecrated in the presence of the Emperor's representatives."

In 1630, David Blondel, a professor of history at Amsterdam, and a minister of the Reformed Church, who was regarded by his contemporaries to be a prodigy of learning in matters pertaining to ecclesiastical history, published his *Fable de la Papesse Jeanne*. In this work he shows that her own contemporaries do not make mention of Joan, the whole account being "an inlaid piece of work-embellished with time."

A writer in the *New York World* (T. D., Jr.), some four or five years ago, wrote the following account of this popular delusion:—

"As great weight has been given to the proof of the story of Joan as presented by the chronicle of Polonus (who died in 1278), it may not be out of place to speak of it here. The chronicle of Polonus is a history of the Popes and Emperors in the form of dry biographical notices. The passage exists in none of the oldest copies, and is wanting in all that follow the author's close and methodical plan of giving one line to each year of a Pope's reign, so that with fifty lines to the page, as he wrote, each page covered precisely half a century. This method is entirely broken up in those manuscripts which contain the sentence concerning Joan, and the rage to get the statement in was such that in one copy (the Heidelberg manuscripts) Benedict III. is left out, and Joan put in its place! There is another chronicle. In 1058, Marinus Scotus commenced a universal chronicle, which was terminated in 1083. In recording the events of 855 he is said to have written: 'Leo, the Pope, died on the first of August. To him succeeded John, who was a woman, and sat for two years, five months, and four days.' Jacopo de Acqui (1370) says that she reigned nineteen years. Now the original manuscript of Marianus is not known to be extant, but there are numerous copies of it. The oldest two are in existence in Germany, in which not a word concerning the popess can be seen, and the earlier date is 1513. It is well known that the owners of MSS. often wrote additions in the margins, and the professional copyist usually incorporated the marginal notes with the text. And so, the story having been started, the expression "*ut asseritur*," as report goes, having been entered in the body of the account by the

publisher, such a chronicle would be more salable on account of being the fullest edition, with all the latest amendations. But one of the strongest presumptions against the truth of the story is seen in the profound silence of the Greek writers of the period from the ninth to the fifteenth century. All of them who cited with Photius (who claimed that the transfer of the imperial residence by the emperors from Rome to Constantinople transferred the primacy and its privileges) were bitterly hostile to Rome, and the question of the supremacy of the Pope was precisely the vital one between Rome and Constantinople. 'On writers of the ninth and tenth centuries,' says Gibbon, 'the recent event would have flashed with a double force. Would Photius have spared such a reproach? Would Luitprand have missed such a scandal?' Yet not only can no illusion to such a story be found in any Greek writer of the time, but there are in Photius's works no less than three distinct and positive assertions that Benedict III. (whose existence, as has been remarked, is ignored in Heidelberg MS.) succeeded Leo IV. It will be remembered that Photius lived in 863, only eight years after the alleged Joanide, and although the Greek schism became permanent in 1053 under Cerularius, nothing was heard of a question so important in the controversy respecting the supremacy. So also with the Byzantine writers, and not till the fifteenth century was mention made by one of them (Cholcocondylas), an Athenian, in his *De Rebus Turcicis*.

"The story of Pope Jean is that she was the daughter of an English couple traveling in Germany. She was born in Fulva, and became profoundly versed in all the science of the day. Giovanna, or Gilberta, or Agnes (which last appeared as her maiden name at the end of the 14th century), left Athens and went to Rome. She gave lectures and disputations in the Eternal City, and her hearers were charmed with her exemplary piety, and astonished at her matchless powers. On the death of Leo she was elected Pope. After governing with great wisdom for more than two years — there being not the slightest suspicion of her sex — she left the Vatican on a certain festival to walk in procession to Labran, but on the way was seized in travail, and in the open street gave birth to a child and then died. And on the spot was placed a statue in memory of a Pope's unchastity and fraud in concealing his or her sex. Competent critics find the story to be a satire on John VIII. '*Ob nimium ejus unini facilitatem et mollitudinem*,' says Baronius, particularly in the affair with Photius, by whom John had suffered himself to be imposed upon. This patriarch of Constantinople over-reached John. Therefore they said John was a woman, and called him Joanna, instead of Joannes, in that tone of raillery constantly indulged in by the Roman Pasquins and Marforins, and this raillery, naturally enough, in course of time came to be taken for truth. In 1306 we get the statue from Siegfried: 'At Rome, in a certain spot of the city, is still shown her (Joan's) statue in pontifical dress, together with her child cut on the wall.' Bayle says that Thierry di Niem (15th century), 'adds out of his own head' the statue. It was referred to twenty-three years earlier than Siegfried by Merlandt the Hollander. Petrarch and Boccaccio relate the same, and all these statements depend on the Polonius Chronicle whose falsity has been proven. However, in the *Papst-Fabeln des Mittelalters*, it is shown that the statue story arose from the fact that in the same street in which was found a monumental stone of the inscription on which the letters P. P. could be deciphered, there was also seen the statue of a man or woman with a child. It was simply an ancient statue of a heathen.

priest with an attendant boy holding in his hand a palm leaf. The P. P. P. on the grave merely stood for 'Propria Pecunia Posuit,' but as the marvelous alone was sought for, the three P's were first duplicated and made to stand for the words, 'Papa Pater Patrum papissae pandits partum, et tibi tunc edam de corpore quando recedam,' by which the devil in a consistory made known the fact of the Popess being with child. These lines are given in an anonymous inedited chronicle preserved in the library of St. Paul at Leipzig."

Without intending to criticise the truth of this writer's remark, I may add a few additional notes antagonistic to his ideas.

Morný du Plesis says in his commentaries of Damasus, Pandulfe, and Pisa, that he had seen the woman's name inserted in the margin between Leo IV. and Benedict III. The same writer quotes Trithemises for his authority that Marianus Scotus died circa 1080, and it is passing strange that his contemporary, Sigibert, abbot of Gemblons, who flourished A. D. 1100, and is regarded as trustworthy, writes: "This John was a woman who companied with one only servant of hers by whom she was begot with child and delivered, being Pope, and for this cause is he neither named or numbered among the Popes." Petrarch affirmed the existence of a female Pope as a certain fact, calling her *Johannem Anglicum*, and adds that she was not entered in the catalogue of Popes because she was a woman. Boccaccio also names her among the list of illustrious or famous women.

CAXTON.

124-287. Newton's great work was translated into French by a lady, Mme. la Marquise du Chastelet. It was published in Paris, 1759, 2 Vols., and is accompanied with a commentary by the translator, an historical preface by Voltaire, and illustrated by Clairut.

J. T. L.

78-180. *Apropos* to this query. At a recent dinner in London this question was asked: What is the surname of the Prince Consort's family? This proved a poser to the company. One of the persons present had occasion to look the matter up a few days or months beforehand, and knew it was "Wettin." Of course no one had heard it before. Every one smiled at the horrible idea of Guelphs being reduced to Wettins. The point was referred to Theodore Martin. "You are quite right," said the graceful biographer of the Prince Consort. "Wetting is the family name of the House of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in the year 1420. The kings of Saxony are therefore all Wettins, or German. 'Wettiner.'"

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

46, 63-93. Frederick Locker's poem: "The Jester's Plea." — *London Lyrics*, 1870.

"They eat and drink and scheme and plod
And go to church on Sunday;
And many are afraid of God,
And more, of Mrs. Grundy."

CAXTON.

184-389. Magi is the name of a tribe of the Medians, which, not unlike that of Levi among the Israelites, were set aside for the management of the sacred rites, and for the preservation and propagation of the traditional knowledge. From the Medians, the institution of the Magi found its way, under Cyrus, into Persia, and here rose to the very highest importance, while at the same time they extended their sphere of action. They were now not only "keepers of the sacred things, the learned of the people, the philosophers and servants of God," but also diviners and mantics, augurs and astrologers. They called up the dead by awful formulas which were in their exclusive possession, or by means of cups, water, etc. They were held in highest reverence, and no transaction of importance took place without their advice. Hence their almost unbounded influence in private and public life, and also, while the education of the young princes was in their hands, they were the companions of the reigning monarch. Their influence gradually waned, however, until they were nothing but strolling jugglers.

The Medianites were a branch of the Persians, and hence belonged to the Aryan family.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

48-112. In 1692 the British government first appointed a postmaster-general of the American colonies. The rates then were nine pence to Philadelphia, and twelve pence to Virginia; and it is recorded by a writer of that period, that he had never known the post to take less than three weeks in traveling to Virginia. In 1753 Benjamin Franklin was appointed postmaster-general, and in 1760 he established a stage wagon to carry the mail from Philadelphia to Boston once a week, starting from each city on Monday morning and reaching its destination by Saturday night. In 1789 the constitution of the United States conferred upon Congress the exclusive control of postal matters for all the states. In 1790 there were but 75 post-offices in the country. Until 1816 the rates of postage were: For a single letter (*i. e.* one sheet), under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, 12½ cents; and under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents. Some modifications were made in 1816, 1845, and 1853, which eventually led to the present rates.

CAXTON.

25-72. Conf. Marryatt. "Newton Forster," Chap. XV., where the hero christens a negro child Chrononhotonthologus. "They almost all have names, certainly not quite so long as the present, but, as they grow longer their names grow shorter. This name will first be abbreviated to Crony; if we find that too long, it will be reduced again to Crow, which, bye the bye, is not a bad name for a negro."

CAXTON.

121-253. It is the refraction of the sun's light by ice crystals.

W. I. BRENNER.

24-64. The rule of the footpath may be traced up to the jubilee in 1300, when, in consequence of the vast numbers of pilgrims who had flocked to Rome, Pope Boniface VIII. directed that all who crossed the bridge of St. Angelo in visiting St. Peters, should take that side of the bridge which was at their right, to avoid confusion.

In the southern cantons of Switzerland, in Italy, and in England, they drive passing right arm to right arm; and in walking, pass left arm to left arm, the object being to prevent umbrellas, or whatever the pedestrians hold in their right hand, from coming into contact. The German, Belgian, and French plan, of one side for walker, rider, and driver, is probably the best. *Punch* says:—

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
Both in riding and driving along;
If you go to the left you are sure to go right,
If you go to the right you go wrong;
But in walking the streets 't is a different case;
To the right it is right you should bear,
To the left should be left quite enough of free space
For the persons you chance to meet there."

CAXTON.

74-146. The following additional notes may be of interest: This card is so called in allusion to the arms of Colonel Packer (Gules across lozenge) who guarded Charles I. on the scaffold and was hated for his severities in Scotland.

In the *Oracle, or Resolver of Questions*, 1770, we read that the crown of Scotland had but nine diamonds, and they were never able to get more.

In the game of "Pope Joan," the nine of diamonds is "Pope," and as such it is palpably odious to anti-papal Scotland.

The story of "the Butcher Duke" of Cumberland having written a sanguinary order on the back of card, is disproved by Dr. Houstoun. This card is found represented in the foreground of a print in which the Pretender is seen driving a herd of "Papal bulls" across the river Tweed, and which bears the date, October 21, 1745. The battle of Culloden was fought April 16, 1746.

The game referred to in a previous number, as introduced by Mary of Lorraine, is "Cornette" not "comet."

CAXTON.

124, 159-178. A copy of the will of the Mr. William Patterson alluded to, is said to be on file in the ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga. I think the original "Billy Patterson" however, existed in the last century, perhaps in the early part of the present one. If I remember correctly, I have read that he was the hero of a popular English song during the reign of George IV.

CAXTON.

178-339. The flag used by the Americans at Bunker Hill was red, and on it was inscribed the motto, "Come, if you dare." J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

75-150. The word *undertaker* has had three distinct meanings. The oldest form I can find is in "The Double Marriage," and Clarendon, where Antrim is spoken of as "a great undertaker." In this sense, *i. e.* a person engaged to carry on any enterprise whatever, it is used by Beaumont and Fletcher, to wit:—

"And yet the undertakers, nay, performers,
Of such a brave and glorious enterprise
Are yet unknown."

The second signification of the word was a contractor, thus Swift:—

"Should they build as fast as write,
'T would ruin undertakers quite."

And finally it comes to mean a contractor for removing our remains after death. Young says:—

"While rival undertakers hover round,
And with his spade the sexton marks the ground."

CAXTON.

27-91. (52, 64, 67.) This quotation is the last of some line attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh, to be found in a book of old ballads in the possession of Sir George Hervey.

CAXTON.

179-347. The cardinals of the Inquisition, which tribunal, consisting of six cardinals, was established at Rome by Paul III., in 1543, were so called on account of the color of their robes. In 1588, Sixtus V. changed the name of the "congregation" and appointed twelve cardinals, who were all known as the black cardinals. This Roman Inquisition was the mildest of all these tribunals, and there is no record of a single instance of punishment of death having been inflicted through its agency.

CAXTON.

152-317. An old legend informs us that the priest Utta, who was sent to Kent to bring back Eaufleda, the daughter of King Edwin, to be married to King Oswin, received from Bishop Aida, whom he asked for his blessing, a jar of hallowed oil. The bishop directed him to pour the same on the waves in case of a storm, when the water would resume its normal condition. I have seen the expression somewhere in Erasmus, but cannot recollect the exact quotation.

In 1770 a Dutch East Indian trader claimed to have been saved from shipwreck on a dangerous reef, by pouring some olive oil on the sea. Captain Wilkes mentions that some oil which had leaked from a whaler during a storm off Cape Horn smoothed the angry seas.

CAXTON.

122-255. Horses certainly are covered by the word cattle, in England, and it used to have a larger meaning. "And Adam gave names to all cattle." Gen. ii. 20. "We will build sheepfolds here for our cattle." Num. xxxii. 16.

J. W. H.

75-156. Pope is the title of a bishop of Rome; and the Pope is the supreme head of the Roman Catholic church. A pope is also called a pontiff or high priest. The Pope of Rome usually resides in buildings near the church of St. Peter's, called the Vatican, including the papal palace, where he consents to exhibit himself to such persons as are permitted to visit him.

Kissing the foot is a common oriental, or eastern, sign of respect, and was introduced into the West by the Roman emperors, whose court ceremonies were mixed with many servile customs. At Constantinople there was formerly a custom of kissing the Sultan's toe, an honor reserved for great and distinguished characters, and there the ceremony is considered as the greatest possible sign of respect and homage. It was formerly a custom to kiss the right hand of His Holiness the Pope of Rome, and the custom was followed until near the end of the eighth century, when, unfortunately, a common woman, who gained the opportunity by making a costly offering to the Pope in person, not only kissed his hand but squeezed it with her own! This outrage was the cause, as some believe, for the amputation of the contaminated hand of His Holiness; and it is also believed by many, that the hand cut off so many years ago is yet on exhibition at Rome, preserved in its original state of flesh and blood free from corruption—and that it proves a miracle. Since that time, now more than a thousand years, the popes have taken the precaution that the great toe shall be kissed instead of the hand.

Whenever the ceremony of kissing the toe takes place now, it is said His Holiness wears for the occasion a slipper with a cross worked in silk upon the place occupied by the toe, which is kissed, and thus the holy foot is saved from contamination.

In China, persons admitted to the presence of the celestial emperor are expected to prostrate themselves nine times, each time beating their heads against the ground; and this action is required for the emperor's palace, throne, or chair of state, even though he himself should be absent. Different nations and courts have different customs. In England, you kiss the king's hand at court; and formerly the king was served kneeling. This ceremony is observed in Spain.

JOHN W. MOORE, Manchester, N. H.

23-53. This is query answered incorrectly by A. W. on p. 138. The title only is changed and not the name. MRS. E. A. A.

123-269. Fifteen years after Braddock's defeat in 1755, an Indian chief came "a long way to see the Virginia officer at whom he fired a rifle fifteen times without hitting him during the Monongahela fight. "Washington never received a wound in battle." From p. 85 of Barnes's *One Term History of the United States*. N. Y., 1875. J. Q. A.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."—*Charles Dickens.*

106. NOTES ON BIBLES. II.—Thinking that they may interest your readers, I have collected some additional notes on this subject with the following result:—

The little body of inhabitants of the town of Nablus, in Samaria (the Shomron mentioned in the Scriptures), possesses a Bible written upon parchment, which they claim was executed by a grand-son of Aaron, the high-priest. They point with pride to the following colophon: "I, Phineas, son of the high-priest Eliezer, son of the high-priest Aaron, have written this holy book." The owners treasure this work as a relic, and have refused large sums of money for the same. In the spring of 1881, an American missionary obtained permission to reproduce some of the pages by photography, but the result of his labors has not as yet been announced.

A. D. 284.—A Septuagint translation made by seventy-two interpreters.

405.—Jerome made a Latin translation of the New Testament.

709.—Adelmus translated the Psalms into Saxon.

750.—Egfrid or Egbert translated portions of the Scriptures.

9th century.—Beda translated the entire (?) Bible. This writer knew but little Hebrew, but he was familiar with Greek, and it is said he actually possessed a Greek copy of the Acts of the Apostles. He was completing the translation of the Gospel of St. John when death overtook him.

901.—At this date King Alfred died and left his version of the Psalms unfinished.

1384.—Wyclif completed his translation of the Bible, having been assisted in the Old Testament portion by Hereford. Wyclif died the same year, and was buried at Lutterworth, where he was pastor. Some forty years later, in obedience to a decree of the Council of Constance, his bones were exhumed and burnt to ashes, and thrown into a neighboring brook called "The Swift." Fuller says, "The Swift conveyed his ashes into the Avon, the Avon into the Severn, the Severn into the narrow seas, they to the main ocean, and thus they are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

1456.—The Latin Vulgate completed by Guttenburg, Faust, and Schoeffer. Hallam says: "The high-minded inventors of this great art (printing), tried at the very outset so bold a flight as the printing of an entire Bible, and executed it with astonishing success. It was Minerva leaping on earth in her divine strength and radiant armor, ready at the moment of her nativ-

ty to subdue and destroy her enemies." This Bible, however, can hardly be called "rare" by the bibliographer, as, since its discovery in the library of Cardinal Mazarin (whence its name, Mazarin Bible), at least twenty-five copies have been catalogued. The following are some of the prices realized:

1769.—Gaignett sale, 2,100 frs. (A vellum copy.)

1815.—McCarthy Reagh sale, the same copy was bought by Mr. Grenville for 6,260 frs.

1825.—The same buyer purchased a vellum copy at the Perkins sale for £504. (2 leaves in fac-simile.)

1841.—The Duke of Sussex's copy (paper) sold for £190.

1853.—The same copy re-sold at the sale of the Bishop of Cashel brought £596.

1854.—The Sykes copy sold for £199 10s.

The latest copy sold at the Brinley sale in the spring of 1881. The writer measured it, and found the leaves very broad, $15\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The book is without a title page, and there is no pagination. The 641 leaves are printed in double columns of 42 lines each. The first volume contains 324 leaves, ending with the Psalms; and the second 317, completing the work. This copy lay buried for four centuries in the library of the Predigerkirche, at Erfurt, and was discovered about fifteen years ago. Bibliographers claim that its date is earlier than that of the celebrated vellum copy in the National Library in Paris, possibly by two years, the illumination of the latter having been completed, as a note at the end of the second volume informs us, on the day of the assumption of the Virgin, August 15, 1456.

The majority of the Gutenberg Bibles now in existence are printed upon vellum, with black and handsome characters, far superior to any workmanship of Caxton. The reason for this costly style of production is to be found in the ambition of the early printers to rival the beautiful work of the illuminators. But occasionally they paid dearly for their rashness. In 1472, Sweynheim and Dannartz, who had their press in the monastery of Subiaco, and had printed between twelve and thirteen thousand copies of classical literature, presented a petition to Pope Sixtus IV., wherein they complain of their poverty, brought on by printing so many works that they could not sell.

CAXTON.

107. HOW VERMONT GOT HER NAME.—The legal history of the name Vermont is a curious one. At a convention of the people held at Westminster, January 15, 1777, it was declared that the district was a state "forever hereafter called, known and distinguished by the name of New Connecticut, alias Vermont." The convention met by adjournment, July 2, 1777, and having in the meantime ascertained that the name of New Connecticut had already been applied to a district on the banks of the Susquehanna, it was declared that, instead of New Connecticut, the state should "ever be known by the name of Vermont."

108. **POPULAR ERRORS CONCERNING TURKEY.**—At the last meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Jules Henriet, chief engineer of roads and bridges in the Ottoman Empire, undertook to correct certain errors with respect to Turkey. He objected, in the first place, to Turkey being called Turkey and to its inhabitants being called the Turks. These are appellations unknown in the country itself. The people are the Osmanlis, and the empire is the Empire of the Osmanlis. The Osmanlis do not understand us when we speak of Turkey in Europe or Turkey in Asia, and when they open a western geographical work they are puzzled by our terminology. To them, European Turkey is Roumelia and Asiatic Turkey is Anatolia. Few people perhaps will be surprised to learn from M. Henriet that anybody can be a pasha. The title is a purely honorary one, with which a police officer may be dubbed, while a man may be a cabinet minister and have no other title than that of Effendi. We are wrong when we speak of the Grand Turk or the Grand Vizier, these appellations having completely gone out of usage. An assertion that the Mussulman (in Turkey) is no longer fanatical, and that the women of Turkey now enjoy as much freedom as their European sisters, may excite some scepticism, but we can only rejoice at such testimony to the progress of western ideas. Many Frenchmen will feel flattered and encouraged by M. Henriet's statement that the Osmanlis are practically a French-speaking nation, the French language, according to him, being the language most commonly used throughout the empire. French literature is imported *en masse*. But, alas! we must conclude that even in Turkey the French nation is not seen at its best, as the French books read there are almost exclusively works of the "naturalist" school. For the services and worthy productions of French genius and culture there is no demand, while the writings of M. Zola and his disciples are read with avidity. —*Manchester Guardian*. G.

109. That the time of Christ's crucifixion may be approximately demonstrated by astronomical calculation, after paying due regard to the historical data which we possess, it is asserted by Judge Joseph P. Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States. The cardinal conditions required are: First, that the time must be brought within the procuratorship of Pontius Pilate; secondly, it must be after the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius, and after the 30th year of Christ's age; thirdly, it must occur on the 15th of the Jewish month Nisan (or Abib), and on the sixth day of the week, or Friday. After a close and extended calculation, his Honor reaches this conclusion; "There were only three years from A. D. 27 to A. D. 35 inclusive, in which the 1st of Nisan, and consequently the 15th of Nisan, happened on Friday, and these were A. D. 27, 30, and 33, the last being very doubtful. But the crucifixion could not have happened before A. D. 28, and probably not later than A. D. 31. Therefore the year 30 is the only one which satisfies all the conditions of the problem. It does satisfy them, because it gives opportunity for Jesus to teach publicly for about three years and to attend three passovers during his ministry, or four, according as it commenced before or after April 3, A. D. 27. Now, since in A. D. 30 the 1st of Nisan fell on Friday, the 24th of March, the 15th fell on Friday, the 7th of April, which was the day of the crucifixion." G.

110. VIRGINIA PROFESSORS ABROAD. The appointment of three Virginia teachers to professorships of Language and Literature in three of the leading universities of America, and the interesting fact that they *were, are,* and probably *will continue to be* efficient members of the Virginia Educational Association, are worthy of record in the *Educational Journal* of the State. The name and the fame they have reflected on their native state, the scene of their early professional labors, however gratifying to their former associates, afford but comparatively slight compensations for the loss of their personal presence and examples in the Old Dominion. Dryden has written how —

“Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.”

That is of historic interest; but “in the living present” the *Journal* can remind its readers that—

Three linguists can the Old Dominion claim,
Born on her soil,—their ages near the same;
Their well-known names, Price, Gildersleeve, and Toy;
From Richmond two,—and one a Norfolk boy.

The first, professor of the tongue we speak;
The next, expounder of Homeric Greek;
The third explores the oriental mine
Of Gentile lore and Oracles Divine.

In Harvard’s halls, the truths of Hebrew sages
Are taught by Toy to men of modern ages;
And English, “pure and undefyled” as Chaucer,
A Price expounds where once the Dutch said *Yaw-sir*.

The ancient Greek, like tales of fairyland,
A Gildersleeve revives in Maryland.
All hail! Columbia, Hopkins, Harvard, hail!
And Old Virginia, their departure, wail!

N. B. WEBSTER, in *Educational Journal of Virginia*.
S. C. G.

111. A correspondent at Madison, Wis., writes that in Dodge county in that state, midway between the Berg’s Horicon and Beaver Island, is a graveyard, in which, with other silent occupants, lie the moldering remains of Mrs. Q—. From the inscription on her tombstone, it seems she had twice enjoyed the pleasure of being married. Thus it reads:—

“Here lies a wife,
Of two husbands bereft;—
Robert on the right,
Richard on the left.”

G.

112. (180-355.) When Jupiter is seen *without* moons, two are in transit, as was the case Aug. 21, 1867, Sept. 27, 1843, April 15, 1820, and May 22, 1802. The word “without” was misprinted. PUBLISHERS.

113. NOT 1883, BUT 1888.—*A German professor says our calculation of the Christian Era is erroneous.* There have been for centuries doubts as to the correctness of the accepted calculation of the Christian era. Some learned historians cannot agree whether Christ was born in the year 747, 749, or 754, counting from the foundation of Rome. Recently Prof. Sattler of Munich has published an essay in which he tries to reconcile the testimony of the Evangelists with the other historical data on this point. He has examined four copper coins, newly discovered, which were struck in the reign of Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great, and he comes to the conclusion that Christ was born not 754, but 749 years after the foundation of Rome, and therefore that the present year is 1888 instead of 1883. This opinion the Professor tries to corroborate by the testimony of the Evangelists.

According to St. Matthew, Jesus was born toward the end of the reign of Herod the Great, and when that king died Jesus was yet a little child. According to St. Luke, Jesus was born in the year in which, by virtue of a decree of Augustus Cæsar, Cyrenius, governor of Syria, made the first census of Judea. Again, St. Luke says that St. John began to baptize in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Cæsar, and in that year baptized Jesus, who was then 30 years of age. As to the first testimony there can be no misunderstanding. Christ, being born in 749, was of course yet a babe in 750, when Herod died. But the other testimony needs some explanation. From the *Breviarium Imperii* (Census of the Empire) which was added to the will of Augustus Cæsar, it is evident that a thorough census of the countries that composed the Roman empire must have been made. In fact, Augustus had three censuses of his possessions made, namely, in 726, 746, and 766. As St. Luke says that in Judea the first census was made during the reign of Herod, the census must have been ordered in 746. Probably the census was begun in Judea in 747, and Prof. Sattler thinks it was not made in Jerusalem earlier than 749. He finds that the four coins enable him to make clear the testimony of the Evangelist as to the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius. Though Augustus died on August 19, 767, yet the beginning of the reign of Tiberius must be counted a year and a half earlier (February, 766), when he was appointed co-regent. Therefore the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius falls in 780, when St. John baptized Jesus, who was then about 30 years of age.

An Evangelist says that Christ began to preach forty-six years after the temple at Jerusalem was built by Herod. Now it is known that the building of the temple was begun eighteen years after Herod was appointed by the Roman Senate as regent of Judea, or in the year 734 from the foundation of Rome. Adding 46 to that year, it gives 780 as the year in which Christ began to preach. If all these calculations of Prof. Sattler are correct, then the Christian era began five years earlier than is usually supposed, making the current year 1888 instead of 1883. G.

114. THE FIRST GOLOID DOLLAR.—Colonel John A. Stephens has in his possession a coin that belonged to Governor Stephens. It is the first specimen molded by the United States mint as an example of the famous "goloid" dollar of which so much has been written and said. Governor Stephens was chairman of the Committee on Weights, Measures and Coins, and took a profound interest in the question of money. The goloid dollar is about the width of a silver half-dollar, but hardly as thick, and lighter. It has a bronze color, darker than gold, and due to the copper in it. On one side are the words "United States of America, 100 cents," on the rim, and in the center, "Goloid, metric. 1, G.; 16.1, S.; 1.9, C.; Grams 14.25." On the other side are the words "E Pluribus Unum, 1873" on the rim, and in the center the head of a female with the word "Liberty" upon it. The figures indicate the composition, which is the invention of a man named Hubbell, and includes metal worth just \$1 in actual value. The composition has nineteen parts, of which one part is gold. (16.1) sixteen and one-tenth silver and (1.9) one and nine-tenths copper.—*Augusta Chronicle*.

115. To determine the years covered by a given Congress, double the number of the Congress, and add the product to 1789; the result will be the year in which the Congress closed. Thus, the 35th Congress= $70 \text{ plus } 1789 = 1859$, that being the year which terminated the 35th Congress, on the 4th of March. To find the number of a Congress sitting in any given year, subtract 1789 from the year; if the result is an even number, half that number will give the Congress of which the year in question will be the closing year. If the result is an odd number, add one to it, and half the result will give the Congress of which the year in question will be the first year. G.

116. (117-73.) — The adjective "talented," *i. e.* "possessing talents," is very old, and Carlyle by no means made the first use of it. In the *Rushworth Collections*, which were published between 1659 and 1701, and which treat of matters from 1618-1649, Archbishop Abbot writes (page 449):—

"What a miserable and restless thing ambition is, when one talented, but as a common person, yet, by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest, that in a sort all the keys of England hang at his girdle!"

Coleridge, in his *Table Talk*, deprecates the use of the word, and says:

"I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable, talented, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day. Why not shillinged, farthinged, sixpenced, etc.? The formation of a participial passive from a noun is a license that nothing but a very peculiar felicity can excuse. If mere convenience is to justify such attempts upon the idiom, you cannot stop till the language becomes, in the proper sense of the word, corrupt." CAXTON.

117. A very happy anagram has been formed from the name WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE—*We all make his praise.* HERMES.

118. NO. 7.—COLONIAL GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA.

[Communicated by Prof. N. B. Webster, Norfolk, Va.]

Edward Maria Wingfield, President, 1607.
 John Ratcliffe, President, 1607.
 John Smith, President, 1608.
 George Percy, President, 1609.
 Thomas West, Lord De La War, Governor, 1609.
 Thomas Dale, High Marshal, 1611.
 George Yeardley, Lieut. Governor, 1616.
 Samuel Argal, Lieut. Governor, 1617.
 George Yeardley, Governor, 1619.
 Francis Wyatt, Governor, 1621.
 George Yeardley, Governor, 1626.
 Francis West, Governor, 1627.
 John Potts, Governor, 1628.
 John Herry, Governor, 1629.
 John West, Governor, 1635.
 John Herry, Governor, 1635.
 Francis Wyatt, Governor, 1639.
 William Berkeley, Governor, 1641.
 Richard Kemp, Lieut. Governor, 1645.
 William Berkeley, Governor, 1645.
 Richard Bennett, Governor, 1652.
 Edward Diggs, Governor, 1656.
 Samuel Matthews, Governor, 1658.
 William Berkeley, Governor, 1660.
 Herbert Jeffries, Lieut. Governor, 1677.
 Herbert Jeffries, Governor, 1677.

Henry Chicheley, Governor, 1678.
 Thomas, Lord Culpepper, Governor, 1679.
 Henry Chicheley, Lieut. Governor, 1680.
 Thomas Howard, Lord Edlingham, Governor, 1684.
 Nathaniel Bacon, Lieut. Governor, 1689.
 Francis Nicholson, Lieut. Governor, 1690.
 Edmund Andros, Governor, 1692.
 Francis Nicholson, Governor, 1693.
 The Earl of Orkney, Governor, 1704.
 Edward Nott, Lieut. Governor, 1705.
 Edmund Jennings, Lieut. Governor, 1706.
 Robert Hunter, Lieut. Governor, 1710.
 Alexander Spotswood, Lieut. Governor, 1710.
 Hugh Drysdale, Lieut. Governor, 1722.
 Robert Carter, Lieut. Governor, 1726.
 William Gooch, Lieut. Governor, 1727.
 John Robinson, Lieut. Governor, 1749.
 Lord Albemarle, Governor, 1749.
 Louis Burwell, Lieut. Governor, 1750.
 Robert Dinwiddie, Lieut. Governor, 1752.
 John Blair, Lieut. Governor, 1758.
 Francis Fauquier, Governor, 1758.
 John Blair, Lieut. Governor, 1768.
 Norbonne Berkeley, de Botetourt, Governor, 1768.
 William Nelson, Lieut. Governor, 1770.
 John Lord Dunmore, Governor, 1772.

Lord Dunmore the last of the royal governors was succeeded in 1776 by Patrick Henry, the first governor elected by the people. Gov. Henry, refusing re-election in 1779, was succeeded by Thomas Jefferson.

119. Carefully recorded observations extending over a period of twenty years have shown Dr. C. C. Abbott that the autumnal storing of nuts by squirrels, the building of winter houses by muskrats, and other habits of these and other animals, or the absence of such habits, have no relation to the mildness or severity of the winter which follows. It thus appears that such creatures are no more reliable as weather prophets than the human charlatans who claim to foresee storms months in advance, and another widespread and deeply rooted notion is proven to be groundless.

H. H. W.

120. The story goes that a letter reached the Boston post-office addressed,

Hill
 John
 Mass.

And the intelligent postmaster was able to decipher the writer's meaning as John Underhill, Andover, Mass.

CAXTON.

121. (100-226.) The following works of Poe were translated by Baudelaire: *Histoires Extraordinaires*, 1856; *Nouvelles Histoires Extraordinaires*, 1857; *Aventures d'Arthur Gordon Pym*, 1858; *Eureka*, 1863; and *Histoires Grotesques et Serieuses*, 1865. Le Corbeau was translated by S. Mallarme in 1875, an "edition de luxe," illustrated by E. Manet. A full bibliography of Poe appears in the *Literary World* for December 16, 1882.

J. T. L.

Q U E R I E S.

"I pause for a reply."—*William Shakespeare.*

390. [] Which is correct, "the city of New York," or "the City of New York?" ARTEMAS MARTIN, Erie, Pa.

391. [] Which is correct, "New York city," or New York City?" ARTEMAS MARTIN.

392. [] When, where, and by whom, was the first arithmetic published in the United States and who was the author of it? ARTEMAS MARTIN.

393. [] When, where, and by whom was the first algebra published in the United States and who was the author of it? ARTEMAS MARTIN.

394. [] Why is a series increasing or decreasing by a common difference called an Arithmetical Series?

ARTEMAS MARTIN.

395. [] Which is correct, "The Old Book Buyer's Guide," or "The Old-Book Buyer's Guide?" The meaning being a guide for buyers of old books. ARTEMAS MARTIN.

396. [] What is the difference between the Julian and Gregorian Calendars, and the reason for it? J. S. G.

397. [] What was the origin of the following quotations?

a. "Before you can say Jack Robinson."

b. "Where the shoe pinches."

J. S. GITT.

398. [] When a man proposes to "join issues" with me, does he mean to *agree* or to *disagree* with me?

HUPHANTES.

399. [] Who first spoke of a "circle with its centre every where and its circumference nowhere?" EROTEME.

400. [] Is *Huron* an Indian name? C. P. R.

401. [] There are wingless birds. Are there any finless fishes? PHUSIS.

402. [] Have any *physical* discoveries resulted solely from *mathematical* reasoning or calculation? STUDENT.

403. [] By whom was the discovery made that a single wire is sufficient for a telegraphic line, and utilized the earth for half the circuit? TEACHER.

404. [] What insects are injurious to books, and what remedies or preventives can be successfully used for their depredations? LIBRARIAN.

405. [] Is there any word in any written language in which the letter *y* is doubled? EROTEME.

406. [] Why have the consecutive months July and August, 31 days each? KALENDS.

407. [] I wish to learn what is the origin of *filibuster* as a noun and as a verb. R. N. G.

408. [] Why were the members of the society of Friends called Quakers? B. Z.

409. [] Can history show a more remarkable instance of "refined cruelty" than the following incident, related by Ebers in "*An Egyptian Princess?*" "Cambyzes, hearing that a judge named Sisamnes, had been bribed to pronounce an unjust sentence, condemned the wretched man to be flayed, ordered the seat of justice to be covered with his skin, appointed the son to the father's vacant place, and compelled him to occupy this fearful seat." J. T. L.

410. [] Who was the author of the old poem commencing,—

"Heard ye those loud contending waves,
That shook Cecropia's pillared state?"

What speech and by whom, occasioned the poem?

L. C. MC.

411. [] Why is it that in a will where one heir has been omitted, the neglected heir may have the will set aside?

J. S. GITT.

412. [] I remember reading of a speech made by Ex-President Pierce, called by the papers "The Mausoleum of Hearts Speech." Can some one inform me *why* so called, and *when* and *where* made? SUBSCRIBER.

413. [] Can the following question be solved analytically? "Bought a number of eggs for which I paid one shilling. Had I got two eggs more for the same money, they would have cost me one penny less per dozen. How many eggs did I buy?" Will any problem giving rise to an affected quadratic, admit of an arithmetical analysis? SHENANDOAH.

414. [] Has any reason been given why the ancient Greeks planted *elm trees* around tombs? There are references to the custom in Homer's Iliad. HELEN.

415. [] I would like to know on what occasion Gen. Grant said or wrote the often quoted expression "Let us have peace." SUBSCRIBER.

416. [] It is taught in school text-books that the admitted acceleration of Encke's comet is caused by the resistance of an ætherial medium pervading space. Is this the accepted doctrine of modern astronomers? STUDENT.

417. [] On the western prairies we sometimes have "dry thunder storm storms" when the thunder is rattling overhead but not a drop of rain falling. Are such instances known elsewhere, and what is the explanation? PHUSIS.

418. [] In my college days the Prof. of Greek used to tell of an Athenian to whose memory a statue was erected for his skill in *ball playing*. When I told my grandchildren about it they wanted to know his name, and what kind of games the old Greeks played. I could not tell them. Who can? SENEX.

419. [] Why is the frost-work on our window panes in winter, so pretty at times? Is the resemblance shrubs, landscapes, etc., altogether fanciful? E. H. O., Lunenburg, N. S.

420. [] In the somewhat famous question on a body falling through a hole made through the earth's center, what are the different theories? Which is the one most commonly held?
E. H. O.

421. [] Was John Wesley a *bishop* by Episcopal consecration?
HISTORICUS.

422. [] Please Mr. N. and Q., tell a puzzled school-girl who hopes you will come every month, what is the plural of *Agnus Dei*.
ALICE.

423. [] What is the origin of the English political names Whig and Tory?
STUDENT.

424. [] For what reason did La Place suggest that the year 1245 A. D. should be made the universal epoch from which to calculate chronology?
G. Q. PETERS, New Orleans.

425. [] In many parts of the country the oil of the rattlesnake is carefully saved. What is it used for?
T. H.

426. [] Who was Sir Hobbard de Hoy, mentioned in Tusser's "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry?"
READER.

427. [] When was the earliest use of letter-paper with black edges, known as mourning paper? My great-grand-mother, who came from Scotland before the American Revolution, used to tell me, when I was a child, about such paper being used when she was a girl in the "old country."
SENEX.

428. [] What is the origin of applying "tar and feathers" to offensive persons?
T. H.

429. [] What was the true name of the "Harvey Birch" of Cooper's Spy?
E. C.

430. [] Can you tell me how long inverted commas have been in use as quotation marks?
READER.

Milton used them as long ago as 1649. They were probably used before.
Who can answer READER?
N. B. W.

431. [] To what age do butterflies live, and do they grow larger after their first appearance in a butterfly state?

PHUSIS.

432. [] Are there any American *crocodiles*? I do not mean alligators.

PHUSIS.

433. [] Whence the term "uppercrust" *i. e.* the better class of society?

ORELOS.

434. [] Which was the first genealogy published in the United States; at what time and place?

J. Q. A.

435. [] I lately saw "Dr. Bird's prize tragedy, Spartacus the Gladiator," played in Providence, R. I., with McCullough as Spartacus. The play occupied about two hours. When, where, and by whom was it published, and where can a copy be obtained?

MRS. COREY.

436. [] What sultan struck off some Persian heads that what physician might see the spasms in the muscles of the neck?

A. M. A.

437. What princess brought to what king, as part of her wedding dowry, the fortresses of Tangiers in Africa and Bombay in Hindostan?

IRVING, Natick, R. I.

438. [] What King said, "He who brings me the head of one of my enemies shall be dearer to me than a brother?"

A. M. A.

439. [] When, where, and by whom were brick first made in the United States?

J. Q. A.

440. [] What root is so highly prized in the East that it often sells for its weight in gold?

IRVING.

441. [] In several countries of the world, it is customary for women to have several husbands. What is the custom called, and where practiced?

A. M. A.

442. [] Who first laid down the principle that nothing is to be believed which is not understood?

J. Q. A.

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WITH ANSWERS,

FOR

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TEACHERS AND PUPILS.



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This Number contains twenty-one pages of answers to queries proposed in previous issues. There are many questions yet unanswered. We would ask correspondents to forward replies to the former questions, which questions will be readily recognized as requiring answers by reference to the table published in number 10., N. & Q.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I. SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1883. Nos. 15 & 16,

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

123-268. Your correspondent, "J. W. H." has tripped a little in his answer on p. 197 when he gives a reason why the sun and moon "*look larger*" at the horizon than on the meridian. If by "*looking larger*" is meant *subtending a larger angle* the fact is the reverse, and these bodies "*look larger*" on the meridian, because they are nearer. Besides when near the horizon the apparent vertical diameter is shortened and not lengthened by refraction, while the horizontal diameter is not affected by this cause. Hence it follows that the apparent diameter of the sun and moon is diminished by the greater distance when near the horizon, and the vertical diameter is still further diminished in that position by refraction. The reason of this last effect is this. Refraction increases the apparent altitude of a body, and this increase is greater the nearer the body is to the horizon; hence as the lower limb of the sun or moon is nearer the horizon than the upper limb, it is lifted more and thus the body is flattened vertically.

But again if the expression "*look larger*" refers to the size as determined by the judgment of the observer, then it is true that these heavenly bodies "*look larger*" when near the horizon. The decision of one's judgment upon the size of any object seen at a distance is the result of two quantities

found by observation, viz: the subtended angle, and the distance. These data being correctly given the diameter of the body can be computed exactly; when only guessed at, the estimated size will be wide of the truth. Of these two quantities necessary for an estimate of size the distance is the more difficult to estimate, and in case there are few or no intervening objects to aid the eye, is always made much too small. Applying this to the moon, when near the horizon the eye has the aid of objects on the earth to help its appreciation of the great distance, all of which aid is lacking when it is near the meridian, hence the apparent difference in size by *estimation*, a difference which would be reversed if the measure be taken with accurate instruments.

E. T. Q.

179-353. Here are a few derivations of the word in question:

A newspaper man in San Francisco, in attempting to coin a word to designate a gang of young street Arabs under the beck of one named Muldoon, hit upon the idea of dubbing them "noodlums," that is, simply reversing the leader's name. In writing the word the strokes of the "n" did not correspond in height, and the compositor taking the "n" for an "h," printed it hoodlum.—*The Congregationalist*, Sept. 26, 1877.

A gang of bad boys from fourteen to nineteen years of age was associated for the purpose of stealing. These boys had a place of rendezvous, and when danger threatened them their words of warning were, "Huddle 'em, Huddle 'em!" An article headed "Huddle 'em" describing the gang and their plan of operations, was published in the *San Francisco Times*. The name applied to them was soon contracted into hoodlum.

Los Angeles (Cal.) Express, August 25, 1877.

Before the late war there appeared in San Francisco a man whose dress was very peculiar. The boys took a fancy to it, and organizing themselves into a military company adopted in part the dress of this man. The head-dress resembled the fez, from which was suspended a long tail. The gamins called it a "hood," and the company became known as the "hoods." The rowdy element in the city adopted much of the dress of the company referred to, and were soon designated as "hoodlums."—*San Francisco Morning Call*, October 27, 1877.

I have also read somewhere that the term was applied to certain girls, who always wore a head covering resembling a hood, from which they were called "hoodlum girls."

CAXTON.

220-396. The difference between the Julian and Gregorian calendars is now twelve days, which has arisen because the solar year consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 49 minutes, and not of 365 days, 6 hours, every fourth year being bissextile or leap-year, as fixed by Julius Cæsar, B. C. 45.

Pope Gregory XIII., in order to rectify the errors of the then current calendar, published a new one, in which ten days were omitted, October 5 1582 becoming October 15. The difference between the old and new style up to 1699, was ten days; after 1700, eleven days; after 1800, twelve days.

H. K. A.

223-423. The etymology of these terms is disputed. One authority states that they are derived from the Celtic *uġham*, a kind of saddle with bags attached, employed by the Scottish freebooters. These robbers were designated by the Highlanders by the name of *Whig-gam-more*, or "big saddle thieves," and when the civil war broke out the Scotch and Irish, who espoused the royal cause, were called *taobh Rìgh*, "the King's party," and bestowed the name of Whiggamore thieves upon their opponents. These terms soon became abbreviated into Whig and Tory, and later on served to distinguish the rival houses of Hanover and Stuart.

Burnet, in his *History of His Own Times*, says:—

The southwest counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them round the year, and the north parts producing more than they need, those in the west come in the summer to buy at Leith the stores that come from the north; and from a word, Whiggam, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called Whiggamors and shorter Whiggs. Now in that year (1648), after the news came down of Duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated the people to rise and march to Edinburgh, and they came up marching on the head of their parishes with unheard of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came.

The Marquis of Argyle and his party came and bearded them, they being about 6,000. This was called the Whiggamors' inroad, and ever after that all that opposed the Court came in contempt to be called Whiggs, and from Scotland the word was brought into England, where it is now one of our unhappy terms of disunion."

Roger North, Laing, and Linguard held that the original Scotch Whigs were so called from "whig," i. e. sour whey, a common drink of the people. Others claim that the word is from the initials of the sentence "We hope in God," this being the motto of the party from which the Whigs arose.

Echard (*History of England*) states that "great heats and animosities were created by these petitioners and abhorrrers, and they occasioned many feuds and quarrels in private conversations; and about the same time (1680), and from the same cause, arose the pernicious terms and distinctions of Whig and Tory, both exotic names, which the parties invidiously bestowed upon each other; all that adhered to the interest of the crown and lineal succession were by the contrary party branded with the title given to Irish robbers; and they, in return, gave the others the appellation of Whig, or sour milk, formerly appropriated to the Scotch Presbyterians and rigid covenanters."

The authority last quoted has confused the derivations. Tories, robbers, and rapparees, are always associated in Irish Parliamentary acts. Malone says that Tories are from the Irish *toiree*, "give me" (your money). "The opponents of the government in 1681, 1682, etc., affected

to think all who were attached to the crown, papists, and therefore called them Tories, i. e. vile papists and robbers."

As regards these terms in the history of our own country, we learn from *Appleton's Cyclopædia*, that "the term Whig was applied during the Revolution to the patriotic party, the adherents to the Crown being called 'Tories.' Both words subsequently disappeared from the political vocabulary of the country until the Presidential election of 1832, when the anti-Jackson party took the name of Whig. The party broke up in 1854-5."

CAXTON.

78-180. Theodore Martin, the biographer of Prince Albert, says that the surname of the present royal family of England is Wettin. It is the family name of the House of Saxony, to whom the dominion of Saxony came in 1420. The King of Saxony and the minor princes of the House of Saxony are therefore Wettins, or in German, named Wettiner. Of course, the sovereigns of England from George I. to Victoria are Guelphs by descent, but the marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha in 1840 must have changed her name to his as in case of the marriage of any other lady. Condensed from *Whitehall Review*.

A. Q. J.

223-423. Whig and Tory are names which for the last two centuries have been popularly applied to two opposing parties in Great Britain. Both were at first names of reproach. Whig was originally a nickname of the peasantry of the Western Lowlands of Scotland, said by some to be derived from a word or sound used by them in driving their horses; by others, from *whig*, an acetous liquor subsiding from sour cream. Its next application was to the bands of covenanters, chiefly from the west of Scotland, who subsequently to the murder of Archbishop Sharpe, took up arms against the government, and, after gaining some successes in encounters with the king's troops, were defeated at Bothwell Bridge. Thence the name Whig (or Whigamore) came to be fastened, first, on the whole Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and afterwards on those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the court and treat Protestant nonconformists with leniency. The word Tory is said to be derived from *tora*, *tora*, in Irish, give give, or stand and deliver. It was first given to certain bands of outlaws, half robber, half insurgent, professing the Roman Catholic faith, who harassed the English in Ireland; and was thence applied reproachfully to all who were supposed to be abettors of the imaginary Popish plot; and then generally to persons who refused to concur in the exclusion of a Roman Catholic prince from the throne.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

220-400. Huron is from the French *hure* and was a name applied by the French to the Wyandots.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

182-369. There are some persons who cherish a profound distrust of certain days, and who would as soon imperil their own lives as begin any important work on a Friday. The Italians add Tuesday as being disastrous for marriage or travel :—

Ni Venerdi ni Martedì
Non si sposa e non si parti.

The superstition of Friday being unlucky may perhaps be traced to the fact that the Saviour is supposed to have been crucified on this day. Sailors frequently postpone the date of their departure until Saturday morning, from a fear of the evil influences of the day preceding. There is a story told that the Lords of the Admiralty, desiring to prove the absurdity of this superstition, commenced building a vessel on Friday, launched her on a Friday, named her "The Friday," procured a captain Friday, and sent her to sea on a Friday, and—she was never heard of again.

Dr. Buchanan, in his *Asiatic Researches*, (VI. 172), informs us that the Brahmins of India cherish a similar aversion to Friday, for "on this day no work must be commenced." Some portion of its baneful influence is perhaps due to the day's sponsor, Freya, the wife of Odin, the Scandinavian Venus and goddess of fecundity. The Spaniards consider it very unlucky, and the Finns hold that all work begun on a Friday will come to naught.

Richard Cœur de Lion was slain on a Friday, which impels Geoffrey de Vinsauf to allude to its unlucky character :—

O Veneris lacrymosa dies, Osidus amarum !
Illa dies tua nox fuit, et Venus illa venenum.

Chaucer refers to this passage in his "Nonne's Preeste's Tale" (V. 15, 353, *et seq.*), when he says:—

O Gaufride, dear maister soverain,
That, whan thy worthy King Richard was slain
With shot, complainedest his deth so sore,
Why ne had I now thy science and thy fore,
The Friday for to chiden, as did ye ?
For on a Friday sothly slain was he.

Sir Thomas Overbury in his "Character of a Milkmaid," mentions a superstition alluding to dreams on a Friday, to wit: "Lastly, her dreams are so chaste that she dare tell them, only a Friday's dream is all her superstition; that she conceals for fear of anger."

"After the Reformation," says a writer, "the old evil days appear to have abated much of the ancient malevolent influences, and to have left behind them only a general superstition against fishermen setting out to fish, or seamen to take a voyage, or landmen a journey, or domestic ser-

wants to enter on a new place—on a Friday.” Erasmus dwells upon the inconsistency of the English of his time, who eat flesh during the Lenten season, yet hold it a heinous offence to eat any upon a Friday out of Lent. In many country districts in the northern part of England no weddings take place on this day, and a proverb informs us that

“Friday’s moon, come when it will, comes too soon.”

In Scotland, however, a contrary opinion prevails, and statistics show that nine-tenths of the marriages in Glasgow during one year, were celebrated on a Friday. Henri IV. of France, considered it very lucky, and began any important undertaking by preference on this day.

In the following quotation from “*Marmion*” (Intro. Canto VI), the “baneful influence” is connected with goblin lore:—

The Highlander, whose red claymore
The battle turned on Maidas shore,
Will, on a Friday morn, look pale
If asked to tell a fairy tale:
He fears the vengeful Elfin King,
Who leaves that day his grassy ring;
Invisible to human ken,
He walks among the sons of men.

History has recorded three Fridays which have proved unusually unlucky—the so-called “Black Fridays.” The first one occurred December 6, 1745, the day on which the news arrived in London that the Pretender had reached Derby. On Friday, September 24, 1869, there was a financial panic in this country, and gold attained the value of \$1.62½ in the New York market. This is the day known as “Black Friday,” among the stock-brokers. Finally, on Friday, September 19, 1873 (the day following Jay Cooke and Co.’s suspension), there were many failures in New York City, and some persons refer to this as a “Black Friday.”

But with these two exceptions, it seems to me that this day has been a conspicuously lucky one in the history of America. It was on Friday, the 3d day of August, 1492, that Columbus sailed from Palos for the New World. It was on Friday, the 12th of October, 1492, that he first saw the land, after sixty-five days of navigation. It was on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1493, that he started on his return to Spain, to announce to their Catholic Majesties the glorious result of their expedition, and on Friday, the 15th of March, 1493, that he disembarked in Andalusia. It was on Friday, the 13th of June, 1494, that he discovered the American continent. On Friday, March 5th, 1497, Henry VII. of England gave to John Cabot his dispatch for the voyage which resulted in the discovery of the continent of North America. On Friday, September 6th, 1565, Mendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States. On

Friday, November 10th, 1620, the *Mayflower* first disembarked a few emigrants on American soil at Provincetown, and on Friday, December 22d, 1620, her passengers finally landed at Plymouth Rock. It was on Friday, February 22d, 1732, that George Washington was born. It was on Friday June 16th, 1775, that the battle of Bunker Hill was fought, and on Friday, October 7th, 1777, that the surrender of Saratoga took place, which event decided France to give her aid to the Americans. The treason of Arnold was discovered on Friday. Yorktown surrendered on Friday; and on Friday, June 7th, 1776, Richard Henry Lee read the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress.

CAXTON.

220-397. Sir Bernard Burke in his family tales asserts that this phrase arose from the rapid rise of a certain John Robinson of Appleby, Westmoreland. He made such quick advancement under the patronage of the then Earl of Lonsdale (known by his numerous tenant farmers as "farthing Jamie"), that it became a proverb to say, "before you can say Jack Robinson." This James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, was a most eccentric man, but of large wealth and great force of character, and it was equally proverbial to say that "he never touched any one without making him or marring him." It is alleged that he bought a field at Askham of a poor man, stipulating that he should pay when the first crop was reaped, and he then sowed acorns. However his successor put most of his tricks right.

JOHN YARKER.

220-397. a. "Before one could say Jack Robinson," a saying to express a very short time, is said by Grose to have originated from a very volatile gentleman of that appellation who would call on his neighbors and be gone before his name could be announced. The expression has been erroneously connected with one John Robinson, of Appleby, Westmoreland, who in a surprisingly short time rose from obscurity to wealth and power.

H. K. A.

224-433. The term "uppercrust" is slang for the upper rank of society. It seems that long ago the upper crust of a loaf of bread was the orthodox part to place before distinguished visitors, and the meaning of the word has passed over from the thing offered to those to whom it is offered.

H. K. A.

156-91-62. We add one more "The Devil's Ride," by S. W. Small (Old Si), of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

W. I. BRENER.

124-276. The star that heralded Christ's first coming appeared in the east, and Christians, expecting that the herald of His second coming will appear in the same direction, bury the dead with their heads towards the west so that they may see Christ when they rise at the resurrection.

W. I. BRENER.

220-398. To join issue is a legal term borrowed from the earliest practice of the English Courts, and known to have existed among all the early European judicatures. Formerly all pleadings (i. e. allegations of fact mutually made on either side), were oral and it was the duty of the presiding judge to so regulate these allegations as to bring the parties to "*some specific matter affirmed on the one side and denied on the other*;" this was called "the issue," from the Latin *exitus*, and meaning the parties were at the end of their pleading. This issue, or question was of necessity either one of fact or law; if the former, the party offered to try it by the jury (usually); if the latter, he offered to refer it to the Judges for decision. By his thus offering to refer it to the jury or the judge, he was technically said "to tender issue." Issue when well tendered had to be accepted, which was called, "joinder in issue;" e. g. if one party said I will refer this question which I assert and you deny to the jury for decision, the other joins him in thus referring it to the jury in a form which concludes with the words, "and the plaintiff likewise," which as before stated is termed a joinder in issue or "*Similiter*."

From the above it would seem that when one joins issue with me he agrees with me. "JOC."

221-411. What "J. S. G." refers to is undoubtedly the following provision of the General Laws of N. H., Chap. 193, sect 10: "Every child or the issue of a child of the deceased not named, or referred to in his will, and who is not a deviser or legatee, shall be entitled to the same portion of the estate real and personal as he would be if the deceased were intestate."

This section is a revision of a similar section applicable to real estate of the statutes of 1822; that of 1822, a revision of 1779; 1779 of 1771, and that of 1771 is undoubtedly taken from the Massachusetts one of 1700. Thus the law appears to be ancient, and the reason for it is the same as in the case of posthumous children. That it was a mistake and accident on the testator's part that they were not named and that the omission occurred through carelessness. It also "being reasonable to suppose that those about sick and aged would not be anxious to remind them of the absent unnecessarily." The law therefore simply does what it is reasonable to suppose the testator would have done had he thought of it.

"JOC."

224-431. The question which "PHYSIS" asks is about as hard to answer as to give the age of man. All through the months of April, May, and June, a large number of chrysalids send forth their butterfly inmates, who if they escape their natural enemies, live until the cold nights of September or October put an end to their existence.

Our earliest visitor of all the butterflies, the purplish brown *Vanessa Antiopa*, I have seen in sheltered spots in March and April, and with its

half brother *Vanessa J. Album* are the only two that, to my knowledge, hibernate in New Hampshire, thus being an exception to the rule as at first stated, and the only ones that can be said to live to a ripe old age; but it is very doubtful if they survive a second winter.

Some of our visitors have two broods, as the small yellow *Philodice*, the first appearing in April, and the second, the last of July. Some of these appearing, as they do, earlier than others, would seem to have a better chance for a long life; but after a butterfly has taken means to perpetuate its kind, which it does by laying eggs, its mission seems fulfilled and it dies a natural death. The average life of a butterfly might be set down at from three to four months.

It is full grown when it emerges from its chrysalis state, save that its wings are rolled up in small compass, and are wet and wrinkled. These it unfolds in a few hours, and then is life size. The difference in size of the same species is owing no doubt to the fact that some of the caterpillars are larger, stronger, and more healthy than others, thus producing larger butterflies.

For more explicit information let "P." consult "Harris's Insects injurious to vegetation."
"Joc."

184-387. Canossa was a castle in Modena. Haydn says, "here the emperor Henry IV. of Germany submitted to penance imposed by his enemy, Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand), then living at the castle, the residence of the great countess Matilda. Henry was exposed for several days to inclemency of winter, Jan., 1077, till the Pope admitted him, and granted him absolution." This explains Bismarck's meaning in his speech to which "STUDENT" refers.
H. K. A.

221-406. Julius Cæsar made several changes in the calendar and among others he gave to July 31 days, naming it July because his birthday came on the 12th of that month. Augustus not to be outdone, took one day from February and gave it to August, so as to have this month named after himself, and have it to have just as many days as July.
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

222-415. "Let us have peace," were the closing word of Grant's letter accepting the nomination to the presidency, May 29, 1868. H. K. A.

223-428. Richard Cœur de Lion seems to have originated taring and feathering. Hovenden says that Richard when he sailed for the Holy-Land, made sundry laws for the regulation of his fleet, one of which was that "a robber who shall be convicted of theft, shall have his head cropped after the manner of a champion, and boiling pitch shall be poured thereon, and then the feathers of a cushion shall be shaken out upon him so that he may be known, and at the first land at which the ships shall touch he shall be set on shore."
H. K. A.

183-397. The following extract from a letter in the *San Francisco Chronicle* gives an interesting description of a visit to "Death's Valley" in the desert region of California :—

"On the 17th of July last (1882) with a train of five mules, and two companions, one of whom was partially familiar with the country, I climbed the summit of Cerro Gordo. At last we stood upon the lofty ridge of the Telescopes and beheld below us the fateful valley which lies 280 feet below the level of the sea and extends for a hundred miles north-east and southwest, with a width of from thirty to forty miles from east to west. Upon no landscape can one look so deeply into the interior of the earth, for it occupies the lowest point of dry land upon the continent, and, so far as I am informed, of the earth itself. Before us lies a long, deep, wide, vast basin, its shining patches disclosing through the distance its beds of soda, salt, and borax, which cover thousands of acres, and blaze, and shimmer, and burn in the steady blaze of light and heat which pours upon them from the cloudless sky. The valley's deep declension grows upon the senses and becomes more marked as the eye is held steadily upon it, and it is emphasized by the swift declivity of the inclosing mountains. Drear and desolate it stretches its full length along in a frame of painted mountains, which define, in strong and mighty lines, its aspects of terror.

Though leaving the summit at 3 P. M., and riding steadily down descending trails, night reached the borders of the valley. By the brilliant moonlight we were enabled to trace the trail along the rocky washes as we rode into the night. At last, worn and weary with hours of riding, we reach the center of the valley, known as the 'Big Hole,' the point of greatest depression.

Though time and exploration have drawn from out the ancient story most of its fearful threads, this is still 'Death's Valley,' and is still and will remain a region of dread. Indians familiar with its face from infancy, know its treachery and cannot be prevailed upon to go into it beyond their time-worn trails. To the lost emigrant it was 'the valley of the shadow of death.' The daring prospector enters it with fear. He knows its terrors, and the bleaching bones of many a skeleton warn him to beware. Once lost within its embrace and a man's doom is written. Without water to cool his fevered frame, the sweltering air drives him to agony and bewilderment. Confused, he wanders without aim. Reason unseated by fantasy, gives imagination rein to play tricks with his judgment. Beholding heaven at last in the mocking waters of the mirage, he sinks to die in the flame of the desert."

GI MEL.

101-246. By the context of Berkeley's poem, it will be seen that his "fifth act" refers, not to his projected college merely, but to the raising of a mighty empire in America, where, on the ruggedness of nature was to be engrafted the refinement of art and literature. J. W. H.

88-27. Is not the statement of "EROTEME" regarding classical scholars believing in barnacle geese and kindred myths, a good argument against the further study of the classics in our schools and colleges?

R. N. O., Norton, Mass.

123-272. "The statement has been made, that if a full minor chord is played with full organ, in a large empty cathedral, its echo will be major. Is it a fact, and if so, what is the reason?" J. Q. A.

I have looked in the successive numbers of N. and Q. for an answer to this question, but no one seems to have replied. I had a theory in connection with the subject, but, not willing to display my ignorance, if my theory should be incorrect, I wrote to the gentlemanly accomplished organist of Trinity Church, New York, Mr. Arthur H. Mewster, than whom I knew no one who would have had opportunity to know the truth of the matter. His answer was as follows:—

"In reply to your question, I have never noticed the phenomenon of which you write, nor have I heard or seen it mentioned; nevertheless I think it quite possible.

The minor chord is an entirely artificial combination, having no foundation in nature; no *pure* minor chord can be produced, for in every case the major third of fundamental tone will be heard at the same time as the minor third, as fourth harmonic or upper partial of such fundamental tone.

It is easy to imagine that when the hand are withdrawn from the keys, the sound of the minor third will die at once; while the reverberations will take their proper shape according to natural laws; each note of the chord giving (harmonically) its major third, and the effect of the whole strongly major. I do not think that the fifth [I had written my theory to him, which was based largely on the fifth. J. H. H. D.] has any influence; all depends on the fundamental tone—natural harmonics will be reinforced—intrusive sounds will drop out.

I have not had time to look much into authorities on this subject; but hope to do so. I should like to be sure that the terms of the proposition are sound." J. H. H. D.

221-408. The origin of the name Quaker is not positively known. Some authorities say it was applied in derision "because the Friends often trembled or quaked under an awful sense of the infinite purity and majesty of God." A more probable derivation is to be found in the *journal* of George Fox, who was imprisoned almost a year in Derby. "Justice Bennet, of Derby," says Fox, "was the first to call us Quakers, because I bade him quake and tremble at the word of the Lord." (1650).

CAXTON.

223-428. A statute of Richard I. enacted that any robber voyaging with the Crusaders "shall be first shaved, then boiling pitch shall be poured upon his head, and a cushion of feathers shook over it;" he was then to be put on shore at the very first place the vessel touched.—Rymer *Fœdera*, I. 65. The earliest record of this punishment is in 1189. CAXTON.

151-304. The legend F. D. or Fid. Def. on the coins of England, appeared for the first time in the reign of George I. These letters are abbreviations of the Latin *Fidei Defensor*, defender of the faith.

H. K. A.

220-397. There is no good reason why the words "Jack Robinson" can be uttered any faster than others of a similar nature, and the origin of this expression is certainly not due to any peculiar adaptability of their quick pronunciation.

Sir Thomas Robinson, known as Long Sir Thomas, was secretary to George II. For his servility of spirit towards this monarch Fox and Pitt bestowed the epithet upon him. "Whatever he suggests," says Fox, "the King would carry out as speedily as you can say Jack Robinson." The saying has also been erroneously connected with John Robinson (1727-1802), of Appleby, Westmoreland, "who in a surprisingly short time rose from obscurity to wealth and power, becoming an influential member of Parliament, Secretary to the Treasury, Surveyor-General of His Majesty's Woods and Forests, etc."

Grose says that the phrase originated from a very volatile gentleman of that name, who would call upon his friends and be off again before the servant could announce him.

Conf. also Walpole's *Memoirs of George II.*, Hervey's *Memoirs of George II.*, and Halliwell's *Arch. Dict'y.*, the latter of whom quotes the following couplet:—

"A warke it ys as easie to be donne
As tys to saye, Jacke! robys on."

CAXTON.

220-397. Plutarch, in the life of Emilius Paulus relates the story of a Roman who was divorced from his wife, and highly blamed by his friends, who demanded, "was she not chaste? was she not fair?" Holding up his shoe, he asked them if it was not well made, "and yet," he added, "none of you can tell where it pinches me."

For, God it wot, he sat ful still and song,
When that his scho ful bitterly him wrong.

Chaucer, *Canterbury Tales*. C. 6074.

CAXTON.

223-426. Hobedy-hoy — between a man and a boy. Conf. Spanish, *hombre de hoja* (a man of lath), a man beaten out thin. Brewer says:

I fancy hobedy is diminutive of *hob*, a clownish lout, a word which appears in hob-nail, hobgoblin; if so, the word may be the diminutive adjective hoberden joined to the Welsh *hæden* (a tom-boy, male or female). Hobeden hæden contracted into hobedy-hoy, a clownish tom-boy.

CAXTON.

223-428. The origin of applying "tar and feathers" to offensive persons comes from Richard Cœur de Lion's order issued when he went to rescue Jerusalem from the Infidels: "If any man committeth theft, boiling pitch shall be poured over his head and feathers shaken over it."

G. W. B.

177-335. Two eminent scientists, Mr. G. H. Darwin, a son of the celebrated naturalist, and Prof. R. S. Ball, Royal Astronomer of Ireland, contend that it does not, but that the *opposite* is true. In a lecture delivered in Birmingham, Eng., not long since, Prof. Ball showed that there must have been a time when the moon almost touched the earth, and that the rotation of both the earth and the moon was so rapid that the days on the one were of exactly the same length as the days on the other, and that only about three hours. Mr. Darwin believes that there was no dry land at that period, but that the earth was one fluid mass. The moon, however, gradually retreated, and in its retreat slackened its speed until it did not rotate but once in twenty-nine days. The action of the tides upon the rotation of the earth also caused it to slow up, and the same silent force is still causing an almost imperceptible decrease in the speed of our planet, and if we accept Prof. Ball's calculations, there will be a time in the future when the day of the earth and the moon will again be equal; when they will each be fourteen hundred hours, or fifty-seven days long. This is a strictly mathematical deduction, and in this age everybody must bow down to mathematics. J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

179-354. The Friendly Islands were so named from the friendly attitude the natives assumed toward the two navigators Tasman and Cook.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

221-406. In the distribution of the days through the several months, Cæsar adopted a simpler and more commodious arrangement than that which has since prevailed. He had ordered that the first, third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh months, that is January, March, May, July, September, and November, should have each thirty-one days, and the other months thirty, excepting February, which in common years should have only twenty-nine, but ever fourth year thirty days. This order was interrupted to gratify the vanity of Augustus, by giving the month bearing his name as many days as July, which was named after the first Cæsar. A day was accordingly taken from February and given to August; and in order that three months of thirty-one days might not come together, September and November were reduced to thirty days, and thirty-one given to October and December. For so frivolous a reason was the regulation of Cæsar abandoned, and a capricious arrangement introduced, which it requires some attention to remember.

W. I. BRENIZER.

221-408. The Society of Friends were originally called Seekers, from their seeking the truth, and afterwards Friends. Justice Benent of Derby gave them the name of Quakers in 1650, because George Fox (the founder) admonished him and those present to quake at the word of the Lord.

H. K. A.

74-136. It was Sir John Prestwich, a baronet of the west of England, a friend of the Americans during the Revolution, and an accomplished antiquarian, who suggested to John Adams, who was then in England negotiating for peace, that an escutcheon bearing thirteen perpendicular stripes, white and red, like the American flag, with the chief blue, and spangled with thirteen stars, would make a fine device for a national coat of arms, and to give it more consequence he proposed to place it on the breast of a displayed American eagle without supporters, as emblematic of self-reliance.

This suggestion pleased Adams, and he communicated it to his friends in Congress. Congress too, was pleased with it, and in the *Journal* of June 20, 1782, may be found a description of the great seal which was then adopted.

"T. S." will find this description and many other items of interest relating to the great seal, in an article by Benson J. Lossing in Harper's Magazine for July, 1856.

H. K. A.

223-428. Anquetil, in his *Histoire de France*, 1805, has the following passage in reference to this mode of chastisement: They (the two crusading kings, Richard Cœur de Lion and Philip Augustus,) afterwards made in concert the laws of police which should be observed in both their armies. No women except washerwomen were to be permitted to accompany the troops. Whoever killed another was, according to the place where the crime should be committed, to be cast into the sea, or buried alive, bound to the corpse of the murdered person. Whoever wounded another was to have his hand cut off; whoever struck another should be plunged three times into the sea; and whoever committed theft should have warm pitch poured over his head, which should then be powdered with feathers, and the offender should afterwards be left abandoned on the first shore.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

224-441. The custom for a woman to have more than one husband is called plyandry, and is very common in Thibet and in some parts of the interior of Africa. In Thibet it is not an unusual thing for a woman in marrying the eldest of a family of brothers to include in the contract all of the other brothers as well. Polyandry was also common among the ancient Medes, among which nation women were not considered worthy of general esteem unless they had as many as five husbands.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

220-397 (b). "Where the shoe pinches."

"Where the shoe pinches" was given in Plutarch's "Life of Emilius Paulus." A Roman who had been divorced from his wife was greatly blamed by his friends for his course. "Was she not chaste? Was she not fair?" asked they. Holding out his shoe, he replied: "Is it not new and well-made? Yet none of you can tell where it pinches me."

49-125. The number thirteen has proved a very lucky one to John Hatfield. He was a soldier in the reign of William III. and was charged with having fallen asleep while on duty upon Windsor Terrace. Before the court-martial he asserted, in proof of his innocence, that he had heard the clock of St. Paul's cathedral strike thirteen times, which statement was confirmed by several witnesses. He died in 1770, at the advanced age of 102. See Walcott's *Memorials of Westminster*.

The phrase "at sixes and sevens" (referred to on page 142) has nothing to do with the "thirteen" superstition.

"The Deity is mentioned in the *Towneley Mysteries*, (pp. 97. 118) as He that 'sett alle on seven;' i. e. set or appointed everything in seven days. A similar phrase (p. 85) is not so evident. It is explained in the Glossary 'to set things in, to put them in order;' but it evidently implies, in some cases, an exactly opposite meaning—to set in confusion, to rush to battle, as in the following example:—'To set the steven'—to agree upon the time and place of meeting previous to some expedition." (*West. and Cumb. Dial.* p. 390.

These phrases may be connected with each other. Be this as it may, there is certainly the phrase, 'to be at at sixes and sevens,' to be in great confusion. Herod, in his anger at the wise men, says:—

'Bot be they past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
I shall, and that in hy, set alle on sex and seven.'

—*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 148."

From Halliwell's *Dict'y of Archaic and Provincial Words*.

It has been asked, "May not this expression bear reference to the 'points' in the game of piquet? or may it not have arisen from the passage in Eliphaz's discourse to Job?" (*vid.* Job v. 19.) CAXTON.

223-423. *Toree* is an old Irish word meaning *give me*, used by robbers as "your money or your life." *Whig* is a word used in Scotland for sour milk or whey. *Tory* was first used in politics in 1679, to designate the adherents of James duke of York. *Whig* was applied to the "covenanters," and in 1648, to persons opposed to the court. Some say it is from the initials of the motto of a political club, "We hope in God."

N. B. W.

183-379. Death Valley, into which the Amargoza river flows, is situated east of the highest part of the Sierra Nevada. It is about forty miles long, and its center is, in winter, a salt marsh whose surface is more than 100 feet below the sea level.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

223-425. There is an individual at most of our County Fairs in this part of Ohio, who sells the oil of the rattlesnake for deafness and all diseases of the ear.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

183-380. The basis of the Roman system of notation was a simple series of perpendicular strokes, and the first abbreviation was perhaps a division by tens. In course of time the $\times$ only was retained. In the same way, as large numbers were employed, a second new symbol ($\sqcap$) was adopted for 100, which, it is supposed was the canceling mark for ten $\times$'s, as $\times$ was for ten units. This mark ultimately assumed the shape of C, partly perhaps, for the sake of facility in writing, and partly because it was the initial of the Latin word *centum*. The same rule produced M (the initial of *mille*), also written n, which indicated 1000. If they wished to employ higher numbers they drew a horizontal line over these marks, which was equivalent to increasing their value a thousand fold, thus $\overline{M} = 1,000,000$, $\overline{C} = 100,000$, etc.

It was soon found that further divisions were necessary, and accordingly $\times$ was divided horizontally, which gave V, the symbol for five. Similarly, the lower half of $\sqcap$ was adopted for one-half of this number, or 50. One thousand was occasionally represented by a sort of an arrow-head (ζ), and this deprived of its left barb gave ι , which was eventually joined, making D. Lastly IV was substituted for IIII, IX for VIIII, etc.

In later times the notation was extended by a multiple of the symbol for 1000, thus $\text{CC}\iota\zeta$ represented 10,000, $\text{CCC}\iota\zeta\zeta\zeta$ 100,000, etc., and dividing these we obtain ιCC or 5000, and ιCCC or 50,000, etc.

Half was represented by an S (*semi*) at the end of the figures, thus XIIIIS would be $13\frac{1}{2}$. The S was sometimes written like our figure 5.

The points after the Roman figures were exceedingly various, and have never been virtually fixed. One form was to place a small o immediately after the symbol, M^o , XI^o , etc.

The ancient inhabitants of Spain employed the same Roman ciphers as we do. Forty was represented like an $\times$ with the top of the stroke in the form of a semicircle, which, says a writer, "merits the more particular notice as it has misled many of the learned." CAXTON.

11-13. "STUDENT" is referred to a work on "Original Lists of Persons of Quality; Emigrants; Religious Exiles; Political Rebels; Serving-men Sold for a Term of Years; Apprentices; Children Stolen; Maidens Pressed; and others who went from Great Britain to the American Plantations, 1600-1700, with their ages, the localities where they formerly lived in the mother country, names of the ships in which they embarked; and other interesting particulars. From MSS. preserved in the State Paper Department of Her Majesty's Public Record Office, England. Edited by John Camden Hotten. 4to. half morocco, gilt top, pp. 700, New York, 1874. \$10.00. From Bibliotheca Americana; Rob't Clarke & Co., Cincinnati."

J. Q. A.

223-430. Timperley, under the date of 1496, speaking of Aldus Manutius, says:—

Aldus was extravagant in the use of his italic, for he printed whole volumes in it. Several eminent printers inserted short quotations in it (the italic), but rejected it when they were long, and substituted double commas (") at the beginning of the line, to distinguish the quoted matter from the body of the work.

In France, we find these marks as early as 1578, in the Odes by Ronsard, printed by Gabriel Buon, Paris. I quote from book v. ode 27.

"Si ia ne la tient enclōse
"Bien estroit dedans la main."

The Elizabethan writers employed them to emphasize an aphorism. I find them as early as 1587, in the *Jocasta* of George Gascoigne, e. g.:

"Experience proves, and daily is it seene,
„In vaine, too vaine, man strives against the heavens.

I also find them in the quarto *Sejanus* (1605), and *Catiline* (1611), of Ben Jonson, as well as in the folios of 1616 and 1640. In *Cynthia's Revels* (1600) occurs the following example:—

"Yeares are beneath the spheres; and time makes weake
"Things under heaven, not powers which goverue heaven."

The French call them guillemets, and the Germans *ganse augen* (geese eyes). The latter employ them thus., ". As many of the German vowels are modified by placing two small dots over them, a quotation mark immediately preceding would look awkward if placed above the line,—hence the custom.

CAXTON.

224-440. I translate from C. Ph. Funke *Naturgeschichte, Braunschweig*, Ginseng. *Panax quinquefolium*. Although this plant is but little known in Europe, it is highly esteemed in China, where it grows. It has a root perhaps two inches in length, of a yellowish color, and which is capable of being subdivided into two or three parts. From this grows a stalk of a deep red color and about a foot in height, with oval leaves. The Chinese employ the root as a universal medicine, and even ascribe to it the power of prolonging life. The emperor gives orders about gathering it, and places gardeners and watches at those places where it is planted. *An ounce of the root costs from thirty to forty times its weight in silver.*

It may be worthy to note here that the American Pharmacopœia considers it practically worthless.

CAXTON.

221-407. Max Muller says that *filibuster*, the signification of which is a freebooter or pirate, is derived from the Spanish word *filibote*, a fast sailing vessel; and that the Spanish word itself is a corruption of the English word *flyboat*.

H. K. A.

184-387. The rupture between the Pope and German Empire is not the first on record. In 1076 Henry IV., King of Germany, quarreled with Gregory VII., for which that pontiff excommunicated him. Henry at first made light of this, but was finally compelled to do penance. Accompanied only by his faithful consort and their eldest son, he hastened, in midwinter, to Italy, where he sought the Pope. For three days in January, 1077, Henry, barefooted, and clothed only in the hair-cloth shirt of a penitent, was compelled to stand without the castle gates of Canossa (where the Pope was holding court with his mistress), exposed to the inclemencies of the weather, before the Pope consented to remove the ban of excommunication. In the last difficulty, however, the tables were turned, and the German Emperor and Empire could bid defiance to excommunication.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

221-418. The antiquity of ball play is such that the name of the inventor is lost in obscurity. The earliest records speak of it as a popular pastime, and the sport must have been formulated by regulation where Homer mentions it in the "Odyssey." The bard, in describing Nausicaa, whiling away the hours with this game, tells how—

"Along the skies,
Tossed and retossed, the ball incessant flies."

In these words reference is made to a game played upon certain fixed principles.

Darius, King of Persia, demanded of Alexander the Great, a tax of one thousand golden eggs (B. C. 334). The Macedonian king refused, whereupon Darius sent a bat, ball, and a sack of small seeds—the two former to ridicule his youth, and the latter to represent the great number of the Persian army. The bat is represented as having the appearance of the modern wooden snow-shovel.

CAXTON.

73-130. Those Jews who observe their religious practices with great exactness do certainly sleep with their heads toward the north, and their faces turned to the east. But this custom is at the present time not carried into execution nearly so much as formerly. In his treatise upon the loadstone, Sir Thomas Browne alludes to the practice in his day as follows:—

"It is also improbable and something singular what some conceive and Eusebius Neeremborgius, a learned Jesuit of Spain, delivered, that the body of man is magnetical, and being placed in a level, the vessel will never rest until the head respecteth the north. If this be true, the bodies of Christians do lie unnaturally in their graves. King Cheops in his tomb, and the Jews in their beds, have fallen upon their natural positions, who reverentially declining the situation of their temple, nor willing to lie as that stood, do place their beds from north to south, and delight to sleep meridianly."

CAXTON.

121-251. Todd adds the word muskitto or musquitto to Johnson's Dictionary, and quotes

"They paint themselves to keep off the muskittos."

Purchas' *Pilgrimage*, 1617.

Although the immediate origin of the word is in some measure concealed, it is probably derived from a tribe of Indians called Moscos, which inhabited the northeastern corner of Spanish Central America. The form mosquito, or moskito, is undoubtedly traceable to the earliest English traffic with the natives of this shore.

There are some "Mosquito Kays" off Cape Gracias a Dios, and Strange-way, in his *Account of the Mosquito Shore* (not a work of authority), remarks that "this country, as is generally supposed, derives its name from a cluster of small islands or banks near its coasts, called the Mosquitoes."

CAXTON.

24-67. This romance is generally discredited, from the fact that the first allusion to it was in Smith's pamphlet entitled, "New England's Trials," published in 1622, *five years after the death of Pocahontas*. Why did not the brave captain proclaim this fact publicly when the Indian maiden, as Lady Rebecca, visited England?

Palfrey says: "Smith, in the latter part of his life, had fallen into the hands of hack-writers, who adapted his story for popular effect."

ALBERT P. SOUTHWICK, Ansonia, Ohio.

182-369. Friday, the day of Venus and Frigga of the Northmen, was as such, the lucky day; everything relating to love being regarded as good fortune. The church, to overcome this superstition, selected Friday for public executions, thus rendering it unlucky.

A. W.

220-390. Write usually "the city of New York." In legal papers the form used is "the City and County of New York."

W.

220-395. Certainly, it should be "the Old-Book Buyer's Guide." The modern practice of printers to omit the hyphen in such cases is a vicious one, and ought to be abolished. There is no good argument for it, and the practice is a slovenly one.

A. WILDER.

221-407. *Filibuster* is a word of Spanish origin about synonymous with *buccaneer*. In Holland is a little river called *Vly*, the peculiar sailing vessels on which were called *flibotes*. The word *filibostero* or *flibustier* was coined from the appellation, and became the designation of the adventurers under Lopez, who invaded Cuba in 1851. The soldiers of Kinney & Walker in Central America, were also entitled; and filibuster became naturalized in colloquial and reporter's English, first as a noun and then as a verb. It is slang, however.

A. WILDER.

178-342. In Pope's *Essay on Man* will be found the following verses:

"Truths would you teach, or save a sinking land?
All fear, none aid you, and few understand.
Painful pre-eminence! yourself to view
Beyond life's weakness, and its comforts too."

A. W.

184-381. See Revelation xvii. 15. "Peoples and multitudes, and nations and tongues."

A. W.

175-319. Governor Benj. F. Butler, LL.D., hardly sets up for a poet, but rather for a unique statesman and publicist. The poet of the old *Democratic Review* was Benjamin F. Butler of New York. He was attorney-general in Jackson's administration, a personal friend of Martin Van Buren, and a prominent "Barnburner." He died a little before the late civil war. Mr. William Allen Butler, author of *Nothing to Wear*, is his son.

A. WILDER.

175-323. The ten orators of Genoa were Antiphon, Andokides, Lysias, Isokrates, Isaios, Aischines, Lykourgos, Demosthenes, Hyperides, and Deinarchus.

CLASSICUS.

175-326. The Masoretic points were invented by the rabbis of the College at Tiberias about the 8th century. It is said that the non-punctuated copies were then burned, but this is hardly credible. It was sacrilegious, in the estimation of the Jews, to burn a sacred text. It is a question, however, whether the punctuation is not a corrupting of the sense, or a device to keep the real meaning of the Scriptures from the knowledge of the profane.

THEOPHRASTUS.

46-94. Evidently no one can corroborate the assertions here referred to without examining every white cat and Angora cat in the world.

PRIGGLES.

71-130. The theory of the benefit of sleeping with the head to the north (or if south of the equator, to the south) is, that constant currents of terrestrial magnetism run in the lines of the meridians, or nearly so, and that the influence of those currents is beneficial to the nervous system while the body is in that position. I have known persons who claimed that their own experience fully proved this theory.

PRIGGLES.

223-429. Enoch Crosby was the original of "Harvey Birch" in *The Spy*. His adventures surpassed those of the man of fiction.

A. W.

220-400. *Huron* is a French name. It was applied to the Wyandotte Indians.

A. W.

224-441. Polyandry, or plurality of husbands, exists in Thibet and Ceylon. It is noticed in the *Maha-Bharata*, where Draupadi is represented as being the wife of the five Pandu brothers. It probably originated in the practice of putting female infants to death in regions where the means of subsistence were limited. The ancient Hebrew practice, that a man should marry his dead brother's wife and raise up children to the deceased man, not to be his own (Genesis, xxxviii.), doubtless grew out of this.

A. WILDER.

224-440. At a conjecture, I would name ginseng, the root of which is said to be highly esteemed by the Chinese. I doubt, however, whether they could employ gold to measure its value.

A. W.

24-60. The Icosian game is a disk pierced with 20 holes at the 20 summits, accompanied by a box of 20 white plugs marked 1, 2, 3, numerically to 20. With the box are directions. "The first player is to place the five plugs, numbered 1 to 5, in any five holes immediately connected with each other by the black lines, *i. e.*, by 4 consecutive sides. The second player is to then fill in successively the remaining 15 pieces, following the black lines in such a manner that the last piece No. 20, will be left in the hole adjoining No. 1." What it has to do with quaternions, the writer does not see, and it appears also to the writer a thing far too trifling to bear the name of W. R. H. It is a case applied to the 12-edron of 5th.

T. P. K.

122-263. "There is a great text in Galatians," is the first line of the seventh stanza of Browning's Soliloquy of the Spanish Cloister. So good an authority as Prof Hiram Corson, of Cornell University, writes me that he understands the text referred to, to be that contained in the 5th chapter, verses 19-21 inclusive. "Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these: Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry," etc. Of course the number 29 is used loosely.

H. K. A.

40-25 A list of colonial and state governors was printed as an appendix (I think) in the end of "Annals of America," a work published some eight or ten years ago by a Hartford subscription house. It was approximately correct as far as it went. I prepared a much enlarged table of all the governors as far as I could determine them, with dates of *days* of beginnings and ends of official term, but could not ascertain all the facts, and found it a work of much research and labor. This table remains in MS. A good list of Plymouth and Massachusetts governors is in the "Massachusetts Legislative Manual," issued yearly; and other similar publications have such lists.

PRIGGLES.

NOTES.

"When found, make a note of."—*Charles Dickens.*

122. The following is a list of the first newspapers published in several of the different states. Maine, "*Falmouth Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*," published by T. B. Wait, and Benjamin Titcomb, January 1, 1785.

"*New Hampshire Gazette*," published by Daniel Fowle at Portsmouth, in 1756. "*Vermont Gazette, or Green Mountain Post Boy*," published at Westminster by Judah Paddock Spooner and Timothy Green in 1781.

At Boston, on September 25, 1690, appeared "*Publick Occurrences*," printed by Richard Pierce. Only one number was published as the General Court suppressed it. At the same place was published by John Campbell, on April 24, 1704, "*The News Letter*." James Franklin published "*The Rhode Island Gazette*" at Newport, September 27, 1733. "*The Connecticut Courant*," was published at Hartford, by Thomas Green, in 1764. William Bradford published at New York a reprint of one number of "*The London Gazette*" in 1696. In October, 1725, "*The Gazette*," a weekly, appeared. "*The New Jersey Gazette*" was published by Isaac Collins on December 3, 1777. In Delaware, "*The Wilmington Courant*" was published by James Adams in 1761. Andrew Bradford published at Philadelphia, in 1719, "*The Gazette*." At Annapolis, in 1727, William Parks published "*The Gazette*." William Parks also published "*The Virginia Gazette*" at Williamsburgh in 1736. "*The North Carolina Gazette*," appeared at Newburn in 1755. "*The South Carolina Gazette*" was published in 1731 by Thomas Whitmarsh at Charleston. "*The Georgia Gazette*" appeared at Savannah, April 17, 1763, published by James Johnston. The first paper west of the Alleghany mountains was "*The Pittsburgh Gazette*," 1786. The first in the Northwest was the "*Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*" published by William Maxwell, at Cincinnati, Nov. 9th, 1793.

Carriers Addresses originated with William Bradford of the "*Pennsylvania Journal*" in 1776. Interviewing was commenced by "*The New York Herald*" 1859, when a special reporter was sent to Peterborough to interview Gerrit Smith. It has never been successful outside of America.

The first paper in the German language in this country was published quarterly by Christopher Sower, at Germantown, Penn., in 1735. In the same year he published the first almanac in German. In 1739 he commenced a weekly paper.

In July, 1770, Isaiah Thomas, since called "*The Didot of America*," began at Boston the publication of "*The Massachusetts Spy*," which was

removed to Worcester, and published there May 3, 1774. This is said to be the first paper published in an inland town. The first "History of the Revolution" appeared in its columns, written by Rev. William Gordon, afterwards published in London 1788, and in New York, 1789.

The first "play-house" built in England was the theater erected by J. Burbage in 1576. The first in America was erected at Williamsburg, Va., previous to 1723. Exact date not known.

The first book printed, known to have a genuine date and the name of the printer, was "The Psalter," printed by Schœffer, at Mentz, in 1457, having been four years in press. In 1459 Schœffer printed "Durandi Rational," the first book ever printed with cast types with faces. The first booksellers' catalogue was published by George Willer a bookseller of Ausburg, in 1554 or 1564, probably the latter. The first book ever printed with movable type was the "Magazine Bible" (Biblia Latina Vulgate), about 1455, by Gutenberg.

The first subscription books in America, with the names of the subscribers, were Dr. Samuel Williard's "Body of Divinity," and Rev. Thomas Prince's "New England Chronology." Both issued in 1736. Williard's is said to be the first folio of America.

The first spinning-jenny made in this country was the work of Daniel Jackson of Providence, R. I., in 1789. The first cotton mill went into operation at Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 21, 1790, started by Samuel Slater. The first glass-works were erected by Josiah Quincy and Gen. Joseph Palmer in 1744, at Quincy Harbor, Mass. The first paper-mill was erected about 1728, near Milton Lower Falls, Mass.

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the *Sirius*, about seven hundred tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 23, 1838.

Quantitative criticism of verse peculiarities was first applied to the study of Shakespeare's writings by James Spedding in "The Gentleman's Magazine," August, 1850. About thirteen years after, Prof. Hertzberg and Rev. F. G. Fleay applied this kind of criticism to determine the dates of the plays. The first to distinctly discuss the question "Who wrote Shakespeare," was an anonymous writer in "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," August, 1752.

The first historical or epic narrative of Great Britain, was written by John Barbour, arch-deacon of Aberdeen. This poem, "The Bruce," completed in 1373, was written in language much like Chaucer's. The first work upon numismatics was written in 1555, by Eneas Vico of Venice, called "Disarsi sopra le Medaglie degl' Antichi." The first commentary on the laws of England was "De Legibus et Consuetudinibus," by Henry de Bracton, in the thirteenth century. It was first printed in 1569.

"The Arabian Nights' Entertainment" was first made known to Euro-

peans by Antoine Gallard. He called them "The Thousand and One Nights," and published them in twelve volumes, 1704-17.

The first to apply the word essay to a volume was Bacon, in 1597. In his preface he says "to write certain brief notes which I have called essays."

The first botanical garden was established at Marsburg, in Italy, by Cordus, in 1530. The first in America was that of John Bartram, on the banks of the Schuylkill, near Philadelphia. The first professorship of botany was founded by the University of Padua, in 1533. Cadwallader Colden first introduced the Linnæan system in America. Rauwolf, a German naturalist, published an account of his travels in the Levant, as early as 1581, in which is first mentioned coffee. Peruvian bark was first used as a medicine in Spain in 1640, and in England in 1654.

The first club for the republication of rare books was the Roxburgh Club of London, founded in 1813. The first Historical Society in America was the "Massachusetts Historical Society," founded January 24, 1791. It was limited to thirty resident and thirty corresponding members.

The first attempt to publish an Indian vocabulary was made by Rosier in his "True Relation," published in 1605. The next, and better, was appended by William Wood to his "New England's Prospect," published in 1634.

The first Latin book printed in America was John Norton's answer to Appolonius of Zealand, published in 1644.

EPSILON, New Bedford, Mass.

123. Daniel Webster, in his address to the sons of New Hampshire in Boston, says: "Gentlemen, the bones of poor John Wickliffe were dug out of his grave seventy years after his death and burned for his heresy, and his ashes were thrown upon a river in Warwickshire. Some one says:

'The Avon to the Severn runs,
The Severn to the sea,
And Wickliffe's dust shall spread abroad
Wide as the waters be.'

Who wrote the lines?

Bartlett's Dictionary of Familiar Quotations says in a note: "In obedience to the order of the Council of Constance (1425) the remains of Wickliffe were exhumed and burned to ashes, and these cast into the Swift, a neighboring brook running hard by." The note then quotes from Fuller's Church History the famous passage: "Thus this brook hath conveyed his ashes into Avon; Avon into Severn; Severn into the narrow seas; they into the main ocean. And thus the ashes of Wickliffe are the emblem of his doctrine, which now is dispersed all the world over."

The note also refers to Foxe's Book of Martyrs, in which he says: "For though they digged up his body, burned his bones and drowned his ashes,

yet the word of God and truth of his doctrine, with the fruits and success thereof, they could not burn."

It is from Fuller that the thought comes. But who put it into the striking form in which it has become familiar? There is a similar thought in a stanza of a hymn "from the German of Martin Luther" in Rice's Quotations; but it is applied to the dust of all martyrs, and is a rhymed paraphrase of "the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church."

Bartlett, we think, refers also to these lines in a work of the Rev. John Cumming, "The Voices of the Dead;" and we learn that they are often quoted in sermons upon missionary occasions.

So Wordsworth, in his sonnet to Wickliffe. Among the ecclesiastical sonnets:—

"As thou these ashes, little brook, will bear
Into the Avon, Avon to the tide
Of Severn, Severn to the narrow seas,
Into main ocean they; this deed accurs'd
An emblem yields to friends and enemies,
How the bold teacher's doctrine, sanctified
By truth, shall spread throughout the world dispersed."

Wordsworth, in a note, owns his debt to Fuller; and certainly his version is merely Fuller and water.

A friend says: "Webster, in quoting the verse in his New Hampshire speech, if I remember correctly, refers to it as the prophetic utterance of a contemporary mind which satisfies me that he knew nothing of its origin, or, as I suggested to you, that he made it himself. The structure of the verse is modern and was not written in the age of Wickliffe, for Wickliffe was contemporary with Chaucer; and down to the time of Skelton, a century later, there was no such easy and flowing versification as this in the English tongue."

124.

ANAGRAM.

(*The italicized words give the name of a famous play.*)

Artful Bell to the card-room dispatch'd grandmamma,
And in similar fashion got rid of papa;
Then, sly puss, 'hind the curtain was secretly kiss'd,
Whilst grannie was playing *her tenth game of whist!* A. A. B.

Who fired the Ephesian dome? asks the editor of the *Nation*. Wonder Ephesus suspects us? *Cincinnati Saturday Night*. The thought is a-Paul-ing! Your Acts do Luke suspicious, but, Mark you, that Saul we know about it.
—*Boston Post*.

125. Notes 36, p. 70. Instead of *abistlepha*, it is better to write *abisselfa* and thus avoid the risk of articulating a *t* sound, which is not the word.

PRIGGLES.

126. BEGINNING OF THE YEAR IN VARIOUS NATIONS.

The Chaldeans' and Egyptians' year, was dated from the autumnal equinox.

The ecclesiastical year of the Jews began in the spring; but in civil affairs they retain the epoch of the Egyptian year.

The ancient Chinese reckoned from the new moon nearest the middle of Aquarius.

The year of Romulus commenced in March, and that of Numa in January.

The Turks and Arabs date the year from the 16th of July.

Dremschid, or Gremschid, king of Persia, observed on the day of his public entry into Persepolis, that the sun entered into Aries; and in commemoration of this fortunate event he ordered the beginning of the year to be removed from the autumnal to the vernal equinox.

The Mexicans begin it in February, when the leaves begin to grow green. Their year consists of eighteen months, having twenty days each; the last five days are spent in mirth, and no business is suffered to be done, nor even any service at the temples.

The Abyssinians have five idle days at the end of their year, which commences on the 26th of August.

The American Indians reckon from the first appearance of the new moon at the vernal equinox.

The Mahometans begin their year the minute in which the sun enters Aries.

The Venetians, Florentines, and the Pisans in Italy begin the year at the vernal equinox.

The French year, during the reign of the Merovingian race, began on the day on which the troops were reviewed, which was on the first day of March. Under the Carlovingians it began on Christmas day, and under the Capetians on Easter-day. The ecclesiastical year begins on the first Sunday in Advent, Charles IX. appointed, in 1564, that for the future the civil year should commence on the 1st of January.

The Julian calendar, which was so called from Julius Cæsar, and is the old account of the year, was reformed by Pope Gregory in 1582, which plan was suggested by Lewis Lillis, a Calabrian astronomer.

The Dutch and the Protestants in Germany introduced the new style in 1700.

The ancient clergy reckoned from the 25th of March; and the method was observed in Britain until the introduction of the new style, A. D. 1752, after which our year commenced on the first day of January.

CAXTON.

127.

PRONOUNCING PUZZLE.

The Chicago book-room is responsible for the following pronunciation problem, which has puzzled every one trying it thus far. Of twenty ministers and scholars to whom it was submitted one day, not one read it correctly, the mistakes ranging from seven to twenty-one. Try it :—

"A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient, and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and a necklace of chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refusing to consider herself as sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal; on receiving which he procured a carbine and bowie-knife, saying that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris was removed by the coroner."

M. O. W.

128. NOTE 24, DIALS.—Herodotus ascribes the invention of the hemispherical sun-dial to the Assyrians. He had seen it employed in Egypt. This was, in effect, an instrument which exhibited both the daily and the annual motion of the sun. The principle of the shadow was perhaps suggested by the outlines cast by pyramids and obelisks on the plains of Mesopotamia and Egypt; the ground itself warranting a discovery more likely than would the up-and-down hill regions of Europe. Dials were first set up in churches about 613 A. D.

CAXTON.

129. Mr. Elias Nason has just visited the sandstone quarry at Turner's Falls, Mass., where the famous bird tracks have been found. He says the workmen are still engaged there in the work of unearthing them. The tracks are in general very clear and distinct, and some very fine specimens have just been brought to light. One of the slabs contains tracks of an enormous animal. The impressions are five feet apart and fifteen inches long, and have three toes each. According to the rules laid down by comparative anatomists this animal must have been 25 or 30 feet in height.—

Pupils' Companion.

L. M. G.

130. PALINDROME. The name given to a kind of verse very common in Latin, that may read the same backwards as forwards, as the following examples.

Si bene te tua laus taxat sua laute tenebis,
Et necat eger amor non Roma rege tacente,
Roma reges una non auus eger amor.

131. NOTES ON BIBLES. III.—1519.—The first Erasmus edition appeared, followed in 1522, by the second.

1524.—The original edition of the New Testament in German blank verse by Luther, entitled, *Thesus | Das New Testament | teutsch*.

40.—Black Letter.

1526.—William Tyndale published the earliest version of the New Testament printed in the English language. He followed the Greek original of the editions of Erasmus and Luther, above mentioned, unlike Wyclif, who translated only from the Vulgate. Of this most precious volume, only *one copy* is known to exist, which is in the library of the Baptist College in Bristol. One hundred and seventy-seven copies have been executed in *fac simile* a few years ago.

1530.—Tyndale. The Pentateuch.

1530.—An English translation of the Psalter, from the Latin of Martin Bucer, was published at Strasburg in this year by Francis Foye, in octavo.

1531.—Tyndale. The Book of Jonah.

1534.—In November appeared Tyndale's revised edition of the New Testament, published by Martin Emperowr, Antwerp. To this work he appended a translation of the church lessons appointed for certain days in the year. These "Epistles," as he called them, included a portion of the Apocrypha.

1534.—The Psalter, the book of Jeremiah, and the "Song of Moses," were published in duodecimo, by George Joye, some-time Fellow of Peter-House in Cambridge.

1535.—*The Coverdale Bible*. The title of this work is: "Biblia, The Bible, that is, the Holy Scripture of the Olde and Newe Testaments, faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn into Englishe." It has neither printer's name or place of printing, and I believe neither has to this day been satisfactorily explained. A version called *Matthew's Bible*, from the name of the publisher, appears the same year. It was printed at Zurich and dedicated to Henry VIII. A curious story has been handed down concerning this edition. An idea—partly originated by Fuller—was propagated, that in a few copies the Apostle Paul had designated himself "Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ." Of course no such Bible existed; and the Duke of Lauderdale, the Scotch viceroy of Charles II., having in vain endeavored to obtain one, it occurred to a worthless fellow named Thornton, that he could gratify the duke's desires by exercising a little ingenuity, and perhaps serve himself at the same time. He procured a *Matthew's Bible*, and from the date, MDXXXV., he erased the last two numerals, leaving the date 1520. Not content with this daring imposition he rubbed out the word "serwaunte" in Romans i. 1, and inserted "kneawe," the latter word being made up from letters cut from other parts of the volume. The mutilated book was taken

to the duke, who gave Thornton seventeen guineas for it, and subsequently had his arms and coronet stamped on both covers. From this incident it received the name of *The Knave Bible*.

1536 or 1537.—A reformed priest called Rogers, issued a Bible about this time, which purported to be a new version, although in reality it was a compilation of Tyndale's and Coverdale's Bibles. Cranmer, however, took it up, interested Lord Cromwell in its success, and finally the royal right of free sale and dispersion was secured for it.

1539.—In this year the latter Bible was thoroughly revised and it appeared in April, under the title of

"The Bible in Englyshe, truly translated after the veryte of the Hebrue and Greke textes, by y^e dylygent studye of dyuerse, excellent learned men, expert in the forsayde tonges."

This edition, commonly called *The Great Bible*, was also issued under the auspices of Thomas, Lord Cromwell, whose arms adorn the title, and was "appointed to be read in the churches."

1539.—Richard Taverner, a member of the Inner Temple, printed a version.

1540.—The original edition of *Cranmer's Bible* appeared. It was so-called because it was accompanied by a "prologe therinto," by Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury.

1568.—*The Bishops' Bible*.—This was a revision of the Great Bible, executed by a committee of fifteen learned men, eight of whom were bishops. The work was superintended by Archbishop Parker, who also wrote the preface.

1578.—*The Dotted Bible*. A name given to an edition of the Scriptures which appeared in this year, and was copied page for page, from one of 1574.

1582.—*The Douay Bible*. In this year two versions of the Bible were published (at Rheims and Douay respectively), translated by several Roman Catholic exiles, from the Vulgate. They are in the main a faithful rendering from the Latin, and constitute the standard English Scriptures of the English Romanists to the present day.

1597.—The first Scottish Bible printed and published by Alexander Arbuthnot.

1607.—The earliest edition of the Protestant Bible translated into Italian. The author was Giovanni Diodati, and his production, in 4^o, appeared without the name of the publisher or place of publication, under the title of—

"Bibbia, cioe i Libri del Vecchio e del Nuovo Testamento, translata in Lingua Italiana da Giov. Diodati."

1611.—The date of *The King James Bible, or Authorized Version*. This new translation was begun in 1604, and forty-seven scholars took part in

the work. They were divided into six companies, meeting at Westminster Oxford, and at Cambridge, and revisions of the work of each company were made by the other companies. The translators were paid thirty shillings a week for their expenses.

1637.—During this year an edition of the Bible was printed in Edinburgh, in which the line, Jeremiah iv. 17, which refers to the commonwealth of Judah, instead of "Because she hath been rebellious against me, saith the Lord," was printed, "Because she hath been religious against me."

1643.—*The Soldiers' Pocket Bible*. Only one copy of this scarce tract is known, which is in the British Museum. It was reproduced in *fac-simile* in 1862. An opinion prevails that the soldiers in Cromwell's army were supplied with pocket Bibles, but as to what edition was used has not been ascertained. I give the curious title in full:—

"The Souldiers' Pocket Bible, containing the most (if not all) those places contained in holy Scripture, which doe shew the qualifications of his inner man, that is a fit Souldier to fight the Lord's Battles both before the fight, in the fight, and after the fight." 8^o.

1658.—*The Pearl Bible*. This edition, so called on account of the diminutive type employed, was printed in London by John Field, and is noted for its typographical blunders. Field was an unscrupulous forger, and it is said that he received £1,500 from the Independents for corrupting the text of *Acts*, vi. 3, by substituting "ye" for "we," to sanction the right of the people to appoint their own clergymen. Among other errors in this version may be mentioned: "unrighteousness" for righteousness, in *Romans* vi. 13; and in *1 Corinthians*, vi. 9, the text read, "Know ye not that the unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom of God?" In the same year this edition was printed in Holland, and, although the London imprint was preserved upon the title page, the errors were corrected throughout.

1685.—First translation of the Scriptures into the Irish language.

1772.—A copy of the Scriptures appeared in this year, a folio, with a frontispiece by the younger Moreau, which I mention simply because it is usually regarded as a spurious edition, *vid. Lowndes*.

1774.—*The British Diamond Bible*.—This edition, a 12mo., was printed in Bristol, by W. Pine. It was published with notes, as a commentary, to evade the king's printers' monopoly. The notes were spaced off from the foot of the page, and cut away when the book was bound.

1811.—*The Edinburgh Bible*. Large paper copies are extremely rare, and command over £5.

"The Edinburgh edition of the English Bible of 1811, 12^o, is, when found upon large paper, a much more beautiful book than the vaunted diamond letter Bible of Richelieu. But those will be fortunate who get this Edinburgh edition upon large paper, as only twenty-five copies were printed."

—*DIBDIN Library Companion*.

1814.—(March.) In the sale of the library of the Rev. S. Palmer, of Hackney, during this month, the morocco bound Bible which had been John Bunyan's companion during his confinement of twelve years in Bedford jail, was sold for £21.

1350.—The first edition of Wyclif's Bible, edited by the University Press.

1475.—Bible translated into Dutch.

1477.—Bible translated into Flemish.

1478.—Bible translated into Valencian.

1487.—Bible translated into French.

1488.—Bible translated into Bohemian.

1541.—Bible translated into Swedish.

1542-57.—Bible reading prohibited.

1550.—Bible translated into Danish.

1551.—Bible translated into Polish.

1569.—Bible translated into Spanish.

1588.—Bible translated into Welsh.

1589.—Bible translated into Hungarian.

1663.—Bible translated into the Virginia Indian dialect.

1773.—Bible translated into Georgian.

1748.—Bible translated into Portuguese.

1759.—The Pope sanctions the translation of the Scriptures into all the languages of the Catholic states.

1767.—Bible translated in the Manx dialect.

1814.—Bible translated into Turkish.

1821.—Bible translated into modern Greek.

1822.—Bible translated into Sanscrit.

1822.—Bible translated into Russian.

1823.—Bible translated into Chinese.

NOTE.—As the next paper will be devoted to "Curiosities of the Bible," I think it proper to insert here a word *in re* "Breeches." This term does not seem to be peculiar to the version of 1560. It is found in Wyclif's, and in Caxton's "Golden Sequele," 1503.

CAXTON.

"ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES."

Noticing an article in your paper of the 6th inst., under the above heading, as an heraldic painter for many years I would state that it has long been my opinion that the United States arms and crest were a transformation of Washington's arms and crest. It is easy to conceive how and why the change was made, from the bars horizontal, emblematic of the military girdle worn 'round the body, over the armor, and the mullets—supposed to be the rowels of spurs—pertaining also to military armor, and as such on

longer needed. The bars are raised perpendicular and become pales from thirteen States for the security of the nation, as every soldier formerly carried one and fixed it for the security of the camp. The mullets multiply to the number of the States, and purified from their blood red are no longer pierced, but blazon forth in brighter splendor, rising as stars on the celestial azure. As to the crests, for there were two to the Washington arms: The first has already been described in "The Journal;" the other in heraldic terms is as follows: Out of a ducal coronet or, an eagle issuant with wings indorsed sable. In plain English, a black eagle with wings back to back issuing out of a ducal coronet, gold.

As the United States, having freed itself from royalty's fetters, soars above nations, so also the Eagle, as in Washington's crest, displays itself expanding its wings in freedom, leaves the ducal coronet, emblem of royalty, where it belongs, and rises higher in the air than any of the winged race, well termed by the ancients the Celestial bird.

WM. HOPSON.

132. THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF THE TOWN OF LOST NATION, IOWA

The first settlement was made in this part of our township in '51. A man, whose name was Abraham Balm, residing in a small settlement six miles east of our village, while hunting on the prairie, found a large spring of most excellent water, to secure which, he made "a claim," "struck a tent," and removed his family preparatory to building a "shanty," as our first houses were called. In August of the same year, one of his old neighbors (Wm. S. Hatfield) came to visit him, who wandered for a long time in the tall grass before he found the shanty. Upon entering the house he exclaimed: "I have found you at last, in this lost nation." On his return to the settlement, he told his neighbor, Mr. Bligh, that he had named Balm's country for him, "It is the Lost Nation." I wrote the history of the early settlement of this township, eight years ago, and was able to gather all the particulars from first parties. Any one going from the settlement to hunt cattle, deer, geese or grouse, on the prairie, said that they were going to the "Lost Nation. Another circumstance served to fasten the name upon us: Several of the first settlers were from Canada, who resided near the Nation river, tributary of Ottawa, who when going to the river to fish or to do their trading, spoke of it as going to the "Nation." They found the name here and perpetuated it.

This region of country is the best in this best state of the Union. Our climate is good, never subject to destructive drouth, or excessive rains. We have excellent water, plenty of timber, beautiful prairies, fine stone quarries easy of access, plenty of rock with which to make the best of lime, which is now quite a source of revenue.

I have taken some interest myself in the modern literature on the "Lost Ten Tribes." The mystery may never be fathomed.

S. W.

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SHORT STUDIES IN LITERATURE FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, BY *Albert P. Southwick, A. M.*, (author of the Dime Series of Question Books, published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y.,) is the title of a valuable and handsomely published, work. It is published by Eldredge & Brother, 17 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa. Brevity is not only the soul of wit, but it is also a much-to-be desired characteristic in a text-book. The use of short, pointed sentences in a work covers much ground in this work. It contains much information from the harvest-fields of literature. Cloth, 12mo., pp 186.

THE PLATONIST.—An exponent of Philosophic Truth. This quarto publication has been resumed. The first Volume was published during the year 1881, and can be obtained of the editor, Thomas M. Johnson, Osceola, St. Clair Co., Missouri. Vol. II., No. 1, for January, 1884, is received. \$2.00 a year; large quarto, pp. 16. Devoted to the dissemination of the Platonic Philosophy in all its phases. Address the editor.

ANNALS OF MATHEMATICS, Pure and Applied. — This publication is the successor of the *Analyst*. for ten years past edited and published by Dr. J. E. Hendricks, De Moines, Iowa. The Annals will contain 24 pages each, small quarto, bi-monthly, beginning February, 1884. Address Annals of Mathematics, University of Virginia, Va.

THE KNEPH.—A Masonic Journal devoted to the literature and philosophy of the Craft, and especially to the interests of the Antient and Primitive Rite. Published by the authority of the Sovereign Sanctuary of Great Britain and Ireland. Quarterly, \$0.50 a year; 4to., pp. 24.

FREEMASONS' REPOSITORY.—Published monthly for Masons and their families. \$1.50 a year; pp. 40. Monthly. Henry W. Rugg, editor; E. L. Freeman & Co., publishers, 3 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.

AMERICAN COUNTING ROOM.—Formerly the Book-keeper. A monthly magazine for the counting-room, work-shop, library, and family, devoted to book-keeping, penmanship, and business in general. \$2.50 a year; 8vo., pp. 64. Counting-Room Co., 29 Warren St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

NOVEMBER, 1883.

No. 17.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

220-398. (232 220-398) "Joc's" statement about "joining issue" is not universally true. In my section of the country, when one joins issue with me in our courts, he *does not* agree with me, but quite the reverse. It does not relate to referring the question to the jury or to the judge; in that the party has no option; whether the question goes to the jury or to the judge depends upon the character of the pleadings and issue. The plaintiff says the defendant promised; the defendant says he never promised, "and of this puts himself on the country." In olden times (and in fact now), if a defendant should "put himself on the country" when the nature of the plea did not allow it, his plea would be bad. In joining an issue of law, the form and "the plaintiff likewise" is never used; one party says the pleading of the other party "is not sufficient in law," and the reply is that it "is sufficient in law." With us the issue is what one affirms and the other denies, as above stated.

This leads us to an anecdote. Not many years ago, one C. who had never *studied* law undertook to *practice* law. He learned how to do a

few things, such as pleading the general issue, and gaining it by "adding the similiter" (as lawyers call it), but he was not acquainted with the difference between joining an issue of *fact* and one of *law*. He commenced a case which a good lawyer was called to defend, and he filed a demurrer to C.'s writ; that is, he filed a paper saying the writ was not sufficient in law. C. was called upon to "join issue," but he refused, under a good deal of excitement. The other side insisted, but C. declared it was a *trick* of the lawyer, and denounced it with great vehemence. The lawyer, who did not suspect the cause of the excitement, read the statute plainly requiring the demurrer to be joined. Thereupon C. waxed profane, and shouted to the magistrate; "Mr. Justice, I tell you it is a trick, but it cannot be played on *me*! Why, don't he say in this paper, here, my writ ain't worth a —, and if I say, 'and the plaintiff likewise,' don't *I* say it ain't worth a — too?"

J. H. D.

247. CORRECTION. On page 247, of N. & Q., the statement is made that, "the first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the *Sirius*, about 700 tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 25, 1838." It is surprising that this misstatement survives in spite of the frequent corrections which have been published. The facts are that the first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic ocean was the "*Savannah*," which sailed from Savannah, Ga., May 25, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool June 29. This American-built steamer was commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers of New London, and the original log-book of the *Savannah* is still in possession of his descendants.

A full account of the voyage of the *Savannah*, with several illustrations, will be found in Harper's *Monthly Magazine* for February, 1877. Another article was published in Ballou's *Monthly* about a year ago. To these we refer for fuller details.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTÓN.

101-243. Teromo Piaggia, also called Erasmo di Zoagli, from his native place in the Genoese state, born 1485; about 1513, a pupil of Lodovico Brea. He was one of the first to depart from the Gothic style. He painted, in conjunction with Antonio Semini, several pictures for churches, and both affixed their names to their productions. The most esteemed of their works is the "Martyrdom of Saint Andrew," in the church of that saint, at Genoa, to which they both affixed their names

and portraits. Lanzi highly commends this work, and says: "None can witness this very beautiful altar-piece without seeing traces of Brea's style already enlarged and changed into one more modern." Piaggia also painted several works by himself which are preserved at Genoa, Chiavari, and Zoagli.

See "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, and Sculptors," by S. Spooner. New York, 1853. "History of Painting in Italy," by Lanzi; edited by Roscoe, Vol. III. London, 1847. "Biographie Universelle," Bruxelles, 1843-1847.

EPSILON, New Bedford, Mass.

224-434. "The Historical Magazine," Vol. III. page 315, and "The New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. V. page 353, both refer to the following, which is considered the earliest American genealogy in a distinct form: "A Genealogy of the family of Mr. Samuel Stebbins, and Mrs. Hannah Stebbins, his wife, from the year 1707 to 1771, with their names, time of their births, marriages, and deaths of those that are deceased. Hartford: Printed by Ebenezer Watson, for the use of the descendants now living. 1771. Pages 24." The author was probably Luke Stebbins. EPSILON.

224-439. The first brick-kiln in New England, of which there is any account, was set up in Salem, Mass., in 1629; lime made from oyster-shells was used before the deposits of limestone were found. Bricks previous to this were imported from England. The last which were imported into Boston were used for building chimneys. The first brick house in Boston is said to have been built by a Mr. Coddington. In 1643, a watch-house of brick was built in Plymouth, the bricks for it being furnished by a Mr. Grimes at eleven shillings per thousand. In New York bricks were early imported from Holland, and the style of houses was in imitation of those of Amsterdam. In 1630, at the first Court of Assistants, held in Charlestown, Mass., the wages of carpenters, bricklayers, sawyers, and thatchers were fixed at two shillings a day, with a penalty of ten shillings to both giver and taker, if more was paid. W. I. BRENIZER.

121-254. Emerson's lecture on "Michael Angelo" was published in *North American Review*, 44, 1, 1837; that on "Milton," 47, 56, 1838. H. H. W.

73-130. I submit the following from the *London World*: "A German, Baron Reichenbach, has occupied many years in studying the art of bed-making, or rather bed-placing, and maintains that improperly placed beds will shorten a man's life. If a mere magnet exercises an influence on sensitive persons, the earth's magnetism must certainly make itself felt on the nervous life of man. In whatever hemisphere you may be, always sleep with your feet towards the equator, and let your body lie 'true as the needle to the pole.' The proper direction of the body is of the utmost importance for the proper circulation of the blood, and many disturbances in the organisms have been cured by simply placing the bolster in a different point of the compass from what it had occupied. Let such as hitherto have been in the habit of sleeping with their heads where their feet ought to be, take to heart the example of the late Dr. Elshwester, of Magdeburg, who died recently at the age of one hundred years. The most unhealthy position, we are told, is when the body lies due east and west. Some observers assure us that to sleep in such a posture is tantamount to committing suicide, and diseases are often aggravated by deviations from the proper postures."

J. H. W. SCHMIDT, Columbus, O.

97-207. The invention of the steel pen is generally accredited to Joseph Gillott of London, and that of the lead-pencil proper to Mr. Brokedon also of London.

J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

99-224. Probably the first magazine published in the British Colonies of North America was "The Christian History, containing accounts of the Revival and Propagation of Religion in Great Britain and America, for the year 1743. 8vo., calf, pp. 416. Boston, 1744." It is mainly devoted to the cause of propagating the gospel in both hemispheres. It contains accounts of revivals at Kilsyth, Scotland, the religion of the first settlers of New England, with its decay; also, on propagating religion in Rhode Island Colony, revival of religion in Newark, N. J., Northampton, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., etc.

J. Q. A.

223-429. The original of "Harvey Birch," in Cooper's *Spy*, was Enoch Crosby. On page 3 of "*Bibliotheca Americana*," published by Robert Clarke & Co., 1878, is the following:

* "BARNUM, H. L. The *Spy* Unmasked, or Memoirs of Enoch

Crosby, alias Harvey Birch, the Hero of Mr. Cooper's Tale of the Neutral Ground, Being an Authentic Account of the Secret Service which he rendered during the Revolution. (Taken from his own lips in short-hand.) Original edition, 8vo., half mor., extra gilt edges. Portrait and engravings. N. Y., 1828. \$12.00."

The same published in N. Y., 1864, at \$1.75.

J. Q. A.

123-266. The parallel of 45° on Clark's spheroid is about 17631.55 miles long, and "VIATOR" 1763.155 hours in going round, *i. e.* 73 days, 11 hours, 9 minutes, 18 seconds. But if he kept his own reckoning of days, he would think it the 74 days and the fraction; if he went west he would think it 72 days and the fraction.

T. H.

NOTE ON THE LOXODROMIC CURVE. This curve is called in navigation the rhumb line, and cuts all parallels of latitude at the same angle. That is, a man travelling on it would move all the while to the same point of the compass. If he moved due north or south, his loxodromic would become a great circle, namely a meridian. If he moved due east or west, his loxodromic would become a circle, namely a parallel of latitude. If he move in any other direction, he would go in a spiral, making an infinite number of revolutions before reaching the pole. But his path would not be infinitely long, unless his course was infinitely near a due east or west course. On this point even good mathematicians have fallen into error. To make this clear, suppose a definite case. A man starts from somewhere near New York, exactly 3500 miles from the north pole, and travels at a uniform rate of 250 miles a day, on curve of north 60° east. He would certainly approach the pole at the rate of 125 miles a day, and reach the pole in 28 days, having travelled exactly 7000 miles. But if his rate of speed was uniform, his speed of revolution around the pole would be accelerated. One second before reaching the pole, that point would be about 7 feet 6 inches to his left, and before the second had fully elapsed he would have gone round the pole, steadily approaching it at a uniform speed of 7 feet 6 inches a second, but going around it faster and faster, until at the end of the last second he would have attained an infinite velocity of rotation; and unless he were made of something infinitely stronger than steel, the moment of his reaching the pole would witness his utter annihilation and dispersion by centrifugal force.

T. H.

76-165. The following extract from a private letter to a resident of the village of Malone, N. Y., from a well known citizen of Waterbury, Conn., detailing a personal examination of that natural curiosity, the frozen well of Brandon, Vt., describes the Brandon frozen well queried by the correspondent, "J. K. S."

"I staid over to Thursday noon at Brandon, Vt., to verify in person the strange fact of the frozen well there situated. This wonder, by air-line, is no more than a half mile from the railroad depot, in a north-westerly direction, but by carriage road about one and one-half miles. Being alone I took the shorter route.

To my surprise I found the surroundings at the well in the greatest state of neglect; the house was deserted, and the windlass itself dismantled of its appendages of rope and bucket. The well, by actual measurement, I found to be forty-one feet in depth, and it is surmounted by a neat marble slab. The place is enclosed by a dilapidated summer house of unique construction some ten feet square. From a gentleman residing near, I procured a rope and pail, and attaching to the former a weight made the soundings, &c., and finally drew up and tasted the ice-cold water. A lady residing near, said she often gets ice from the well to cool her butter. 'Andrew Trumbly,' said she, 'residing in the village, dug the well, and owned the property at the time, and will give you all the facts in regard to it that any one can.'

The next morning, I called upon the aforesaid Trumbly, who stated that in October, 1860, he dug the well, having shortly previous built a house upon the property. At the depth of 15 or 16 feet through a gravelly loam he struck frozen gravel, the interstices in the gravel being filled with ice. The frozen mass was 16 feet in depth, and underlying this was a substratum eight inches in depth, of a yellow slippery substance, (probably yellow ochre). Then followed gravel the remaining distance, the whole depth of the well being 41 feet, but water rarely rising above the lower edge of the frozen mass. He doubts if there was ever a day since it was dug that it has not frozen over. In winter it made him a vast amount of trouble, as he had no alternative but to descend into it frequently to break or cut the ice for water, and so great was this difficulty that during some winters, he did not use water at all. A later attempt had been made some 6 rods from the spot for water, which was relinquished on encountering the frozen mass. Trumbly sold the property on account of the cold incumbrance, and the place is considered of very trifling value by the people of Brandon." * * *

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."—*William Shakespeare.*

444. [] What is the rhythmic measure to which Edgar A. Poe refers in "The Bells" as "Runic rhyme?"

"Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme."

G. S. CLARK.

In no department do blunders more plentifully abound than in connection with the Old Northern, or Icelandic, language and literature. While a large portion of the literary men are well-nigh oblivious of the fact that Iceland possesses a distinct and noble literature, others are extremely unfortunate in their allusions to its extent, and their intimations in regard to its character. There is a journal which aims to be a leading literary organ, informing its readers that, at the time when the Icelandic mind was most active, and produced such works as the older and younger "Edda," and the "Heimskringla," the people of that country were perfectly ignorant and barbarous, and unfit to associate with the inhabitants of Europe. This is a remark read with astonishment by the student of Northern literature, as would be felt by a classical scholar in reading a similar impeachment of the age of Virgil or Homer. While wholesale blunders like this occur, one can hardly feel surprised to find more or less stumbling in minor points of the Old Northern literature. Of these let us give an illustration in connection with "Runic" Icelandic rhyme.

The history of Icelandic "Runic rhyme" might be written as briefly as "The History of Snakes in Ireland," which was once disposed of in a single sentence: "*There are no snakes in Ireland.*" Yet this disposition of the case would not, perhaps, prove altogether satisfactory, for the reason that elegant scholars have referred to it frequently as a *fact*.

Of these, numerous examples might be given, yet two or three must suffice.

A distinguished New England poet affords a notable example in his poem of "The Norsemen," or, as he perhaps should have said, "The Northmen," which was suggested by the exhumation of a curious stone image, unlike, in its features, the ordinary work of the Indians. He

pictures the expedition of Karlsfne, the famous Icelfander, who made his voyage to New England, it is believed in the years 1006 to 1009, as sailing up the Merrimack river; which particular feat he may or may not have performed, and concerning which the imagination may be allowed full play. Yet such freedom cannot be afforded to the action of the poem itself, as respects the allusions to "Runic rhyme." The reprehensible thing is found where he writes :

"I see the gleam of axe and spear,
The sound of smitten shields I hear,
Keeping a harsh and fitting time
To Saga's chant and Runic rhyme;
Such lays as Zetland's Skald has sung,
His gray and naked isles among;
Or muttered low at midnight hour,
Round Odin's mossy stone of power,
The wolf beneath the Arctic moon
Has answered to that startling Rune;
The Gaul has heard its stormy smell,
The light Frank knows its summons well;
Iona's sable-stoled Culdee
Has heard it sounding o'er the sea."

Here we have a double issue, for "Saga's chant" is as much a myth as the "Runic rhyme." Yet he is no more alone in the former than in the latter, since but a few weeks ago a brilliant and accomplished scholar and writer, in one of our reviews, also betrays his unacquaintance with the nature of the Icelandic Saga, by speaking of that *prose historical composition* as a "song," whereas it has nothing whatever of the character of Ossian's poems, and similar productions, though occasionally interspersed with a verse.

So, likewise, in the poem of "The Bells," a composition that was prepared something as the witches in Macbeth prepared their dessert.

This is a very common misconception, and appears the more noticeable at a time when the means of information on all points connected with Northern literature are so easily accessible.

But we now have to come back to the intimation above, that there was no such thing as "Runic rhyme." This readily appears from the fact that there was no such thing as Runic poetry, or verse. Such a kind of poetry has indeed been referred to in Icelandic literature. In the beautiful Saga of "Grettir, the Strong," we find Hallmund, when at the point of death, saying to his daughter: "Now shalt thou hearken, or I shall tell of my deeds, and sing a song thereon, and thou shalt cut

it on a staff as I give it out." The cutting refers, evidently, to the cutting of Runic letters, which were angular and easily made. Yet, the time when this event is said to have transpired was in the 11th century, a period in which the Runic letter was not sufficiently well known to admit of such a performance. The whole story appears like an anachronism. But granting that a poem was then cut in Runic letter, we have no evidence whatever that it possessed any *rhyme*. The main features of the Old Northern poetry is alliteration. No such thing as Runic poetry is extant, nor have we any historical proof that such poetry ever existed, consequently the allusion by the scholar to "Runic rhyme," is, on the whole, rather fanciful.

It is now very well settled that the Runic letter was never employed except for a certain class of very brief inscriptions, such as for charms and mottoes on drinking-cups, swords, and tombstones. In fact, this kind of writing was, in the main, an accommodation to a low development of intellect, and not at all suited to the noble literary purpose of Icelandic composition, which furnished the oldest modern European vernacular prose literature, and, in this respect, antedates the earliest Saxon prose compositions. Venantius Fortunatus, when he sneered at the Gothic literature, which represented the Old Northern of his day, was, therefore, partly right; and if the Icelandic scholars had never given us anything but the alleged "Saga chant and Runic rhyme," we should now find a sting in the words of the aforementioned Roman poet, who wrote :

"Barbara fraxineis pingatur Runa tabellis,
Quodque papyrus legit virgula plana valet."

This may be rendered into English by the following free translation :

"On ashen tablets is painted the *barbarous Rune*,
And what the papyrus conveys is told by a polished wand.

But as it remains, however, his shaft appears somewhat blunt at the point, as devotees of Greek and Roman literature may easily learn, and scholars at large will one day understand, when the literature of the Northmen obtains the high recognition which it deserves.

445. [] I desire information as how to best find the solid contents of an *anvil*. J. H.

The surest way to find the solid contents of a body having irregular outlines is to place the article in a tank, cover it with water and make a

mark on the inside of the tank at the water line. Next remove the piece from the tank, and then, with accurate measures, measure the water which it takes to fill the tank again up to the first line. Where this is impossible, we know of no better method than to make a careful drawing of the piece. Take out the largest regular solid possible, and calculate the solid contents of the remaining portions by the ordinary rules for finding the solid contents of bodies. Great care is needed to secure anything like accurate results, and the method of fluid displacement is the only one which is easy.

448. [] Give the stanza of the hymn from which were taken the syllables, *ut, re, mi, fa, sol*, etc.:

C. C. DAVIDSON.

Guido Aretino, a Benedictine monk who lived in the 11th century, rendered himself famous by discovering a new method of learning music, or rather by restoring the true principle of the ancient Greek music. He was said to have been the inventor of the six notes in music, which notes took their names from the hymn of St. John, composed by Paul, in 770, and which runs as follows:

*" Ut queant laxis Re sonare fibris
Mi ra gestorum, Fa muli tuorum,
Sol ve polutis, La bias reatum."*

(See Cyclopædia of Biography, by Parke Godwin. New York, 1866.)

449. [] What do the letters—M. B. F. ET H. Rex. F. D. B. ET L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET E.—stand for, which are found on a coin of George III., dated 1487?

A FRIEND.

We learn from Jeremiah Colburn, Esq., of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, that they stand for "*Magnæ Britanniae Franciæ et Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor Brunsvigensis et Lunenburgensis Dux Sacri Romani Imperii Aicbi Thesaurarius et Elector.*"

446. [] From whom is the "Baldwin apple" named, and where did it originate?

"APPLEBEE."

The discovery of the famous Baldwin apple was made by Col. Loami Baldwin, a distinguished citizen of Woburn. While engaged in surveying land in Wilmington he observed a tree on the land of James Butters much frequented by woodpeckers. Curiosity led him to examine the tree, and he found thereon apples of excellent flavor. The next spring

he took from it scions to engraft into stocks of his own. Others in his neighborhood did the same till the apple was extensively cultivated. Some name the apple from the locality of the tree, Butters' apple; others from the birds which caused the discovery, Woodpeckers' apple; till one day, at an entertainment of friends at the house of Col. Baldwin, it was suggested that the name, "Baldwin apple," in honor of the discoverer, was the most appropriate, and it has since been known by his name. The original tree was destroyed by the famous September gale in 1815.

447. [] Will some one describe the President's Ensign. The following appeared in the Providence (R. I.) *Evening Press* on Monday Aug. 21, 1882:

"The U. S. man-of-war Dispatch, bought in 1873, for a dispatch boat in the Cuban troubles, carried President Hayes to Hampton Roads in 1880, President Garfield to Norfolk, just previous to the shooting; and President Arthur to New York, Newport, etc., in August 1881. A new feature of the trip was the use of a President's ensign, as designed by Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy. Heretofore, the presence of the President on board a man-of-war, has been indicated by flying the national ensign at the head of the mainmast. To give, in this case, the chief executive some more distinctive color, the new flag was secured. It was pretty and effective, and during the President's stay on board, was kept constantly at the mast-head, where it attracted much attention. Simultaneous with the departure of the President it was hauled down."

J. Q. A.

448. [] Who will give information of the authorship, time, place, and name of the "Book of Bertram," quoted from by Dr. Taylor. Dr. Rowland Taylor was born in the town of Hadleigh, in Suffolk, which was one of the first places of England that received the gospel. There he preached during the reign of Edward VI. (1547-1553). Archbishop Cranmer presented him to the living of Hadleigh. When Mary became queen, Dr. Taylor was dragged before Chancellor Gardiner who called him a traitor and a heretic. "With respect to the real presence in the sacrament," Dr. Taylor told him that "it had no foundation in Scripture, but had been first taught about the tenth century." He quoted the "Book of Bertram" which was written about that time, wherein the real presence was denied, and transubstantiation considered as no better than a novel doctrine, etc. So well was Dr.

Taylor acquainted with the ancient fathers, that he was called the "Walking Library." He was burnt at Aldham Common, Feb. 5, 1555. (See Book of Martyrs, originally composed by Rev. John Fox, M. A., with improvements and additions by Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, Middelton, Conn., 1832. BERTRAM, R. A.

449. [] I have seen it stated as a remarkable fact that many of the sovereigns of England died in succession on Saturday. Is it so, and who are they. PRESTER JOHN.

This query has been on file some time and we will give the facts as given by J. Douglass Borthwick in his "Cyclopædia of History and Geography." The Throne of England was declared vacant on Saturday, February 16, 1688. The sovereigns since have died as follows :

William III. died on Saturday, March 8, 1702.

Queen Anne died on Saturday, August 1, 1714.

George I. died on Sunday morning, at two o'clock, June 11, 1727.

George II. died on Saturday, October 25, 1760.

George III. died on Saturday, January 29, 1820.

George IV. died on Saturday, June 26, 1830.

450. [] On page 218 of N. & Q., you give a very remarkable anagram on the name of "William Shakespeare," which at this time of controversy as to the authorship of his plays, seems a "very happy one." What other anagrams have been as appropriate?

A DISCIPLE.

There are many remarkable anagrams formed on prominent names. We have never seen any very extended catalogue, but will give some of the most apt ones.

William Shakespeare—"We all make his praise."

Napoleon Buonaparte—"No, appear not on Elba."

Oliver Goldsmith—"Dig over Tom's hill."

Horatio Nelson—"Honor est a Nilo." "Honor is from the Nile."

Arthur Wellesly—"Truly he'll see war."

George Thompson—"O go; the negro's M. P."

Charles James Stuart—"Claims Arthur's seat."

Pilate's question was—"Quid est veritas?"—"Est vir qui adest." "It is the man before you."

Cotton Mather was once described as distinguished for

"Care to guide his flock and feed his lambs

By words, works, prayers, psalms, alms, and anagrams."

450. [] Who was the author of "Sentimental Lubrications," by Peter Pennyless, 32mo, Philadelphia, 1793?

J. Q. A.

551. [] When and where were "Election Sermons" first preached in each New England Colony, and when was the custom discontinued in each? In how many of the 13 colonies was the custom ever common? What of "Election Days?"

A. M. A.

552. [] What is the origin of the expression "Simon pure?"

B. A. M. JR.

553. [] When was the first recorded eclipse?

H. A. WOOD.

554. [] What is the difference between the sine of an arc and the sine of an angle?

SHENANDOAH.

555. [] Which of the 13 colonies was the first to assume independence?

SHENANDOAH.

556. [] Who was the first postmaster-general of the American colonies?

H. A. WOOD.

557. [] On page 25 of N. & Q., in query No. 68, you mention a Tenth Bridgewater Treatise. Give us the entire catalogue, and some particulars.

PRESTER JOHN.

558. [] Was Bacchus originally a Semitic, Indiana, or Grecian divinity?

ENQUIRER.

559. [] Is the Herakles of Grecian mythology identical with Hercules and the Tyrian Melkarth?

CLASSICAL STUDENT.

560. [] Where does Lamb say, "Haag it, how I like to be liked?"

H. K. A.

561. [] Who is the author of "Southwark and its story?"

H. K. A.

562. [] Where can I find an illustrated description of a "cantilever bridge?"

H. K. A.

563. [] Why is there a difference of reckoning in the Grecian forces at the taking of Troy? Is the translation defective? Give the "Catalogue of the Ships,"

PRESTER JOHN.

564. [] When was the first naval battle fought?

HISTORICUS.

565. [] What was Queen Artemesia's celebrated strategem?

HISTORICUS.

566. [] Who was Eucles?

SOLON.

567. [] When did an eclipse of the sun cause the defeat of an army?

INQUIRER II.

568. [] When, where, and by whom was the first National Cemetery established?

J. Q. A.

569. [] Why does the bubble of a spirit level, used by mechanics, not stand perfectly still, but always shows a wavering or changing appearance?

J. S. GITT,

570. [] I would like to learn the origin of the saying, "leaning toward Sawyer's."

G. W. B.

571. [] Are *G sharp*, and *A flat* in music, of the same pitch? If not, how much difference is there between them?

J. H. H. D.

572. [] Is it possible to have "three Thursdays" in one week, at any one point on the earth's surface?

"GOOD FRIDAY."

573. [] A paper at Winnepeg, Manitoba, is named *Seifur*, in honor of the first discover of America, whom Iceland claims, and who bore that name. When and where did this discoverer first see America?

BUR.

574. [] Whose Thesaurus is the most complete?

575. [] Of whom and where does Dickens say: "They lived together in a sort of polar harmony, occasionally icing their neighbors."

H. K. A.

576. [] Who made the first will of which we have any authentic record? H. A. WOOD.

576. [] Who gave the name *cent* to that least valuable of our coins, and by whom was the coin proposed?

When was the decimal system of Federal money adopted?

H. A. WOOD.

577. [] What was the name of the man who rang the bell at the time of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence? L. M. O.

578. [] Has it been found to be true that "long lived persons most frequently wear their hair long?"

579. [] What modifications were made in the postal system, or in the rates of postage in 1816, 1845, and 1853. Were any changes made at any other dates?

H. A. WOOD.

580. [] By whom was the first order or proclamation emancipating slaves issued, and how many and by whom were such orders or proclamations issued during the War of the Rebellion? Q.

581. [] Judging from common-sense data now available, would the cubic feet contained in this earth be sufficient to now furnish the required elements for all the human bodies that have had existence upon it? L. I. B.

582. [] In the 4th edition of Kinne's Arithmetic, published at Hallowell, Me., in 1823, in Miscellaneous Questions, No. 52, the continental money is referred to as being depreciated 2000 per cent. What is the value of one dollar depreciated at that rate? CALCHAS.

583. [] How deep are some of the deepest Artesian wells? How much water per hour flows from them, and how cold is the water? I. MONTIER.

584. [] Why is the sun called "he" and the moon "she?" L. M. O.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."—Charles Dickens.

133. The following account of the oldest newspaper in the world, is worth of recording :

It may not be generally known that the oldest newspaper in the whole wide world is the *King-Pau*, or "Capital-Sheet," published in Peking, and, since the 4th of last June, issued in a new form prescribed by special edict of the reigning Emperor Quang-Soo. It first appeared A. D. 911, but came out only at irregular intervals; since the year 1351, however, it has been published weekly and of uniform size. Until its reorganization by imperial decree it contained nothing but orders in council and Court news, was published about midday and cost two kesh, or something less than a half-penny. Now, however, it appears in three editions daily. The first, issued early in the morning, and printed on yellow paper, is called *Hsing-Pau* (Business-Sheet), and contains trade prices, exchange quotations and all manner of commercial intelligence. Its circulation is a little over 8,000. The second edition, which comes out during the forenoon, also printed upon yellow paper, is devoted to official announcements, fashionable intelligence and general news. Besides its ancient title of *King-Pau* it owns another designation, that of *Shuen-Pau*, or "Official Sheet." The third edition appears late in the afternoon, is printed on red paper, and bears the name of *Titani-Pau* (Country-Sheet). It consists of extracts from the earlier editions and is largely subscribed for in the provinces. All three issues of the *King-Pau* are edited by six members of the Hau-Lin Academy of Science, appointed and salaried by the Chinese state. The total number of copies printed daily varies between thirteen and fourteen thousand. Considering the population of Peking, the fact that *King-Pau* is a journal well advanced in the tenth century of its existence, the circulation of this venerable press-organ is scarcely as large as might reasonably have been expected.

134. Familiar quotations from unfamiliar sources :

"Brevity is the soul of wit" is from Hamlet.

"Building castles in the air" is from Scarron.

"Masterly inactivity" is from Mackintosh, 1791.

"Necessity, the tyrant's plea" is from Milton.

"Richard's himself again" is from Colly Cibber.

"Look before you leap" is from Butler's Hudibras.

"Make assurance doubly sure" is from Macbeth.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

DECEMBER, 1883.

No. 18.

Some Dainty Work.

"As the great extreme of dimensions," says Burke, "is sublime, so the last extreme of littleness is in some measure sublime likewise," and though we would at first imagine that our researches among minute, aye even microscopic, workmanship, would yield us but a scanty reward for our labors, we find the contrary to be the case, and are actually astounded at the multiplicity of artificers of these wonders.

Our topic readily divides itself into two classes, mechanical construction and penmanship. That the former can lay claim to considerable antiquity is evidenced by the works of Pliny and Adrian, who relate that Myrmecides constructed out of ivory a ship with all her appurtenances, and a chariot with four wheels and four horses, both of so small dimensions that a bee could hide either of them with its wings. Though this tale appears somewhat exaggerated, some credence should certainly be given to it, for in the reign of Queen Elizabeth we have well authenticated proof of the existence of a still more wonderful work. In 1578, Mark Scaliot, a London locksmith, manufactured a lock consisting of eleven different pieces of steel, iron, and brass, which, together with the key belonging to it, weighed only one grain. The same artist also constructed a chain of gold, containing forty-three links, which he fastened to the lock and key, and upon these being at

tached to the neck of a flea, the insect was able to draw them with ease.

Hadrianus Junius saw at Mechlin, in Brabant, a cherry stone carved into the form of a basket, in which were fourteen pairs of dice, the spots on the latter being visible to the naked eye. A cherry stone was shown at Florence for many years, carved by the Italian sculptor Rossi, and containing a glory of sixty saints.

A still greater curiosity was a set of 1,600 ivory dishes which were said to have been purchased by one Shad of Mitelbrach, from the maker, Oswald Northingerus, and exhibited before Pope Paul V. These dainty turnings, though perfect in every respect, were scarcely visible to the naked eye, and could be easily inclosed in a casket the size of a peppercorn. A Jesuit Father, Ferrarius, made twenty-five wooden cannon, capable of being packed away in the same space.

In 1764, on the birth-day of George III., a watchmaker of London, named Arnold, presented himself before the king to exhibit a curious repeating-watch of his manufacture to the monarch. His majesty, as well as the nobles of the court, greatly admired his minute workmanship, "and extraordinary it must indeed be considered," says the chronicler, "when it is known that this repeating-watch was in diameter somewhat less than a silver twopence, that it contained one hundred and twenty distinct parts, and that altogether it weighed less than six pennyweights!"

But, kind reader, do not imagine that the workmen of to-day are not equally skillful. Only a few months ago the writer read in a newspaper that a jeweler of Turin had made a tug-boat formed of a single pearl, which shape it assumes in swell and concavity. The sail is of beaten gold, studded with diamonds, and the binnacle light at the prow is a perfect ruby. An emerald serves as its rudder, and the stand upon which it is mounted is a slab of ivory. The entire weight is less than half an ounce, and the maker values it at \$5,000.

History has handed to us numerous examples of that extraordinary form of calligraphic mania, of which the chief symbol is a desire to compress the greatest number of words within the smallest possible space. Pliny the Younger* affirms that Cicero† once saw the "*Iliad*" written so small that it could be inclosed in a walnut shell. This statement was regarded as improbable until the 17th century, when the French prelate Huet, Bishop of Avranches, himself an excellent Greek

* *Opera*, vii. 21.

† *Apud Gellium*, ix. 421.

scholar, proved that the same could be accomplished. He demonstrated that a piece of pliant vellum, 27 centimetres in length by 21 in breadth, could be packed into the shell of a large walnut. For the entire "Iliad" to be written upon this sheet, the poem must be contained in 250 lines of 30 verses each. One side would then embrace 7,500 verses, and the reverse as many, making 15,000 in all, a sufficient number.

An Italian monk who flourished in the 6th century wrote the Gospel of St. John and the Acts of the Apostles within the circumference of a farthing, and Dr. Heylin, in his "Life of King Charles," records that during the reign of Elizabeth "there was one who wrote the Ten Commandments, the Creed, the Pater Noster, the Queen's name, and the year of our Lord, within the compass of a penny; and gave her majesty a pair of spectacles of such an artificial making that, by the help thereof, she did plainly and distinctly discern every letter." A somewhat similar feat was that "rare piece of work brought to pass by Peter Bales, an Englishman, who exhibited before the same queen the entire Bible written in a volume containing as many leaves as a full-sized edition, but fitting into a walnut. In St. John's College, Oxford, is preserved a portrait of Charles I., in which the engraver's lines, as they seem to be, are really microscopic writing, the face alone containing all the Book of Psalms, with the Creeds and several forms of prayer.

The learned Porson is known to have indulged in this species of "curious idleness" occasionally, and perhaps the Greek verses from the "Medea" of Euripides, with Johnson's translation of the same for Burney's "History of Music, were executed by him. Though consisting of 220 words, they are comprised in a circle of half an inch in diameter, with a small space in the center left blank.

About thirty years ago a specimen of microscopic penmanship was exhibited in this country which perhaps has never been excelled. It consisted of the following inscription, written upon glass, within a circle of the 625th part of an inch in diameter:

"Lowell & Senter, Watchmakers, 64 Exchange Street, Portland.
Written by Fermat, at Paris, 1852."

The circle within which this was inscribed was much smaller than the head of an ordinary pin, and if a needle was placed between the lens of a microscope and the writing, the letter was completely concealed. At the Dusseldorf exhibition, a few years ago, a gentleman

showed a postal card upon which the whole of the first three books of the "Odyssey" were written, and the remaining space was filled with a transcript of a lengthy debate which had taken place in the German Parliament a short time before, the whole card containing 33,000 words. In the spring of 1882 a Hungarian Jew sent to a Vienna paper a grain of wheat on which he had written 309 words taken from Tissot's book on Vienna.

It will naturally be asked, "How is such work accomplished?" Although not acquainted with the details, Doctor Lardner, in his "Museum of Science," 1855, describes the principle of execution as follows:

It may be stated generally to consist of a mechanism by which the point of the graver or style is guided by a system of levers which are capable of imparting to it three motions in right lines, which are reciprocally perpendicular, two of them being parallel, and the third at right angles to the surface on which the characters or designs are written or engraved. The combination of the motions in the direction of the axis, parallel to the surface on which the characters are engraved or written, determines the form of the characters, and the motion in the direction of the axis at right angles to that surface, determines the depth of the incision, if it be engraving, or the thickness of the stroke, if it be writing.

It must not however be supposed that this species of writing is confined to modern times, Layard, in his "History of Nineveh," mentioning that the national records of the Assyrian empire were written upon bricks in characters so minute as to be scarcely legible without the aid of the microscope, and that, in fact, a variety of this instrument was found among the excavations. Truly, there is nothing new under the sun.

A. R. F.

135. "EXCELSIOR." The Library of Harvard College contains the first two drafts of Longfellow's "Excelsior." The first is written on the back of a note addressed to Longfellow by Charles Sumner, and is indorsed "Sept. 28, 1841, 3:30 o'clock, morning. Now in bed." The second shows variations and erasures. For instance, the line,—

"A youth who bore 'mid snow and ice"

was written four times before it was decided upon by the author:

"A youth who bore in snow and ice,"

"A youth who bore a pearl of price,"

"A youth who bore above above all price."

The inception of the following line had "pale" instead of "bright:"

"A tear stood in his bright blue eye,"

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

269-557. The Rt. Hon. and Rev. Francis Henry, Earl of Bridgewater, died Feb., 1825. He left the sum of £8,000 to be paid to eight persons, to be selected by the president of the Royal Society, for the express purpose of preparing and publishing eight volumes, of 1,000 copies each, devoted to the subject of "The Power, Wisdom, and Goodness of God as manifested in Creation, illustrating such works by all reasonable arguments," as, for instance, the variety and formation of God's creatures, in the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral kingdoms; the effects of digestion, and, thereby, of conversion; the construction of the hand of man, and a large variety of other arguments; as, also, by discoveries, ancient and modern, in arts, sciences, and the whole extent of literature. The profits arising from the sale of the works so published were to be paid to the authors of the works. The following is a complete list of the series:

1. The Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man, by the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D. D.
2. The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, by John Kidd, M. D.
3. Astronomy and General Physics, Considered with reference to Natural Theology, by Rev. William Whewell, M. A.
4. The Hand; Its Mechanism and Vital Endowments as Evincing Design, by Sir Charles Bell, K. H.
5. Animal and Vegetable Physiology, by Peter Mark Roget, M. D.
6. Geology and Mineralogy, by Rev. William Buckland, D. D.
7. The History, Habits, and Instincts of Animals, by Rev. William Kirby, M. A.
8. Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Functions of Digestion, by William Prout, M. D.

After these were published several more treatises were written and published by other persons, not selected by the president of the Royal Society, one of whom, Charles Babbage, it is said, expected to be of the original eight. Hence, the following are here added by way of supplement:

9. *The Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. A Fragment*, by Charles Babbage, Esq. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street, 1837.

Geometry and Faith, a Fragmentary Supplement to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise, by Rev. Thomas Hill. Boston and New York. Three editions have been published, the third by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1882, pp. 107.

10. *Beneficence of Design in the Problem of Evil vindicated by the Law of Causation in the Physical Construction of Matter*, by A. Journeymen. *Tenth Bridgewater Treatise*. New York, 1849, pp. 213.

270-560. The total number of men in the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy is questioned by various writers. We are told by Cœdric that Thucydides said that "the Bœtian vessels, which carried 120 men each, were probably meant to be the largest in the fleet, and those of Philotetes, carrying 50 each, the smallest, the average being 85, and Thucydides supposes the troops to have rowed and navigated themselves, and that very few, besides the chiefs, went as mere passengers, or landsmen. If the total number of the Greek ships be taken at 1,200, according to Thucydides, the amount of the army, upon the foregoing average, will be 102,000 men; although, in point of fact, there are only 1,183 mentioned in the "Catalogue of Ships," according to Pope's translation of the *Iliad*; this would make the army 100,555. The historian considers this a small force as representing all Greece. Jacob Bryant, comparing it with the allied army at Plataea, thinks it so large as to prove the entire falsehood of the whole story; and his reasonings and calculations are, for their curiosity, well worthy a careful perusal.

The "Catalogue of Ships" would make too long a list for our pages. Pope gives the forces in 28 divisions, by countries and the number of ships furnished; the largest number being 100 from "Great Agamemnon's" domain, and the smallest 3, led by Nireus, "the loveliest youth of all the Grecian race."

Several of the translations vary as to the number of ships from some of the localities. Pope says: "In twenty sail the bold Perrhæbians came from Cyphus, under Guneus, their leader." Bryant, Buckley Chapman, Cowper, Derby, and Hobbes, each say 22 ships came from Cyphus.

Pope says: "The men from Glaphyra, in ten black ships, embarked for Ilion's shores, with bold Eumelus." Chapman says, "In thrice six

ships." Bryant, Buckley, Derby, Cowper, and Hobbes, each say that eleven ships came from Glaphyra. Hence the variations in the translations. Will some reader give us the original Greek words in these places, and how they should be translated?

269-563. Cicero, born about B. C. 107, relates that on the day of the foundation of Rome there was a total eclipse of the sun. Plutarch, who died about A. D. 140, also affirms that on the day of the foundation of Rome there was a total eclipse of the sun, which he places in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, which, according to Scaliger, dates from the 23d of July, B. C. 754 to 753. This is in accordance with Varro. In S. Bliss's *Sacred Chronology*, he copies a catalogue of eclipses from Dr. Hale's work. The first eclipse in this catalogue is dated April 21, B. C. 753, the day of the foundation of Rome. (See Thurman's "*Bible Chronology*.")

101-241. In 1475, Huayna Capac ascended the throne, and under him the empire of the Incas attained to its greatest extent and the height of its glory.
J. H. W. SCHMIDT.

270-572. We cannot quite fathom this query. A search through several works reveals only a reference to Pantagruel, who was so called because he was born during the drought which lasted thirty and six months, three weeks, four days, thirteen hours, and a little more, in that year of grace noted for having "three Thursdays in one week." Can some reader give more information on this query?

269-452. We find this in the "*Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*," by E. C. Brewer, under "*Simon Pure*:" "The real man. In Mrs. Centlivre's '*Bold Stroke for a Wife*,' a Col. Feignwell passes himself off for Simon Pure, and wins the heart of Miss Lovely. No sooner does he get the consent of her father, than the veritable Quaker shows himself, and proves, beyond a doubt, he is the real Simon Pure. Every play and novel reader can guess how such a matter will conclude."

269-553. In "*Struyk's Catalogue of Eclipses*," as copied by James Ferguson, an eclipse is put down as occurring:

"B. C. 721, March 19, 40 hours, 34 minutes; total."

A. B. C.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."—*William Shakespeare.*

585. [] In the sentence: "The pass was wrapped in gloom," is *was wrapped* in the passive voice, or is *was* a verb of incomplete predication, and *wrapped* a verbal adjective?

E. O. H., Lunenburg, N. S.

586. [] *Room* for the leper. He was offered a *situation*. *Fire!* *Were* the world *on fire*. The variety which they impart *were* a splendid gift. *Page 268. 1883, A. D.* There is no truth in the assertion. *It is raining. It is I.* *Notes and Queries, with Answers.* Parse the italicized words.

E. O. H.

587. [] Whence the origin of the practice, and what is the philosophy of firing cannon beside a pond or stream to raise the body of a drowned person?

ALEPH.

588. [] Who is the author of the work entitled "A Book for New Hampshire Children, in Familiar Letters from a Father;" published in Exeter, in 1819, passing through at least five editions?

J. B. S., Manchester, N. H.

689. [] Will you be kind enough to answer through N. & Q., what the Greek words mean in Byron's "Maid of Athens;" *Zoe mou sas agapo?*

MARY ARGYLE.

The Greek words are translated, "My life, I love thee."

590 [] The Report of Commissioner of Education for 1880, on page 400, Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, in his paper on "The Taconic System in Geology," reviewed the evidence of a great and widespread series of rocks, pre-Cambrian in age, and showed where they are to be found, and of what they are composed. What is the *Ticonic* system in geology, and what is *pre-Cambrian*?

GiMEL.

591. [] Having occasion not long ago to speak gratefully of a Mr. Butts, my friend said: "You can't say, 'but me no Butts.'" The expression sounded familiar to me, and I thought it relat-

ed to "Dr. Butts, the King's physician," in Henry VIII., but I cannot find it in Shakespeare, nor can I find it in "Familiar Quotations" by Bartlett. Can any one tell me where it is found? J. A. B.

592. [] Give the origin of the political phrase "Bleeding Kansas." ALEPH.

593. [] There is a group of three islands on the west coast of Mexico called "The Three Marias." What Marias are meant? JOTHAM.

594. [] Whence the origin of the logotypes, *Æ* and *Œ*, *æ* and *œ*? They are not in the Hebrew, Greek, Anglo-Saxon, Old English, or Roman alphabets; and, in fact, in no alphabet that I have seen. We find them in some Saxon words, such as *craeft* (Eng. craft); *dæg* (Eng. day), and some other words. In the Latin word *ædificium* (Eng. edifice), and some other words. In the French word *bœuf* (Eng. beef), and some other words. In the English words *œsophagus* (Greek *oisophagos*), and quite a number of other words. GIMEL.

695. [] Is there trustworthy evidence for the repeated declaration that the Plays of Shakspeare were by Francis Bacon? EIKONOKLASTES.

596. [] What is meant by the Shakespearean-Bacon controversy? L. M. ORLADY.

We refer the querist to a former answer (60 49-120) by a correspondent, on the Shakespearian controversy. Buy the book of Appleton Morgan, the "Shakespearean Myth;" and the work of Miss Delia Bacon, on the "Shakesperean-Bacon Plays." There is also a new monthly entitled "*Shakespearana*," published at 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.; commenced November, 1883, at \$1.50 a year, devoted to all matters pertaining to Shakespeare and his works.

597. [] What is the origin and significance of the use of the horse-tail as a part of the Turkish standard? H. K. A.

598. Who was Bonaraba? H. K. A.

599. [] The problem of the "Graces and Muses." "The three Graces bearing each the same number of apples, met the

nine Muses. Each one of the Graces gave to each Muse an equal number, when they all, Graces and Muses, had each the same number of apples. How many had each of the Graces at first, and how many did each give away?"

This question is several centuries old. Who was the author of it?

A. M. A.

451. [] Why is Homer's Aphrodite regarded as identical with the Venus of Eryx, Urania, Architis, Anchid, Hathor, and Astarte?

CLASSICAL STUDENT.

452. [] Why is the name Jehovah or Yahva said to be secret, arcane, and unutterable? It is found as a constituent of proper names in Tyre and Palestine.

BIBLE READER.

453. [] What is the bathometer? Has it come into general use?

E. H. O.

454. [] What is the height of Mt. St. Elias, and Mt. Popocatepetl?

E. O. H.

455. [] In the April No. of N. & Q., page 152, query 313, the question is asked: "Is the north pole of the earth magnetically *positive* or *negative*, and by what method is the decision of the question arrived at?"

In the July and August Nos., page 205, (152-313) is the following: "Positive and Negative are arbitrary terms, used to denote certain conditions, like day and night, or red and blue. The north pole is magnetically positive. J. W. H."

Query. Is No. 313 answered by the above?

INQUIRER III.

456. [] Who writes under the pseudonym, "Ralph de Peverel?"

H. L. A.

[] The following lines are said to be from the pen of Robert Browning: Will some one tell me in which of his poems they appear?

"By absence this great good I gain
That I can catch her where none may match her,
In some odd corner of the brain
Where I embrace her and love her."

458. [] What is the best method of parsing "what"?

in the following sentence from Agassiz, and what is the subject of "prove!" "What are called bowlders, prove the theory of glaciers?"

SHENANDOAH.

459. [] Please to scan the following lines and explain peculiarities:

"A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers.

There was lack of woman's nursing, there was dearth of woman's tears;

But a comrade stood beside him, while his life-blood ebb away,

And bent with pitying glances, to hear what he might say."

460. [] Who commanded the Americans in the battle of Bunker Hill, and in the battle of Long Island?

SHENANDOAH.

461. [] Some years ago I was defining a disputed boundary line between two farms. No survey of the boundary had been made for thirty years, and the "landmarks," indicating the line could not be found. One of the parties contended that an oak tree of considerable size was a *corner tree*. All agreed that if it was an original corner, it would bear the conventional chop-marks of the surveyor's ax. The question now was, where to look for them. A negro slave who was present, when he saw his master and neighbors examining the trunk at a height of eight or nine feet, said: "Massa, If you specks to find the chop-mark higher than the man cut it, you nebber will find it. Trees don't grow that way." The marks were not found, but from my own observations, I think the African knew more how trees grow than his master did. Can any authority of botanists be quoted to decide the question of the upward growth of a "chop-mark." SURVEYOR.

462. [] I have recently read in a newspaper article these quoted words—"The Seven against Thebes"—as a comparison with some of the American generals. Who were "The Seven against Thebes?" A PRIVATE.

At the death of Œdipus, his two sons, Eteocles and Polynices, agreed to reign alternate years, but at the expiration of the first year Eteocles refused to resign the government to his brother. Whereupon Polynices induced six others to unite with him in war against Thebes, but the expedition was a failure. The names of the seven chiefs who joined in the encounter were Adrastus, Amphiaræus, Capaneus, Hippomedon, Parthenopeus, Tydeus, and Polynices. An illustration of the adage

that "possession once gained is nine points in law." We refer "A PRIVATE" to "Anthon's Classical Dictionary" for further information, under the names respectively.

463. [] What is the age of the present sovereign of England, and what length of time has she reigned? PRESTER JONN.

On May 24, 1883, Queen Victoria completed her 63d year, an age which has been exceeded by eleven only of the sovereigns of England, dating from the Norman Conquest, viz.: Henry I., Henry III., Edward I., Edward III., Queen Elizabeth, James II., George I., George II., George III., George IV., and William IV. On the 20th of June, 1883, Her Majesty had reigned over the United Kingdom forty-five years, a reign which in length has been exceeded by only three of the kings of England, viz.: Henry III., Edward III., and George III.

464. [] "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Will some reader of N. & Q. give the author of this quotation or expression? Bartlett, in his "Quotations," says, "There never has been any special author known or acknowledged." If that is true, it will be at least gratifying to receive information as to the earliest known date of the use of the expression, and by whom used.

M. O. WAGGONER.

465. [] What is the Divining Rod, so called, and has it the properties attributed to it? A. R. C.

The Divining Rod is a forked hazel rod, suspended between the balls of the thumbs, and was in former times, and is at present by some, supposed to indicate the presence of water-springs, and also precious metals, by inclining towards the earth beneath which these things might be found. An interesting discussion is now in progress in the *Cleveland Leader*, and in Wilford *Microcosm*, on the properties of, and discoveries by, the divining rod.

466. A criticism on the opening paragraph of the work of Herodotus leads me to ask what is the issue between philologists?

BENJAMIN II.

In reply to "BENJAMIN II." we can only refer to the commentary on Herodotus, translated by William Beloe, New York, 1855, Bangs,

Brothers & Co.'s edition. The question turns on the word *history* as Herodotus used it, the word then conveying a different meaning from its modern use. The word then used in the modern sense of "history" was *syngraphe*. The open paragraph is as follows :

"To rescue from oblivion the memory of former incidents, and to render a just tribute of renown to the many great and wonderful actions, both of Greeks and barbarians, Herodotus of Halicarnassus produces this historical essay."

History, in the Greek, is derived from a verb signifying to inquire minutely ; and it is the opinion of Kuster, as well as other eminent critics, that the word history itself, in its original sense, implies accurate inquiry, and stands properly for what the author's own researches demonstrated to him, and what he learned by the information of others. According to this interpretation, the first words of Herodotus might be rendered thus :

"Herodotus of Halicarnassus produces this work, the result both of his own researches, and of the inquiries made by him of others."

This is very paraphrastical, and shows the true sense in which the word should be interpreted.

467. [] Who was called the "First Gentleman of Europe?" L. M. O.

468. [] Who was the British Spy detected in carrying a message to General Burgoyne in a hollow silver bullet?" L. M. O.

469. [] What is the origin of "sirloin of beef" and "Porter-house steak?" JAMES SAMPSON.

In reply to this question, we find by reference to "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," that James I. on his return from a hunting excursion, so much enjoyed his dinner, consisting of a loin of roast beef, that he laid his sword across it, and dubbed it Sir Loin. At Chingford, in Essex, is a place called "Friday Hill House," in one of the rooms of which is an oak table with a brass plate let into it, inscribed with the following words :

"All lovers of roast beef will like to know that on this table a loin was knighted by King James the First, on his return from hunting in Epping forest."

Another account of this incident, in "The Ballad of the New Sir-

John Barleycorn," ascribes it to Charles II. who occupied the throne subsequent to James I.

Porter-house steaks, the fashionable rival of rump and "point" steaks, were discovered in America more than half a century ago, although gourmands and gourments had eaten them in Europe, especially in the Channel Islands, long before. They were first cut in New York about the year 1814, in the old Fly Market in that city. A certain individual named Morrison, kept a Porter house hard by, and bought his meat of Thomas Gibbons, a butcher in the market. Becoming accidentally acquainted with the excellent qualities of steak cut from the small end of the sirloin, which was then used only for roasting, he fell in the way of buying them, and no other, for his Porter house. Then Mr. Gibbons, every morning, ordered the Porter-house steaks to be cut, and in due time the cut itself came to be known all through Fly Market as "Porter-house" steak, and eventually through all the markets of the country.

470. In my young days, I once heard a declamation spoken, entitled "O. K." Late years it is almost universally used for "All Correct." How did the letters come to be used for these words?

REMBRANDT ROBINSON.

There are several explanations for the modern use of these letters. The Continental *Magazine* says that these cabalistic letters were first used by Old Keokuk, the pacific chief of the Sacs and Foxes. When he sold Iowa to uncle Sam, he signed the deed with the initials O. K. His co-chief, the fiery B. H. (Black Hawk), refused to sell or sign away the rights of his people to the beautiful land and hence the "Black Hawk War." Old Keokuk years ago passed on to the happy hunting ground of the beyond, but his O. K. continues to supply a long-felt want in the English language.

"O. K."

471. [] Several years since I read a review of a book entitled "The Tonal System." What was the system propounded and where can the book be obtained? The system has been forgotten by myself.

The book was published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; its author, John W. Nystrom, proposed a new system on the basis of 16 figures: Their names are Noll, An, De, Ti, Go, Su, By, Ra, Me, Ni, Ko, Hu, Vy, La, Po, Fy, Ton; 0 to 16 inclusive. These names are

all in these words, to be committed to memory : Antetigo, Subyrame, Nikohuvy, Lâpofyton.

The year is to have sixteen months, and their names, in the new language, are :

Anuary, Debrain, Timander, Gostus,
 Suvenary, Bylian, Ratamber, Mesudius,
 Nictoary, Kolumbian, Husamber, Vyctorius,
 Lamboary, Polian, Fylander, Tonborius.

The number 100 is expressed by San ; 110, Santon ; 120, Sandeton ; 130, Santiton ; 145, Sangotonsu ; 200, Desan ; and so on to any number by word-combinations or word-building.

472, [] What are the "graces and glories" of the Virgin Mary, referred to in some works on Combination and Permutation ?
 OLD CASPER.

Undoubtedly the reference is to the work of Gasper Schott, author of "*Magia Universalis Naturæ et Artis*," published about 1567, wherein he computes the "graces and glories" to be exactly—

115,792,089,237,316,195,423,570,985,008,687,907,853,269,984,665,
 640,564,039,457,584,007,913,129,639,936.

This number, he says, is the accurate 256th power of 2. Others solve the same problem, by writing down, in every possibly way the hexameter verses which might be made by the transposition of the letters in the following line :

"Tot tibi sunt dotes, Virgo, quot sidera cælo."

"Thy graces, O Virgin, are told when the stars of heaven are numbered."

473. [] The author of the *Æneid* is Publius Virgilius Maro. Why is he always quoted by his middle name, "Virgil," instead of Maro ?
 ENOCH CHONE.

474. [] In a volume of a "Collection of Emblems, Human and Divine," in Latin, Prague, 1601, page 76, a pair of bellows, a syringe, and a flying colipile are represented as forming the device of some old Italian family, with the curious motto, "*Todo est venito*." What is the emblematic significance of the motto, or a paraphrastic translation ?
 PRESTER JOHN.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."—*Charles Dickens*

136. The following list of "New" countries is published as a note, as it answers several queries of similar import:

These are applied to the countries named last:

America;	New America, Oneida.
France;	New France, Canada.
Scotland;	New Scotland, Nova Scotia.
Britain;	New Britain, British America.
Guinea, Africa,	New Guinea, Australia.
Connecticut, United States;	New Connecticut, Western Reserve.
Albion, Great Britain;	New Albion, California.
Virginia, United States;	New Virginia, the South, U. S.

The following are found in countries named:

York, England;	New York, United States.
Jersey, France;	New Jersey, United States.
Zealand, Denmark;	New Zealand, Australasia.
Hebrides, Scotland;	New Hebrides, Polynesia.
Orleans, France;	New Orleans, Louisiana.
London, England;	New London, Connecticut.
Albany, New York;	New Albany, Ohio.
Amsterdam, Holland;	New Amsterdam, South America.
Holland, Europe;	New Holland, Australia.
Georgia, United States;	New Georgia, Australasia.
Baltimore, Maryland;	New Baltimore, New York.
England;	New England, United States.
Ireland;	New Ireland, Australasia.
Mexico;	New Mexico, United States.
South Wales;	New South Wales, Australia.
Granada, Spain;	New Granada, South America.
Hampshire, England;	New Hampshire, United States.

The list could be extended to several pages, but these will suffice for a lesson. All places prefixed by "New," are named from some former locality.

Nova Scotia, New Scotland; New Jersey, New Cæsarea; Nova Zembla (?); Newfoundland; New Jerusalem.

137. Harper's *Magazine* for October, 1883, page 737, speaks of a "A fortress which had cost eight millions pounds sterling." Was not that considerable money in 1775? "MATTAPOISETT."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SHAKESPEARIANA.—A new monthly magazine. All contributions by eminent Shakespearian scholars. \$1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. Published by Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New York. Commenced November, 1883. Royal 8vo., pp. 32.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD.—A magazine devoted to the Preservation and Perfection of the Anglo-Saxon Weights and Measures, and the discussion and dissemination of the Wisdom contained in the Great Pyramid of Jeezeh of Egypt. Published by the International Institute, 349 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O., and 345 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. \$2.00 a year; bi-monthly, 8vo., pp. 96.

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INTERWORDIAN MAGAZINE.—A record of the interior principles of the Life of Love and Faith derived from the Word of God. Interwordian Publishing Co., 25 Wellington St., West, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. \$2.50 a year; 8vo, pp. 48; monthly. The effort of this publication will be to prove to thoughtful readers that there exists within the Word of God the Spiritual Science of Correspondences which is to be corroborated from the literal sense of the Word itself. Commenced November, 1883.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

JANUARY, 1884.

No. 19.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."—Charles Dickens.

138. CENTER OF POPULATION IN U. S. In 1790, the center of population was 22 miles west from Baltimore. It has moved westward at an average rate of about 51 miles every decade, never deviating a degree north or south of the 39th parallel. The greatest progress was between 1850 and 1860, when it traveled 81 miles from a point in Virginia to 20 miles south of Chillicothe, Ohio. This was caused by the settlement of the Pacific coast. The center of population in 1870 was 48 miles northeast of Cincinnati. Per the last census the population had advanced westward 58 miles, and deflected to the south, being near the village of Taylorville, Ky., about 8 miles from Cincinnati. It is anticipated that the next census will find it in Jennings county, Indiana. If this westward movement in population continues, the central point should cross the Mississippi about 1950, not far from the mouth of the Missouri. Possibly it may never go so far westward, as there are large areas in the West which are only adapted to mining and grazing, and will support but a scanty population. The increase in the region beyond the Mississippi, after the close of the present century, may not

much more than counterbalance that of the rest of the country; in which case the center of population will remain almost stationary in southern Illinois. J. Q. A.

139. The following account of "Scott's Introduction to Bruce's Address at Bannockburn" is an interesting item for N. AND Q.:

Sir Walter Scott, commenting on this poem, told a friend that the opening of those beautiful lines was "too abrupt," and that Burns would, on consideration, have prefaced them with some words showing the notation. Scott, thereupon, penciled eight lines which form an introduction to "Bruce's Address." This is a literary anecdote of great value. Scott or Burns must be listened to with especial interest. The fact is mentioned in an old number of Macmillan's *Magazine*, and signed by "H. Bartle G. Frere," a name that guarantees the accuracy of the writer's statement. Scott's introductory lines are as follows:

"By Bannockburn proud Edward lay;
The Scots they were na far away,
Just waiting for the break of day,
To show them which were best.
The sun rose o'er the purple heath,
And lighted up the field of death,
When Bruce wi' soul-inspiring breath,
His soldiers thus address:"

Burns begins as follows:

"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled,"

J. Q. A.

140. The *Continental Magazine* says the custom of holding up one's fingers in an auction room by way of a bid comes down to us from the Romans. The Latin for bidding at an auction is *digitum tollere*, (to hold up the finger).

141. A late essayist on French pronunciation mentions that the Théâtre Français compels all its members to say *desir*, although all other French people say *désir*. The members of the Théâtre Français say also *oignon* and *poignard*, against the ordinary *ognon* and *pogniard*, which has been adopted also in English. But Francisque Sarcey demands *poignard*, and discriminates between the vowel sounds of *mai*, *mais*, *mes*, and *maison*. The Théâtre Français says *taïs sœurs*, the dainty Parisians say *tés sœurs*. The old quarrel about the *l* in *fille* and the *r* continues, but recent authorities demand that the *l* in *fille* be slightly audible, and that the *r* be pronounced by the tip of the tongue, while

many Parisians utter it with the root of the tongue, and make it *grasseyé*. Any child may be addressed *mon p'tit*, but when the boy is very young and fine he is called *mon petit*. According to Legouvé *c't'histoire* is any little story, while *cette histoire* is an historical event of some dignity.

N. Y. SUN.

142. ORIGIN OF THE WORD MISSISSIPPI. The St. Paul *Pioneer Press* says that the original spelling nearest to the Algonquin word is Meche-sebe, signifying "Father of Waters." This was changed by Laval to Michispe; by Labatte to Misispi; by Marquette to Mississippi.

The following shows dates and orthography:

Français le Merineu, 1666,	Messipi.
Claude Dablon, 1671,	Mississippi.
Marquette, 1673,	Mississippy,
Hennepin, 1680,	Meschouipi.
Claude Allong,	Messipi.
Charlevoix,	Micissipi.
D. Coxe, 1698,	Mechasebe.

The above were all Frenchmen except Coxe. It is reasonable to suppose that they have given in their own language as near as possible the orthography answering to the sound spoken by the Indians. The name Mechasebe applied only to the northern portion of the river. The southern portion was called by the Indians Malbouchia according to Charlevoix. The Spaniards called it Les Palisades. Robert de La Salle named the river Colbert, in honor of the minister of finance. The Algonquins called the upper part of the river Pe-he-ton-at, signifying habitation or place of furies. Subsequently the word "sepe" was added, which signifies "river."

An analysis of the word Mississippi will show that it does not mean "Father of Waters" at all:

Mis-sisk,—grass. Mis-sisk-ke-on,—weeds. Mis-sisk-ke,—medical herbs. Mis-sisk-ke-wa-kuk,—field of exuberant herbage. Mis-ku-tuk,—meadow.

The broad bottom lands along the river were called Mis-ku-tuk. The tribes along the sides of the river were called Mis-shu-tan, signifying "meadow people." Thus we have the literal meaning of the word Mis-sisk-sepe, or Missisesepe,—the river of meadows or grass.

L. M. G.

143. NOTES ON BIBLES. IV. The division of the Scriptures into chapters and verses is attributed to Stephen Langton, archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of King John, in the latter part of the 12th or the beginning of the 13th century. Cardinal Hugo, in the middle of the 13th century, divided the Old Testament into chapters as they stand at the present time.

Wickliffe divided his version into chapters, but he had no headings or running title, nor did he divide into verses. In 1661, Athias, a Jew of Amsterdam, divided the sections of Hugo into verses. At first they were not separated as now, but the figures ranged down the side of the page, leaving the reader to determine at what portion of the opposite line the verse began.

There is a story told of a Prince of Granada, heir to the Spanish throne, who was imprisoned for thirty-three years in the Place of Skulls, Madrid, that the following commentary was written in his Bible:

The Old Testament contains 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,728,100 letters.

The New Testament contains 27 books, 260 chapters, 7,959 verses, 181,253 words, and 833,380 letters.

The entire Bible contains 66 books, 1,189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 724,732 words, and 3,566,480 letters.

The middle book of the Old Testament is Proverbs.

The middle book of the New Testament is 2d Thessalonians.

The middle chapter of the Old Testament is Job xx.

The middle chapters of the New Testament are Romans xiii and xiv.

The middle verse of the Old Testament is 2d Chronicles xxvi., 17.

The middle verse of the New Testament is Acts xi., 17.

The middle chapter of the Bible is Psalms ii., (also the shortest.)

The middle verse of the Bible is Psalms xviii., 9.

The shortest verse of the Bible is John xi., 35.

The shortest verse of the Old Testament is 1st Chronicles i., 25.

The longest verse in the Old Testament is Esther viii., 9.

The longest verse in the New Testament is Revelations xx., 4.

The word "and" occurs in the Old Testament 35,543 times.

The word "Lord" occurs in the Bible 1,853 times.

The word "Jehovah" occurs in the Bible 6,855 times.

The word "reverend" occurs in the Bible but once (Psalms cxi., 9.)

The word "girl" occurs in the Bible but once (Joel III., 3), and "girls" but once (Zach. VIII., 5.)

In Psalm CVII., verses 8, 15, 21 and 31 are alike.

In Psalm CXXXVI., each verse ends alike.

Isaiah XXXVII. and 2d Kings XIX. are alike.

1st Kings X. and 2d Chronicles IX. are almost alike.

Ezra II. and Nehemiah VII. are almost alike.

Psalms LX. and CVIII. are almost alike.

Ezra XXI., 7, contains all the letters of the alphabet (I and J being considered as one.)

No names or words with more than six syllables are found in the Bible.

The Apocrypha has 14 books, 183 chapters, 15,081 verses and 158,185 words.

The divisions of the Old Testament are four, viz :

1. The Pentateuch, or five books of Moses.
2. The Historical Books—Joshua to Esther inclusive.
3. The Poetical and Doctrinal Books—Job to Solomon's Songs inclusive.
4. The Prophetical Books—Isaiah to Malachi inclusive.

The divisions of the New Testament are three, viz :

1. The Historical Books—The Gospels and Acts.
2. The Doctrinal Books—The Epistles.
3. The Prophetical Book—The Revelation.

CAXTON.

This chapter on Bibles is the last furnished by this correspondent. Several of the summations vary in different works which have published these statistics, especially in the number of verses, words, and letters.

Another chapter will be published giving several items of curious matters which have not yet appeared in these articles

144. In the following lines the word "that" is exemplified in its various significations :

Now *that* is a word which may often be joined,
 For *that that* may be doubled is clear to the mind,
 And *that that that* is right is plain to the view,
 As *that that that that* we use is rightly used too ;
 And *that that that that that* line has it right,
 In accordance with grammar is plain in our sight.

145. **SEVEN WONDERS.** The seven wonders of the ancient world have been inquired for by a dozen or more of querists, yet they have been published in hundreds of publications during the past few years. Other querists ask for the "modern wonders." Knowing that many readers have not access to public libraries, and others have questioned some of the versions published, we will give the most creditable catalogue as given by Robert H. Hart of Brooklyn, N. Y., now deceased, who left a manuscript work on "The Fourteen Wonders of the Ancient and Modern World." The manuscript would make about 500 pages and was to be profusely illustrated. The measurements of some vary from those of more recent date.

The seven ancient wonders were :

1. The Egyptian Pyramids, the largest of which is 693 feet square, and 469 feet high, and its base covers $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres of ground. John Taylor and Prof. C. Piazzi Smyth make the height 486 feet. It was erected B. C. 2170. The Great Pyramid of Gizeh is said to have been 20 years in building, and 100,000 men employed. The architect is believed by many Egyptologists to have been Philitis. It was said they were built by the brothers Cheops and Cephreus. Josephus says the Israelites were employed on them.

2. The Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon. These walls are stated by Herodotus to have been 87 feet thick, 350 feet high, and 60 miles in length. The statement is deemed creditable by modern antiquarians. Herodotus describes the Temple of Belus, the walls and the king's palace. The temple was adorned by gold statues valued at 5,000 talents, or \$1,000,000.

3. The Temple of Diana at Ephesus, which was 425 feet in length and 220 feet in breadth. "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," was the cry of the craftsmen, says Acts xix., 28. It was completed in the reign of Servius, 6th king of Rome. Built of cedar and cypress. It was supported by 127 marble columns, of the Ionic order, 60 feet high, and 220 years in building. It was destroyed by fire, B. C. 365, by Heostratus, the night Alexander was born. The architect was Cersiphron. The altar was the work of Praxiteles. The famous sculptor Scopas chiseled one of the columns.

4. The Chryselephantine Statue of Jupiter Olympus at Athens, which was made of ivory and gold, and was wonderful for its beauty

rather than for its size. It was almost 70 feet high. The architect was Phidias, the illustrious artist of Greece.

5. The Mausoleum, erected to Mausolus, King of Caria, by his widow Artemisia. It was 113 feet square, and 140 feet high. Mausolus died B. C. 365, and his widow died within two years, from excessive grief. The architects were Pithis and Satyrus conjointly. Anaxagoras was led to exclaim when viewing the structure, "How much money is changed into stone!"

6. The Pharos of Ptolemy Philadelphus was a lighthouse at Alexandria, in Egypt, on the island of Pharos, 500 feet high. A fire of wood was kept burning on its summit during the night to guide ships into the harbor. The architect was Sostratus, who chiseled into the solid marble back of Ptolemy's name, "Sostratus the Cnidian, to the Gods the Saviours, for the benefit of sailors."

7. The Colossus of Rhodes was a brazen Statue of Apollo, 125 feet in height standing at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes. The architect was Chares, assisted by Laches, who was engaged on this work twelve years. It was hollow having winding stairways leading to the top. Erected B. C. 300, and was thrown down by an earthquake, after having stood 60 years. It remained in ruins 894 years, and it is recorded that a Jewish merchant bought it of the Saracens, and the brass loaded 900 camels, each carrying 800 pounds. Total weight, 720,000 pounds.

The seven modern wonders, as given by Mr. Hart, are :

1. The Art of Printing with movable types invented in 1438, by John Gutenberg, John Faust, and Peter Schæffer.

2. Optical Instruments, the discovery and invention of which is generally ascribed to Roger Bacon, the English monk, about 1275.

3. The Making of Gunpowder, invented by Roger Bacon, 1280, but used for gunnery by Barthold Schwartz, of Mayence, in 1320.

4. The Steam Engine, the invention of which is usually dated 1763, when James Watts improved it.

5. Photography, the discovery of Louis Jacques Mande Daguerre, about 1825.

6. Labor-Saving Machinery, inventions of the nineteenth century generally.

7. The Electric Telegraph, invented by Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse in 1844.

Another gentleman enumerates the seven modern wonders as follows :

1. The New York and Brooklyn Bridge. Distance between termini, 5989 feet ; between the towers, 1595 feet ; height of roadway in center, 135 feet ; at towers, 118 feet ; total weight, 34,000 tons. Commenced in 1867 ; open to the public May 24, 1883 ; time in erecting, 16 years ; cost, \$16,000,000. Architects, John A. Roebling and Washington A. Roebling.

2. The Great Eastern. This mammoth steamer was built in England in 1856 and 1857. After several unsuccessful attempts, it was launched Jan. 31, 1858. Total length, 692 feet ; breadth of beam, 83 feet ; depth, 68 feet. The architect and builder was Scott Russell.

3. The Suez Canal. This canal is 100 miles long ; top width, 325 feet ; bottom width, 72 feet ; depth, 26 feet. It was formally opened Nov. 17, 1869. The architect was M. de Lesseps.

4. The Hoosac Tunnel. This tunnel was commenced in 1855, and the enterprise pushed with more or less energy, though with many discouragements, until Dec. 22, 1874, when Shauly Brothers completed the bore. It cost \$14,000,000. Length, 4 miles, 3,960 feet ; height, 20 feet ; width, 24 feet.

5. The Pacific Railway. This enterprise was commenced in 1863. Chief Engineer, Gen. G. M. Dodge. The first line extended from Omaha to San Francisco. There are now other lines built, and still others being constructed.

6. The Submarine Cables. The first Atlantic cable was laid Aug. 5, 1858, between Trinity Bay and Valentia, under the direction of Cyrus W. Field. Distance 2,135 miles. There are now others of still greater length.

7. The National Park. This park is being laid out by the government at the Yellowstone, and when completed will rank as one of the seven modern wonders.

The ancient wonders varied by different writers. The Great Walls of China ; the Aqueducts of Rome ; the Labyrinth of Egypt ; and the Temple of Solomon have been classed among them by displacing some of those named.

146. SPELLING REFORM. I do not perceive the need for any new font of type for the object of spelling reform. It only requires the inversion of a sufficient number of the present types, to represent all the symbols of our language; and their use, in that position is just as easily learned, as the use of any new type would be.

I think we want but 18 new letters to make a perfect alphabet. We want a representative of *th*, in *the*; *th* in *thank*; *sh* in *she*; *ch* in *chill*; *zh* in *azure*; and some letter for *ng* in *song*. In the small letters, 16 may be inverted without confusion, and we want two more; and might not these be supplied from inverted small capitals?

a, c, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, r, t, v, w, y, may be the 16 letters.

Besides the six consonants named above, we want, of vowels, *it*, *et*, *at*, *ot*, *oo*, (*in tool*.) *oo*, (*in good*, the same as *in put*.) *ew*, *ah*, *au*, *ou*, and *a in care*; *e* is supernumerary, and might be converted to a better use, and thus make one of the two lacking in the small letters. I wish it might be substituted for the letter *k*, which is an awkward letter in writing. In respect to capitals, there could be no difficulty in inverting a sufficient number of them.

If this plan is feasible, then every printer would be ready to adopt the spelling reform, and it would result in the saving of time.

In these last two lines it would save the setting of 15 types.

I conceive that each letter is really but the symbol of a sound, and an *arbitrary* symbol only; for any other letter or character might be its substitute, and the combinations of these symbols into words are only the symbols of *ideas*. So it matters not what the symbol is, if it be but understood by the person; thus "m" may be the symbol of 1,000, and "x" the symbol of 10.

I see in note 44, page 72, an extract of a letter of mine to the editor of the "Modern Stenographic Journal," on the phonetic analysis of our language. It embraces an aggregate of 6,556 elements, made 30 years since, in view of constructing an alphabet of the simplest possible characters that I could devise, to apply to 41 or 42 sounds or elements, appropriating the most simple, and most easily written, to those elements most frequently repeated, while the more difficult or complex should apply to those that occur least. Such was the origin of the experiment.

J. A. W.

147. On page 247 of NOTES AND QUERIES, it is stated in an article from our correspondent, "EPSILON," that "Sirius" was the first steamship to cross the Atlantic. This was subsequently corrected on page 258, by a correspondent, "PROF. H. C. BOLTON," showing that the "Savannah" was the first to cross the ocean, leaving Savannah May 25, 1819, and arriving in Liverpool June 29. We have a communication from a Canadian gentleman, and also an article of his from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle and Shipping Gazette* of January 16, 1884, laying claim that the "Royal William" of Quebec was the first steamship to cross the ocean in 1833, fourteen years after the Savannah made her voyage. We give Mr. LeMoine's article in full. Let us have the correct information. Mr. LeMoine questions the statements of Mr. Black in the previous day's issue of the same paper publishing his article. Possibly he himself may be mistaken in regard to the "Royal William."

THE "ROYAL WILLIAM" AGAIN.

"The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the 'Sirius,' about seven hundred tons, which arrived at New York from England, April 23, 1838."—*Notes and Queries*, page 247; Manchester, N. H.

After the protracted controversy between American and Canadian papers and the memoirs published respecting the performance of our "Royal William," in 1833, one would have imagined the point was settled forever: 'tis evidently not so, as appears by the quotation prefixing these lines, and taken from an elaborate miscellany, published in October, 1883. "*Mentez, mentez, il en restera toujours quelque chose*, Voltaire used to say. Mr. George Black's letter in to-day's issue will no doubt help to complete the history of the first steamer which steamed all the way across the Atlantic to England, our "Royal William" built here in 1831. Mr. Black mentions that the company that built the steamer was formed in the office of a Mr. L. T. McPherson, merchant. Is there not a slight inaccuracy here? Would it not be in the office of L. T. McPherson, Notary Public, the adviser on many points and friend of several of the gentlemen here alluded to?

The model of the "Royal William," as drafted by Mr. G. Black, Sr., now on exhibition in the museum of the Literary and Historical Society, attracts a good deal of notice; it would, however, be an important addition to the literary treasures of the society, were it to own also and keep safe against fire in its vault, the "original documents" relating to the vessel which Mr. Geo. Black of Orillia, says are in his possession.

Ought not the Literary and Historical Society, to prepare a succinct history of the origin, build, register, etc., of the "Royal William," and

circulate the same in its annual transactions, 300 copies of which are distributed abroad?

The birthplace of the first steamship which successfully crossed, with steam power alone, the broad Atlantic, ought to be noted and that correctly in history.

Quebec can undoubtedly lay claim to this crowning glory: 'tis one of the brightest feathers in her cap. No one, be he from Manchester or elsewhere, ought to be allowed to rob her of it, unchallenged.

Rooms of the Literary and Historical Society.

Quebec, 15th January, 1884.

J. M. LEMOINE.

We reprint Mr. LeMoine's article in full that our readers may note his claims for his country's honors. It appears from the record that our country antedates his by 14 years, and *has* the "crowning glory."

"Savannah can undoubtedly lay claim to this crowning glory; it is one of the brightest feathers in her cap. No one, be he from Quebec or elsewhere, ought to be allowed to rob her of it, unchallenged."

148. Chambers' *Journal* says that quite recently a literary man of some celebrity, in a letter describing the early fall of snow in Switzerland, did not say the storm abated, but "*the flakes dwindled to flocculi*," and instead of saying that they melted a potful of snow to obtain water, he said firewood was "*expended in rendering its own heat latent in the indispensable fluid*."

Equally as good was that which relates to a certain eminent professor, who observed that very wonderful things were occasionally discovered nowadays. He had found out lately that "*Nystagnus, or oscillation of the eyeballs, is an epileptiform affection of the bellular oculomotorial centers*:" and he added, "*don't forget in future what sort of a thing a Nystagnus is*."

149. Pompey's Pillar, in Alexandria, was a pillar erected by Publius, prefect of Egypt, in honor of the emperor Diocletian, to record the conquest of Alexandria in 296. It has about as much right to be called Pompey's Pillar as the obelisk of Heliopolis, re-erected by Ramesses II., at Alexandria, has to be called *Cleopatra's Needle*, or Gibraltar Rock to be called a *Pillar of Hercules*.

Pompey's Pillar and Cleopatra's Needle are called by the Egyptian priests, "Fingers of the Sun;" by the Arabs, "Pharaoh's Needles;" by the Italians, "Aguglia;" and by the French, "Aiguilles."

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

221-408. The following may give some light on the origin of the society called *Quakers*: George Fox was the founder; he was born in Drayton, Lancashire, England, in 1624;—felt called to leave home and friends to *seek for light*, hence the name *Seekers* was given to his followers at first. In 1647 he felt called to preach, and this call continued through life. His was a time of great commotion, political and social revolution, resulting in the execution of Charles I., the bringing to the front of that old stalwart Oliver Cromwell, the commonwealth, and the restoration under Charles II., with all its faults, and libertinism. Amid this turmoil and confusion very many turned aside to hear and believe on Fox and the *peace* which he advocated. His *peculiar dress* called public attention, and with that persecution; one of the peculiarities of this sect was the fearless disregard for titles, or positions of honor; all were treated alike—they did not take off their hats to any one, high or low; "thee and thou" were their only salutations; no "good morning" nor "good evening"; no bowing nor scraping to Lord or Squire, Priest or Bishop, Prince or My Lady. This provoked the indignation of titled and professional classes. They had *great faith* in the Holy Spirit as an instructor, rather than Church, Bishop, Clergy, or even the Scriptures. This was another source of bitter feeling towards them. Fox and his followers were in prison much of the time. On one occasion Fox was brought before one Judge Bennett of Derby (1650), and on bidding the judge to tremble at the Word of God, was derisively called a *Quaker*, and the society has borne that name until this day among the "world's people." Fox was at one time brought before Cromwell (1655), who pronounced favorably of him and his doctrines, yet Fox and his followers were often imprisoned by the local magistrates, during the commonwealth.

The first settlement of *Friends* in America, so far as known, was in Boston (1656),—two women. They were found in Perquimons Co., North Carolina, in 1672. In 1680 the great William Penn came over and settled in Pennsylvania, and the society received a great impulse from him and his work. The persecutions which this people endured

were very great, 3,400 of them being thrown into prison at one time for their faith, where many of them died from cruelty and ill treatment. And while men and women were in prison the children would gather for worship according to their custom, but so relentless was the hatred of their doctrines and customs that the hand of the persecutor followed and dispersed them. Between the years 1650 and 1689, 14,000 of this people suffered by fine and imprisonment for their faith. Persecution was not confined to the Old World, but in this land of liberty the spirit of intolerance found followers. Four Quakers were hung on Boston Common; in Salem, Newbury and other places the halter and the stake were made use of to endeavor to destroy and root out the faith of George Fox and William Penn. This spirit of persecution went on until checked by a royal mandate from the home country.

One of the most peculiar features of the Friends is their persistent opposition to all military and warlike operations between men and nations. On both sides of the Atlantic they have been made to feel the iron hand on account of their refusal to fight, especially was this true in the late war of the rebellion in the South. They cheerfully pay all taxes and are a sober, industrious and hospitable people, more sinned against than sinning. Fox died in 1691. Many dissensions and divisions have occurred among them, and the children of this day fail to carry out the peculiar ideas in regard to dress, marriage, and form of addressing their fellowmen; yet the meek and quiet spirit still remains, and many not of this sect are seeking after light. Their number in this country is now about 68,000. D.

271-576. Congress adopted the plan of decimal coinage in 1785, drawn up by a Mr. Jefferson. The eagle, half eagle, dollar, half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, half dime, and cent were decided upon in 1786. The first *United States* mint was established in Philadelphia, in 1792. Gold dollars and double eagles were first coined in 1849. The silver three-cent piece was introduced in 1851, and the large copper cent was superseded by the small composition cent in 1856, although a few of the large copper cents were coined in 1857. In 1865 a new composition five-cent piece was issued. OBELOS.

75-151. The *Arabians* simplified trigonometry by the introduction of *sines*, or the half chords of double arcs, as the means of expressing angles, a method employed in the writings of Albatagnius, about A. D.

880. *Regiomontanus* farther improved trigonometry by the use of *tangents*, and was the first to resolve spherical triangles by finding the relations of their sides and angles.—*Park's Pantology*, Phila., 1841, p. 333.

OBELOS.

280-588. The author of "A Book for New Hampshire Children" was *Hosea Hildreth*, then professor in Phillips Exeter Academy, and afterwards minister of Gloucester, Mass.

C. H. B.

271-576. The will of Sennacherib, the Assyrian monarch, is probably the oldest one which has come down to us in the original words. He left to his favorite son "certain bracelets, coronets, and other precious objects of gold, ivory, and precious stones, deposited for safe keeping in the Temple of Nebo."

The most interesting will of antiquity that has been recorded, is that of Endamidas, the Corinthian philosopher, who died about 400 years B. C., and had no property to leave. The will, probably dictated on his death bed, reads:

I bequeath to Arethæus my mother to support; and I pray him to have a tender care of her declining years. I bequeath to Charixenes my daughter to settle in marriage, and to give her, to that end, the best dowry he can afford. Should either happen to die, I beg the other to undertake both charges.

At that time it was the law in Corinth that all wills should be read in the public square, and as the deceased philosopher was known to be in destitute circumstances, his last testament excited more laughter than admiration. The two legatees, however, accepted the trust, and when one of them died the other supported Eudamidas' mother, and found a suitable husband for the daughter. Upon the latter's marriage he gave her two talents, equal to about \$2,500 of our money. He gave the same amount to his own daughter, and both were married on the same day.

CAXTON.

269-553. (279 269-553.) Professor Oppolzer, of Vienna, has determined the date of the earliest solar eclipse recorded in the annals of the Chinese, when "on the first day of the last month of autumn, the sun and moon did not meet harmoniously in Fang," or in that part of the heavens defined by two stars in the constellation of the Scorpion.

The professor has fixed upon October 28, 2187 B. C., as the corresponding date in our chronology.

The first lunar eclipse on record took place in the 55th Olimpiad, or about 720 years B. C. Calippus, of Athens, who flourished 340 B. C., was the earliest observer of the revolution of eclipses.

CAXTON.

283-460. "The battle of Bunker Hill was an engagement between American and British troops on the 17th of June, 1775. The former were commanded by Colonel Prescott and Gen. Putnam, and the latter by Gen. Wm. Howe. The British loss in killed and wounded was 1054; that of the Americans, 450. Although the Americans were driven from their position after their powder was exhausted, and the triumph of arms was with the British, the moral effect of this battle to the Americans, and the immense loss to the enemy, made it equivalent to a victory for the Americans. On the ground where the the hottest of the battle was fought, a granite obelisk measuring 220 feet in height has been erected in commemoration of the event, at a cost of \$100,000, raised by voluntary subscriptions. The corner stone was laid by Gen. Lafayette when the guest of the United States in 1825. It was completed in 1842."—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, Art. Bunker Hill.

The battle of Long Island occurred on the 27th of August, 1776. It is sometimes called the battle of Brooklyn, and battle of Flatbush. The Americans under Gen. Israel Putnam were partly intrenched at Brooklyn, and parties under Gen. Sullivan and Lord Sterling were in advance of the works in different directions. They were attacked by the British and Hessian troops under Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, and Gen. DeHeister, and after desperate conflicts were defeated. About 500 Americans were killed and wounded and 1,100 made prisoners of war. The British loss in killed, wounded, and taken prisoners was 367. Washington crossed over from New York after the battle, and by judicious management and the aid of a heavy fog withdrew the remnant of the American army to New York, before the British could attack it in its lines. The memorable retreat occurred early in the morning of the 30th of August.—*Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, Art. Long Island.

L. M. G.

QUERIES.

"I pause for a reply."—*William Shakespeare.*

475. [] (223-429.) Is it not true that Cooper always denied that Enoch Crosby was the original of Harvey Birch in his novel of the Spy? C. H. B.

476. [] What is the origin of the terms in the mil-
ler's vocabulary, as *shorts*, *canal*, *brand*? FRANKLIN, 17TH.

477. [] How, where, and when did the custom of
"New Year's day" calling originate? Is it practiced in all the states,
and Europe? Does the Queen of England receive calls? J. N. BURNS.

478. [] Where do we get the expression, *fi fo fum*?
Also, the expression *di do dum*? A SEEKER.

Undoubtedly the former expression is only another spelling of the
following from Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Act III, Scene 4:

"Fie, foh, fum, I smell the blood of a British man."

479. [] Adams's Dictionary of English Literature,
under Shakespeare speaks of The New Shakspere Society founded by
E. F. Furnivall. Where is it located? INQUIRER I.

480. [] What may be classed as seven natural won-
ders of the present age? JOHN HALE.

This query arrived just in season for this number of N. AND Q. and
we will suggest the following to commence the catalogue, and leave to
correspondents to complete the list, or furnish a full one.

1. The Niagara Falls, between New York and Canada. Height of
falls, 150 feet; width, including Goat's Island, 4750 feet.

2. The Natural Bridge of Virginia. Length, 80 feet; width, 35
feet; height, 120 feet.

3. The Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. About 10 miles in length;
contains 226 avenues, and 47 domes.

MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS.

VOL. I.

FEBRUARY, 1884.

No. 20.

NOTES.

"When found make a note of."—Charles Dickens.

150. "THE BARD OF AVON'S" NAME. We have had several occasions to use the name of the "Bard of Avon," and have spelled it *S-h-a-k-e-s-p-e-a-r-e*, while some correspondents have preferred a different spelling. (Instance, 281-695.) We stated in No. 10 of N. AND Q. Supplement that Mrs. Cowden-Clarke gave sixteen spellings of the poet's name. Now comes the question again: "How do you spell Sh-k-sp-r's name? I observe a variation in your columns."

This is a *query*, and is best answered by giving the various spellings as enumerated by Richard Grant White in his work entitled "Shakespeare's Scholar," where he gives *twenty-eight* ways in which the name is actually found in the old documents in which it occurs, as follows:

Schakesper,	Shakaspeare,	Shakspeare,	Shaxespere,
Schakespeyr,	Shakespeare,	Shakspere,	Shaxspere,
Chackspyr,	Shakespear,	Shakspyr,	Shaxspyr,
Shackespeare,	Shakespeire,	Shakspeyr,	Shaxpeare,
Shackespere,	Shakespere,	Shakyspere,	Shaxpere,
Schakspyr,	Shakespire,	Shagspere,	Shaxpur,
Shackspeare,	Shakspear,	Shaxper,	Saxpere.

In *Scribner's Monthly* for May, 1876, is a brief article entitled "How shall we spell Sh-k-sp-r's Name," by J. H. Gilmore. He gives *thirty* different ways, saying they are from Richard Grant White's before-mentioned work, pp. 478-480, whereas Mr. White gives but twenty-eight. Mr. White gives four different ways not included in Mr. Gilmore's vocabulary, as follows :

Chacksper, Shakaspeare, Shakspeyer, Shaxespere.

Vice versa, Mr. Gilmore gives six different ways not included in Mr. White's vocabulary, as follows :

Chaksper, Shackspeyr, Shakaspear, Shakspire, Shaxburd, Shaxespeare.

The monumental inscriptions of the Sh-k-sp-r family afford three variations, as follows :

Shakespeare, Shakspere, Shakspeare.

There are only five unquestionably genuine autographs of the poet in existence—two on his Stratford conveyance and mortgage, and three on his will. E. F. Furnivall claims them all to be *Shakspere*; but Sir Francis Madden, George Steevens, Edmund Malone, and others, claim the last autograph on his will to be *Shakspeare*. In Benjamin Jonson's folio edition, 1616, it is *Shakespeare*, where it occurs nine times among the list of actors. In 1790, John Aubrey adopted the spelling of *Shakespear*, and was followed by Blackstone, Hammer, Hazlett, Rowe, Pope, Warburton, and others.

In 1790, Malone, decided to spell it *Shakspeare*, and was followed by Boswell, Bowlder, Coleridge, Chalmers, Douce, Drake, Samuel Johnson, Ritson and Steevens.

In the grant of arms from the Herald's College to the poet's father, the name is spelled *Shakespeare*, the coat of arms itself (the crest being an eagle *brandishing a spear*) is a punning commentary on both name and pronunciation. Possibly the herald, or John Cook, may have had Job *xli.*, 29, in mind as we find the poet's name in that verse in the Bible, "Shak*spear." However, *Shakespeare* is the spelling adopted by the leading scholars of the present time, based upon the printed examples of the poet's own time; among these are Abbott, Bucknill, Cahil, Clark, Condell, Craik, Dyce, Halliwell, Heminge, Hudson, Hunter, Rolfe, Theobald, White, Wright, and many others.

There are *Shakespeare Associations, Clubs, and Societies*, in Atlanta,

Ga., Cambridge, Mass., Greensburg, Pa., Manchester, N. H., New York City, Montreal, Canada, Philadelphia, Pa., Topeka, Kan., and West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are *Shakspeare Societies* in Clifton, London, Liverpool, Manchester, England.

151. FIVE ORDERS OF ARCHITECTURE. In response to several inquiries, some of them of a Masonic character, we will give the following brief description of the first three orders compiled and condensed from "Architecture, Classic and Early Christian," by T. R. Smith and G. Slater, as published in the *Chautauquan* :

Doric.—There are several different accounts of the origin of the Doric order. It is stated that Dorus, a king of Achaia, built a temple in Argos, and this was found by chance to be in that manner which we call Doric. Some say the arrangement of the order was that of a log hut. It is so called from Dorus. Beside the Doric temples mentioned here, there are fragments of this style of architecture to be seen in the temple of Zeus at Olympia, and in various other localities in Greece and southern Italy. The form of the Doric building was the same as in the Ionic and Corinthian.

Ionic.—This style of architecture was so called from Ionia, where it took its rise. Its origin is not certain. A writer says: The explanation of Vitruvius is that the Ionian colonists, on building a temple to Diana, wished to find some new manner that was beautiful. Following the method they had pursued with the Doric, (proportioning the column according to the dimensions of a man), they imparted to this the delicacy of the human figure." The distinctive feature in the three orders is the capital of the column. In the Doric this is very simple; a curved molding, round like the shaft, is surmounted by a large square block, or abacus. In the Ionic the capital has two scroll-like ornaments, called volutes. There are more moldings used, and the proportions are more slender. Asia Minor contains numerous remains of Ionic architecture. The Erechtheum at Athens is the best known. The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus was of the Ionic order.

Corinthian.—Vitruvius says of this order that it was arranged "to represent the delicacy of a young girl whose age renders her figure more pleasing and more susceptible of ornaments which may enhance her natural beauty." The Corinthian capital is the most ornamented o

the three orders. It is generally formed of various arrangements of acanthus leaves, and is much larger and more showy than the others. The monument of Lysicrates at Athens is the best example of this style.

"The capital is the great distinction of this order; its height is more than a diameter, and consists of an astragal, fillet, and apophyges, all of which are measured with the shaft, then a bell and horned abacus. The bell is set round with two rows of leaves, eight in each row, and a third row of leaves supports eight small open volutes, four of which are under the four horns of the abacus, and the other four, which are sometimes interwoven, are under the central recessed part of the abacus, and have over them a flower or other ornament. These volutes spring out of small twisted husks, placed between the leaves of the second row, and which are called caulicoles. The abacus consists of an ovolo, fillet, and cavetto, like the modern Ionic. There are various modes of indenting the leaves, which are called from the variations of the acanthus, olive, etc. The column, including the base of half a diameter, and the capital, is about ten diameters high."—*Rickman*, p. 33.

Composite.—This is sometimes called Roman, being invented by that people, and composed of the Ionic, grafted upon the Corinthian; it is of the same proportion as the Corinthian, and retains the same general character, with the exception of the capital, in which the Ionic volutes and echinus are substituted for the Corinthian caulicoles and scrolls. This is one of the five orders of classic architecture established by the Italian writers of the 16th century.

Tuscan.—This is the simplest of the five orders of classic architecture. It was unknown to the Greeks, and by many is considered only as a Roman variety of the Doric order. The column is usually made seven times the diameter of the lower part of the shaft in height. The entablature is varied both in character and proportion by different authors, but it is always simple and without enrichment. The capital has a square abacus, with a small projecting fillet on the upper edge; under the abacus is an ovolo and fillet, with a neck below. The base consists of a square plinth and a large torus. The shaft of the column is never fluted. There is one specimen, we are informed, seen at Athens, which would indicate that possibly the Greeks did know of it, but generally rejected it. The name comes from Tuscany.

152. NOTES ON BIBLES. V. The Book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the word *Lord* nor *God* occurs in it.

The word *its* occurs but once in King James's version, Lev. xxv., 5; the word *immortal* but once, 1st Timothy i., 17; the word *atonement* but once in the New Testament, Romans v., 11; the words "know nothing," twice, Job viii., 9, and John xi., 49.

The Hebrew alphabet is found in Psalm cxix, at intervals of every eight verses—22 letters, hence 176 verses. The 121st verse is the only one in this Psalm that does not refer to God by name or a pronoun for his name.

Lamentations i., ii., iii., iv., and v., are all acrostics in the original, the verses beginning with the Hebrew alphabet, the chapters containing 22, 22, 66, 22, 22 verses respectively. Psalms xxv., xxxiv., xxxviii. are also acrostics. In the Septuagint version the Hebrew alphabet is prefixed to the verses regularly in Lamentations.

The most eloquent chapter to read is considered by many to be Acts xxvi.—Paul's defense.

Paul quotes from several of the works of the ancient philosophers: Aratus who flourished B. C., 270. "For we are also his offspring." Acts xvii., 28.

Menander who flourished B. C., 320. "Evil communications corrupt good manners." 1st Cor. xv., 33.

Pythagoras who flourished B. C., 500. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath." Ephesians iv., 26.

Epimenides who flourished B. C., 550. "The Cretians are always liars, evil beasts, slow bellies." Titus i., 12.

Proverbs xxi. and xxxi. each have 31 verses, corresponding to 31 days in a month, and are resorted to by many as a sort of bibliography, applying the birth-day of the month to the verse. Gents to the xxist and ladies to the xxxist.

In reading Judges xv., 16, at first sight aloud, about one-half of all who try will read *jawbone* twice.

There are nine Simons in the New Testament: the apostle, Matt. x., 2; the Canaanite, Matt., x., 4; the Cyrenian, Mark xv., 21; the sorcerer, Acts viii., 9; the leper, Matt., xxvi., 6; the Pharisee, Luke vii., 40; the Tanner, Acts x., 6; the carpenter's son, Matt. xiii., 55; Judas Iscariot's father, John vi., 71.

There are six Judases mentioned in the New Testament: son of

patriarch Jacob, Matt. i., 2; brother of James, Luke vi., 16; he called Barsabas, Acts xv., 22; he of Damascus, Acts ix., 10; he of Galilee, Acts v., 37; Iscariot, Matt. x., 4.

There are four ordinal-names in the New Testament: Primus, the man Adam, 1st Cor. xv., 45; Secundus, Acts xx., 4; Tertius, Rom. xvi., 25; Quartus, Rom. xvi., 23.

There are four religions expressly mentioned in the New Testament; "our religion," Acts xxvi., 5; "Jews' religion," Galatians i., 13, 14; "vain religion," James i., 26; "pure religion," James i., 27.

Matthew always says the "kingdom of heaven," while Mark always says the "kingdom of God."

The translators in Philipians iv., 3, translated the *name* of Syzygus into English, which is "true yoke-fellow," instead of saying, "I entreat thee, also, Syzygus to help, etc."

The "incommunicable name" is once referred to in the Apocrypha, Wisdom xvi., 21.

The capital letter A occurs 19,001 times in the Bible, the capital letter I 15,692 times, while the capital letter Q occurs but 3 times.

The book of Genesis contains 50 chapters, 1,534 verses, 27,713 words, 78,100 letters.

The symbol of a *cherub* was given to Matthew because he speaks more of the human than the divine in Christ.

The symbol of a *lion* was given to Mark because he begins his gospel with the mission of John the Baptist: "The voice of one crying in the wilderness."

The symbol of an *ox* was given to Luke because it is symbolical of sacrifice.

The symbol of an *eagle* was given to John because of the lofty flight of his inspiration.

The name *Jesus* is used twice for Joshua in the New Testament, Acts vii., 45, and Heb. iv., 8.

In Mark xiv., 19, the question is asked, "*Is it I?*" In John vi., 20, an answer is in the same words transposed, "*It is I.*"

In John xxi., 15, Christ said to Simon, "Feed my *lambs*;" but in 16 and 17, said "Feed my *sheep*."

In Notes on Bibles, IV., on page 292, line 21, for "724,732 words," read 773,692 words.

153. *The first steam-propelled vessel to cross the Atlantic was the "Savannah,"* as stated by Prof. Bolton on page 258, leaving the United States May 25, 1819, and arriving at Liverpool June 20, 1819. We again make this statement, for it has not been refuted. We published in the last number a reply from a Mr. LeMoine, taken from a Quebec journal, claiming that distinction for the "Royal William" in 1833—14 years after the *steam-propelled vessel "Savannah"* had crossed. We have another reply from the same gentleman to the *Quebec Morning Chronicle*, which we reproduce. This article quotes from its former article at its heading, leaving out several quite important words. The article says this magazine stated that the "Savannah" "sailed from New York in March, 1819, and arrived in Liverpool after a passage of twenty-six days." Let him read Prof. Bolton's article again on page 258. There are other careless statements, or misprints, in the article as the reader will observe by comparing them. Prof. Bolton's article stands as a fact as stated, that the "Savannah" "must enjoy this proud honor."

THE "ROYAL WILLIAM" AGAIN.

"The birthplace of the First Steamship which crossed with steam power alone the broad Atlantic ought to be noted in history."—*Morning Chronicle*, 16th January, 1884.

In the issue of the 16th instant, I took exceptions to a paragraph, contained in a widely circulated serial, *Notes and Queries*, published at Manchester, N. H., in September last, ascribing to the "Sirius" the credit of having been the first vessel to steam across the Atlantic, viz., 1838; in a subsequent number of *Notes and Queries*, page 258, a second paragraph appears, correcting the previous statement and crediting this honor to the "Savannah," a full-rigged ship of 600, commanded by Capt. Moses Rogers, who in March, 1819, sailed from New York and arrived at Liverpool after a passage of twenty-six days, sailing a portion of the way and using as an auxiliary power her two side wheels moved by steam for the remainder, which side wheels when desired were unshipped and stowed on deck in thirty minutes.

Capt. Moses Rogers certainly deserves credit and praise for his ingenious contrivance. The curious will have much pleasure in perusing those portions of his log, published in *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1877, establishing this fact. This, however, leaves in all its significance, and entire, my previous assertion that "the first vessel which crossed the Atlantic with steam power alone was the 'Royal William,' a Quebec-built ship, in August, 1833, and until a counter claim is made out, our 'Royal William' must enjoy this proud honor."

Can we, therefore, apply to the "Royal William" the words used by

the writer in *Harper's*, as applicable to the "Savannah." "When the 'Sirius' and 'Great Western' arrived in New York harbor on the 22d of April, 1838, the achievement of the 'Savannah' was forgotten; her skillful captain no longer lived to claim his rights, but patriotic citizens protested in the public press against losing sight of the just claims of America."

(Extract of log of "Savannah," published in *Harper's*.) 29, March, 1819, "At 10 p. m. took in topgallant sails, at 6 a. m. set topgallant sails, at 11 a. m. took in the mizzen and foretopgallant sails, at 11 a. m. got the steam up and it came on to blow fresh; we took the wheels in on deck in 30 minutes."

Quebec, 26th Jan., 1884.

J. M. LEMOINE.

The article in *Harper's* by Prof. Bolton completely substantiates the claims that the "Savannah" was the first steam-propelled vessel that crossed the broad Atlantic. Because she took in her wheels a few days in no way effects her claim. She could have steamed all the way if Capt. Rogers had desired. She steamed eighteen of the twenty-six days. The "Savannah" went from Savannah, Ga., in May, 1819, and not from New York, in March, to Liverpool. The "Royal William" went 14 years afterwards, in 1833.

154. A correspondent asks for the names of the cities included in Decapolis, mentioned in Matthew iv., 25., Mark v., 20, and vii., 21.

We will therefore give the answer and include other countries having other cities included under similar Greek names.

These words mean two, four, five, six, and ten cities, respectively:

1. *Diospolis* in Lemnos.—Hephæstia, and Myrina.
2. *Tetrapolis* in Doris.—Cytinium, Dryopis, Eripeum, and Pindus.
3. *Tetrapolis* in Syria.—Antioch, Apamea, Laodicea, and Seleucia.
4. *Pentapolis* in Africa.—Barce, Berenice, Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Tauchira.
5. *Pentapolis* in Palestine.—Ascalon, Azotus, Ekron, Gath, and Gaza.
6. *Hexapolis* in Doris.—Caipha, Cytinium, Dryopis, Eripeum, Pindus, and Silæune.

7. *Decapolis* in Palestine.—Canatha, Damascus, Dios, Gadara, Gerasa, Hippos, Pella, Philadelphia, Raphanæ, and Scythopolis.

(See *Mitchell's Ancient Geography*, *Anthon's*, and *Lempriere's Classical Dictionaries*.)

155. A SHORT TAIL. The following composition shows some of the possibilities of the English language. While it is not correct in orthography, it is substantially so in orthoepy, and to a certain extent phonetic :

Won dey last weak eye set fourth two Rome oar thee planes and threw thee veils. Thee Skye was fare and blew, and thee lo son threw his pail raise ore thee seen. Dear, yews, and hairs were gambling on wou sighed, while on my write rows long strait rose of maze, ate feat hie or sew, and as fresh as reins and dues could make them. "Owe," said eye, razing won of thee suite colonels two my knows, "surely, this plant has know pier among thee serials! Sea thee rich hew of its waiving lief — its flour like a lock of silken hair — its golden cede inn rose of colonels, which maid into flower, and then into doe, and bred, charm hour pallets. It feeds knot mau alone, butt thee foul of the heir and fish of thee seize." Eye mite have continued inn this stile Ann our, butt eye saw thee son had set, and thee knight was coming fast, and it began two reign. My weigh lay threw a loan would of furs, ewes, and beaches, thee clouds rows hire, the lightning shown, and thee thunder peeled allowed, till my hole sole was feit with fear. Eye flue on my coarse, though my feat could hardly bare my wait, till my tow was cut buy a decade limb, and Eye was throne down, striking my heal on a rock which was the caws of a grate pane. Eye had know cents left, eye had sum sound inn my head wringing like a Nell, or like thee thrill of thee heir after a belle is told. It took sum thyme two clime back two thee rode, butt then thee reign was dun, and thee stars shown fourth, and eye gnu thee weigh, and soon reached home. My ant was at thee gait, weighting, and she hide two meat me. She lead me inn, took off my wet rags, gave me hot tease and a supper of fried souls with knew wry bred, sew suite that it kneaded know preys. Eye soon retired to my palate, glad two lye down inn piece and wrest.

OANNES.

156. The name of Napoleon, being written in Greek characters, will form seven different words, by dropping the first letter of each in succession :

Napoleon, apoleon, poleon, oleon, leon, eon, on.

These words arranged in a Greek sentence, and translated mean :
 "Napoleon, the lion of the people was the destroyer of whole cities."

157. WORDS CONTAINING ALL THE VOWELS. In the regular order two words—"abstemious," and "facetious." In the following, in irregular order: Authoritative, consequential, disadvantageous, encouraging, efficacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, precarious, pertinacious, sacrilegious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, unobjectionable, unequivocal, undiscoverable, vexatious, and *unquestionably* there are many others.

158. FIVE SUNDAYS IN FEBRUARY. In 1852, which was leap-year, there were five Sundays in February. The same occurred in 1880. Can some one construct a table showing the regular order of succession of periods and intervals relative to such terms? What must the dominical letter, or letters be, and on what day of the week must the year begin? Will the regular order of times and intervals ever constitute a cycle and if so, how often? Can a similar table be constructed, showing the order of days on which March 4 will occur?

J. Q. A.

159. A Literary Club, formed January 1, 1884, nearly all of the members being readers of N. AND Q., send the 31 selections for January, that have been read, declaimed, or recited—366 being called for during this leap-year.

A. L. G., Sec.

1. The Old Oaken Bucket by *Samuel Woodworth*. 2. Lord Ullin's Daughter by *Thomas Campbell*. 3. Two Hundred Years Ago by *Isaac McLellan*. 4. The Removal, *Anonymous*. 5. Death of Napoleon by *Isaac McLellan*. 6. The Ursa Major by *Henry Ware, Jr.* 7. The Widow's Son by *Lydia H. Sigourney*. 8. Overthrow of Belshazzar by *Bryan W. Proctor*. 9. Ode on Art by *Charles Sprague*. 10. Spirit of Beauty by *Rufus Daves*. 11. Waterloo by *George G. Byron*. 12. The Fate of Nissan, *Anonymous*. 13. The Treadmill Song by *Oliver W. Holmes*. 14. Norembege by *John G. Whittier*. 15. Through the Tunnel by *Oliver W. Holmes*. 16. Old Grimes by *Albert G. Greene*. 17. Old Ironsides by *Oliver W. Holmes*. 18. Napoleon at Rest by *John Pierpont*. 19. Ode on Curiosity by *Charles Sprague*. 20. Voyage of Columbus by "*Godfrey*." 21. The Beggar's Petition by *John Morris*. 22. "Ring out Wild Bells" by *Alfred Tennyson*. 23. My Native Village by *John H. Bryant*. 24. Alice Fell by *William Wordsworth*. 25. Robert Burns by *Fitz-Greene Hallack*. 26. "Those evening bells" by *Thomas Campbell*. 27. The Sicilian Vespers by *John G. Whittier*. 28. The Young Mariner's Dream by *William Dimond*. 29. Elegy on Mrs. Mary Blaise by *Oliver Goldsmith*. 30. God by *Gabriel G. Derzhavin*. 31. Thanatopsis by *William C. Bryant*.

ANSWERS.

"Plato, thou reasonest well."—*Joseph Addison.*

151-301. "Edward Dickinson Baker, soldier and statesman, was born in London, February 24, 1811; killed at Ball's Bluff on the Potomac, October 21, 1861. His parents came to America when he was a young child and settled first in Philadelphia and afterwards, 1825, in Illinois. Young Baker chose the law for a vocation and entered upon its practice in Green county, Illinois. While residing in Springfield he was elected to the Legislature. He was State senator in 1840-44, and then a member of Congress until the beginning of the war with Mexico. In that war, 1846-47, he served as colonel of Illinois volunteers, and was elected to Congress in 1848. He settled in California in 1852, where he became distinguished in his profession and was an orator in the ranks of the Republicans. In 1859 he removed to Oregon where he was elected State senator in 1860. He was in that service when the war broke out in 1861, when he raised a body of troops in New York and Philadelphia. Those of Pennsylvania were called the 'First California Regiment.' Declining to be appointed general he went into the field as colonel at the head of his regiment. While fighting at Ball's Bluff he was shot dead."—*Harper's Popular Cyclopædia of U. S. History Vol. I., p. 80.* L. M. G.

285-469. Fuller, in his "Church History," [vi., 2, p. 299 ed. of 1655], ascribes the anecdote of knighting the sirloin to Henry VIII. This would make the name considerably older than the period already quoted. CAXTON.

286-470. Two other explanations of "O. K." may be offered. The first is that "in early colonial days a brand of tobacco of peculiar excellence came from the then French town of Aux Cayes, in Santa Domingo." In course of time any good tobacco came to be known as Aux Cayes tobacco, and finally the word was corrupted into the two letters whose sound it resembles, to denote anything of superior quality.

Another derivation is that afforded by the letters of "Major Jack Downing," (i. e. Seba Smith). This author started a story about the illiterate character of General Jackson, and stated that among other

blunders he indorsed the applications for office, etc., with the letters "O. K.," which in his nomenclature stood for "oll korrekt." His adherents instead of denying the story, adopted the letters as a kind of party cry, and they thus came to be used in the sense of "all right."

CAXTON.

284-464. Bartlett is correct. The expression, or rather its equivalent, is employed several times by Cicero in his "Orations." But it must be remembered that the word liberty, among the ancients, meant rather what we designate by "dominion." Joubert says it has "with us a moral sense; with them it was purely political."

CAXTON.

287-472. I felt a little curious to know whether this number in the remarks by the editor appended to this query, was the result of actual careful computation. I found the first 9 figures correct, and the number of places correct. Then I cast out 9's, 99's, and 999's. It stood each test. I cannot conceive of any possible error, which can exist except this. If the whole number, after the first 9 figures, can be divided in such a way, that two separate portions are divisible by 11×999 , with the same remainder, and if those two portions have been exchanged in copying, the tests would not betray it. The chances of there being two such portions are less than 1 to 1,000; the chances of an exchange, assuming an exchange, are less than 1 to 1,000; and the chances of any exchange of 4 figures or more, are infinitesimal. So I think the result as printed can be relied upon.

H. M. P.

286-470. I have seen several *different* "all correct" explanations for the use of the letters O. K. I think they merely represent an English, or American abbreviation of the French "*au fait*." We have made some curious changes in our "attempts at French." Shotover, near Oxford, England, is the French *Chateau Vert*, and *Leighton Bazzard* was formerly *Leighton Beau désert*,

ALEXANDER BROWN.

270-560. The literal rendering of the Greek words of the "Iliad," in the passage referred to (278 270-563) are:

"*And Guneus led two and twenty ships from Kyphos.*"

'*Of these ships Eumelos, the dear son of Admetos, commanded eleven.*'

Pope preferred poetical round numbers to strict accuracy.

THETA ZETA.

281-592. The phrase "bleeding Kansas" originated during the struggle provoked by the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill, passed 1854, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This bill divided the territory covered by the previous Nebraska bill into two territories, one directly west of Missouri to be called Kansas, and the other north of this to be called Nebraska.

The bill also declared that each territory should admit or exclude slavery as its people should decide. This left Kansas a prize to be contended for by the Free and Slave States, and both accepted the contest. All through the spring and summer of 1855, Kansas was the scene of many conflict, the Border-Ruffians of Missouri endeavoring to drive out the Free State settlers by murder and arson, and the Free State settlers retaliating. It was then that the cry of "bleeding Kansas" went up, and over, and through the north invoking aid and protection for intending settlers. Considerable armies were mustered on both sides, and a desultory civil war was kept up until nearly the end of the year.

H. K. A.

284-464. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." This phrase is credited to an anti-slavery oration of Wendell Phillips, delivered in Boston in 1852. Also credited to Jefferson.

H. K. A.

285-467. Wheeler says "The First Gentleman of Europe" was a title given to King George IV., of England, by many during his life time, on account of his position and personal attractions.

H. K. A.

280-591. "But me no Butts." See Fielding's "Rape upon Rape," Act II., Scene 2; and Aaron Hill's "Snake in the Grass," Scene 1.

H. K. A.

271-688. The following are some of the famous artesian wells:

One at Paris, 1806 feet deep, and discharges 500,000 gallons of water in 24 hours at a temperature of 82 deg. Fah., and salt. It is used only for heating the hospitals. One at Passy in the same basin, and about the same depth, is one of the largest in the world, being two feet in diameter, and discharging some 5,000,000 gallons per day. The Belcher well at St. Louis, 1866, is 2,199 feet deep and discharges 75 gallons per minute at a temperature of 73 deg. Fah., and is impregnated with mineral substances.

OANNES.

221-406. The month of August was called by the Romans *Sextilis*, the sixth month from March, the month from which the primitive Romans, as well as the Jews, began the year. The name *Sextilis* was changed to *August* in honor of the emperor Octavius *Augustus* Cæsar, on account of his victories, and on account of his entering on his consulate in that month. Augustus, that this month might have as many days as that of July, named from Julius Cæsar, took one day from February, the last month of the Roman year, and added that day to August. July was called by the Romans *Quintilis*. The months with the Romans prior to the change, alternated 31 and 30 days beginning with March.

175-321. I submit the following answer to this query :

Apostles—

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | St. John's name perpetuated in St. Johns, capital of Newfoundland. | | |
| 2. | St. Peter's | " | St. Petersburg, " Russia. |
| 3. | St. James's | " | Jamestown, " St. Helena. |

Navigators—

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. | Columbus's | " | Columbus, " Ohio. |
| 2. | Raleigh's | " | Raleigh, " N. C. |
| 3. | Newport's | " | Newport, " R. I. |

Presidents—

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Washington's | " | Washington, " D. C. |
| 2. | Jefferson's | " | Jefferson City, " Mo. |
| 3. | Monroe's | " | Monrovia, " Liberia. |
| 4. | Jackson's | " | Jackson, " Miss. |
| 5. | Madison's | " | Madison, " Wis. |
| 6. | Lincoln's | " | Lincoln, " Neb. |

Sovereigns—

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Victoria's | " | Victoria, " Australia. |
| 2. | Adelaide's | " | Adelaide, " " |
| 3. | Anne's | " | Annapolis, " Md. |

Generals—

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Washington's | " | Washington, " D. C. |
| 2. | Jackson's | " | Jackson, " Miss. |
| 3. | Montgomery's | " | Montgomery, " Ala. |

Leaders of Colonies—

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|---|----------------------|
| 1. | Newport's | " | Newport, " R. I. |
| 2. | Raleigh's | " | Raleigh, " N. C. |
| 3. | Harris's | " | Harrisburgh, " Penn. |

ARNE.

47-110. ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME OF HOYLE. A Yorkshire (England) topographer thus speaks of the *Canabula* of this family. "Hoyle House" so called from being situate in a *hole* or *bottom*, gave name to a family who resided there as late as the beginning of the 16th century, if not later. It is reckoned a very ancient situation, but has nothing remarkable about it now.—*Watson's Halifax*, 1775.

A respectable family of the name still existing deduce their pedigree from Edmund Hoyle of Hoyle House, in 1528; but there are other local sources which may in some instances have originated the name, as Hoile House, county Dumfries; Hoyle, a hamlet in West Sussex, etc. The "Hoile of Flintshire," mentioned by Leland, was probable a gentleman of the numerous race of the Howells. There is, or was, in Kent, a family of Hoile, but from Hasted it would appear that their name was originally Hild. Hole and Hoole frequently interchange with Hoyle and are doubtless the same name.—*Lower's Family Names*, p. 165.

Hoile, see *Hoyle*.

Hole. A locality lower than the surrounding lands. A resident at such a place would acquire the surname. Atte Hole, Hoole, and Hoyle are other forms of the same name. J. Q. A.

Hoole. Places in counties Chester, Lancaster, and York, (England).

Hough. A township in Cheshire, (England).

[From a Dictionary of the Family Names of the United Kingdom; Endeavored by Mark Antony Lower; London, 1860.]

270-564. The first *sea fight on record*, is that between the Corinthians and Corcyraeus, 664 B. C., according to Thucydides. He says the Corinthians were the first to build war-galleys or triremes. The Corcyraeus had been alienated from their mother-state by the cruelty and impolicy of Periander. The Corcyraeus were conquered and also the Syracusans, and together with Ambracia, Anactorium, and Leucas were added to the maritime dependencies of the Corinthians.

OBELOS.

282-454. Warren's "Common School Geography," revised edition, Philadelphia, 1871, says that Mt. St. Elias is 17,860 feet high; and that Popocatepetl is 17,717 feet high. Gately's "Universal Educator" says that Mt. St. Elias is 14,900 feet high; and that Popocatepetl is 17,700 feet high.

271-578. The rate of the U. S. letter postage from the organization of the department until 1816, were, for a single letter under 40 miles, 8 cents; under 90 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; under 300 miles, 17 cents; under 500 miles, 20 cents; over 500 miles, 25 cents.

In 1816 these rates were modified as follows: For single letter under 30 miles, $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; under 80 miles, 10 cents; under 150 miles, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; under 400 miles, $13\frac{3}{4}$ cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents.

In 1845 the following rates were adopted: For a letter not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight, under 300 miles, 5 cents; over 300 miles, 10 cents; and an additional rate for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction.

In 1851 the rates were changed as follows: For a single letter of $\frac{1}{3}$ oz. weight, under 3,000 miles, if prepaid, 3 cents, or if not prepaid, 5 cents; over 3,000 miles, 6 or 12 cents; to foreign countries, not over 2,500 miles, 10 cents; over 2,500 miles, 20 cents.

In 1852 the change on a single letter, not over 3,000 and not prepaid, was made 10 cents.

In 1855 the rates on single inland letters were reduced to 3 cents, for all distances under 3,000 miles, and 10 for all over that distance; and all inland letter postage was to be prepaid.

In 1863 the rate of postage was made uniform at 3 cents, and all domestic letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and 3 cents additional for every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or fraction thereof.

October 1, 1883, the rate became 2 cents, the limit in weight remaining the same.

H. K. A.

286-470. In America O. K. signifies "all correct." This use of these words, according to Edwards, originated with old Jacob Astor, the millionaire of New York. Commercial circles looked on him as a man of great information and sound judgment, and was a sort of general referee as to the solvency or standing of other traders. If a note of inquiry as to any particular trader's position came, a reply to which if he intended should be satisfactory, he was accustomed to write across the note the letter O. K., and return it to the writer. These letters he supposed to be the initials of "all correct," and in this sense they are now universally current.

H. K. A.

294-145. *Errata.* In fourteenth line for " $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres," read 14 acres.

Replies to Correspondents.

The following correspondents will recognize their initials, or *nom de plume*, and take note accordingly :

J. H. H. D. A good list of such words appears in N. 157, p. 314.
L. E. D. The stanzas "To a Wave" is not of sufficient interest.
A. N. B. The 12 queries received are very apt, but we decline.
A. R. B. The controversy would be inappropriate in this magazine.
J. Q. A. Your contributions are placed on file for future numbers.
J. B. P. The queries on those questions would engender disputes.
Priggles. The translation of the Tablets was published in No. 2, p. 29, though slightly varied in some words.

J. N. B. The query on the "cantilever bridge" is published in No. 17, p. 262. We have received no reply to it yet.

Thunder. Send us your full name as a guaranty of good faith and the articles will be published.

L. M. O. 1. Diogenes. 2. Quebec. 3. The object is a controversy. 4. Sir Walter Scott.

Memnon. The author of "Though lost to sight," etc., is a disputed question. See No. 3, p. 52, and Nos. 4-5, p. 67.

Philo Filius. The article on "Mountain Ranges," has not been received.

C. W. The article on "Tion" in Nos. 6-7, p. 86, is only the preface to the work. The book has never been published.

G. F. R. The quotation: "I pause for a reply," is found in Shakespeare. See Julius Cæsar, Act III, Scene 2, where Brutus says it.

Enos. You will find the words in Virgil's *Bucolica*, Eclogue VIII, line 75. "*Numero Deus impare gaudet.*" See No. 3, p. 48.

Bertha. The author of the quotation as an example for scanning, in Nos. 17-18, p. 283, was Caroline E. S. Norton.

Epsilon. Prepare the article on the subject and we will publish it.

Bibliopole. The title of the work you inquire for is: "Nimshi; the Adventures of a Man to obtain a Solution of Scriptural Geology, to gauge the vast ages of Planetary Concretion, and to open Bab Allah—the Gate of God." In two volumes. London, 1845.

(Other correspondents will be answered in future numbers.)

Books, Pamphlets, and Exchanges.

We have received a number of books and pamphlets, and exchanges; the larger portion of the latter have given NOTES AND QUERIES a friendly notice, and we take this occasion to return the compliment. Here are a large variety of publications to suit the varied tastes and sentiments of our readers.

THE SOUL. By Alexander Wilder, M. D., Newark, N. J., Vice President of the American Akadêmê. The Greek inspiring sentiment, "*'H Psychê nai, 'é 'ambrotos*" speaks intuitively to the person that thinks. What is Man; whence, and whether? has been an enigma of the ages. The problem of personality is many-sided and may not be thoroughly solved from any single point of view. The Human Soul is like the Golden chain of Homer, one end on the earth and the other resting on Olympus, or like the ladder seen in vision, one end on earth and the other in the heavens.

THE ANCIENT MERRIMACK AND ITS GLACIERS IN APHELION WINTER. By Samuel D. Lord, Esq. This is an interesting paper read before the N. H. Board of Agriculture in 1883, and has been published in pamphlet form. It shows that the Merrimack and its valley leaves traces of the glacial epoch in New Hampshire. It is illustrated by a diagram, with ample text and explanation, conclusive and comprehensive, and will repay a close perusal.

"THE WATERS ABOVE THE FIRMAMENT." The Earth's Aqueous Ring, or the Deluge and its Causes. By Isaac N. Vail, Teacher at Barnesville, Ohio. The Barnesville *Enterprise* says Mr. Vail's acquired knowledge and his original capacity have brought out a theory consistent with the Bible as with the existing facts of modern science. He has opened the door to a new and fascinating field of thought. It throws a flood of light on the flood of waters. The author of this little work will publish his larger one, 400 octavo pages, as soon as he has the assurance of 1,000 subscribers who will be notified when the book is ready, and no money is required until the work is ready for delivery.

MANUAL OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATE. First 101 years under the Constitution; from June 2, 1784, to June 3, 1885. Compiled and published by Hon. Geo. C. Gilmore, Member of the Senate 1881 and 1882. Printed by John B. Clarke. Cloth, 16mo. Price \$1.00. Address Geo. C. Gilmore, Manchester, N. H.

GEOMETRY AND FAITH. A fragmentary supplement to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise. By Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D. Revised and enlarged; pp. 97. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, 1883. "The truths of Natural Religion are impressed in indelible characters on every fragment of the material world."—*Preface to the Ninth Bridgewater Treatise.*

SOME SHAKESPEAREAN COMMENTATORS. By Appleton Morgan. Published by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Only fifty copies printed for sale. Mr. Morgan is the author of the book, "The Shakespearean Myth, or William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," which work is an endeavor to prove that Shakespeare did not write the plays attributed to him, but that he was the editor of them. This later work is an incisive review of his critics. Pages, 50. Received from John W. Bell, Erie, Pa.

TABLEAU DE DIVERSES VITESSE, Exprimées en Mètres par Seconds. By James Jackson, Société de Géographie, 184 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris, France. This work gives a tabular statement in meters by seconds for the various results arrived at by scientists in all departments of the sciences. Received from Charles L. Woodward, Bookseller, 78 Nassau St., New York City.

EASTERN STANDARD ALMANAC. Dec. 1, 1883, to Dec. 31, 1884. By Edmund S. Hoyt. The Astronomical Data being calculated under the direction of Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Portland, Me. Published by Hoyt, Fogg, & Denham. This the first almanac in this section to keep step with the progress of a scientific and standard basis, and the calculators deserve the thanks of the community for this first attempt to prepare it wholly in Eastern Standard Time.

STUDENTS' SONGS. A new edition comprising the 21st thousand, has just been published by Moses King of Cambridge. This collection comprises over 60 of the jolly songs as now sung at the leading colleges in America. It has the full music for all the songs and airs compiled by Wm. H. Hills, (1880). The price is only 50 cents.

OUR REST AND SIGNS OF THE TIMES. An unsectarian journal, devoted to the search for Bible truth and every day Christianity. Monthly, quarto, \$1.00 a year. Published by G. I. Jones & Co., 138 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTES AND QUERIES,

WITH ANSWERS,

FOR

PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS,
TEACHERS AND PUPILS.



"Think on these things."

VOLUME I.

CONDUCTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. C. & L. M. GOULD,
MANCHESTER, N. H.



“A quaint and curious volume of forgotten lore.”



P R E F A C E .

We have read of some quaint writer who said that "every book is itself a quotation." It must necessarily be so to a more or less extent with a serial of this kind. Every inquiry as to *what was said*, *when it was said*, *where it was said*, and *who said it*, is a quotation. The *when* and the *where* may be said to represent Chronology and Geography which are called "the two eyes of history."

Who can but delight with Pope in "the feast of reason and the flow soul," when they read a poem like "CURIOSITY," by Charles Sprague, when his soul bursts forth—

"How swells the theme ! how vain my power I find,
To track the windings of the curious mind ;
Let aught be hid, though useless, nothing boots,
Straightway it must be plucked up by the roots.
How oft we lay the volume down to ask
Of him, the victim in the Iron Mask ;
The crusted medal rub with painful care,
To spell the legend out — that is not there ;
With dubious gaze o'er moasgrown tombstones bend,
To find a name — the herald never penned ;
Dig through the lava-deluged city's breast,
Learn all we can, and wisely guess the rest :
Ancient or modern, sacred or profane,
All must be known, and all obscure made plain ;
If 't was a pippin tempted Eve to sin,
If glorious Byron drugged his muse with gin ;
If Troy e'er stood, if Shakespeare stole a deer,
If Israel's miasing tribes found refuge here ;
If like a villain Captain Henry lied,
If like a martyr Captain Morgan died."

We arise from such a quotation of queries with the admonition of St. Paul in our *mind's eye* to "THINK ON THESE THINGS."

Shakespeare says in *Macbeth* "*What's done is done.*" So we might say in closing the initial volume of this serial. "Experience is the best

schoolmaster," and succeeding volumes will share the benefits of such experience.

A volume addressed *to those who think*, is in fact addressed to all the world; for although the proportion of those who *do* think be extremely small, yet every individual flatters himself that he is one of the number. Knowledge is indeed as necessary as light, and, in this coming age, it promises to be as common as water, and as free as the air.

That short period of a short existence, which is rationally employed, is that which alone deserves the name of life; and that portion of our life is most rationally employed, which is occupied in enlarging our stock of truth, and wisdom.

Goldsmith says of his *Vicar of Wakefield*: "There are a hundred faults in this thing; yet a book may be amusing with numerous errors, or it may be dull without a single absurdity." He also says of *his Vicar*: "It has profundity without obscurity, perspicuity without prolixity, ornament without glare, terseness without bareness, penetration without subtlety, comprehension without digression, and a great many other things without a great many other things."

"In rebus necessariis sit unitas; in non necessariis liberalitas; in omnibus charitas."

The first ten numbers of this volume were under the editorial charge of PROF. N. B. WEBSTER of Norfolk, Virginia; the last ten numbers were under the editorial charge of Mr. S. C. GOULD, of Manchester, N. H.

The Index was carefully prepared by MR. A. R. FREY, Assistant Cataloguer of the Astor Library, of New York City, and will be found to be very complete and correct.

We here express our grateful acknowledgment to the many contributors who have furnished so much miscellaneous material from which has been selected much to give a variety to all readers.

S. C. & L. M. GOULD.

Manchester, N. H., February, 1884.

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